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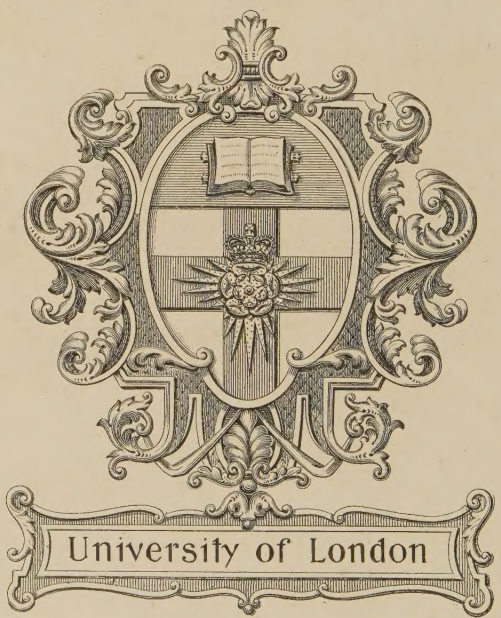

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES

—(7.)—

CIVIL SERVICE;

CUSTOMS; POST OFFICE; PUBLIC RECORDS.

Session

19 *November* 1867 —— 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. XXII.

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1867-8.

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SEVENTH VOLUME.

B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *e Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS,

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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THIRTEENTH REPORT.

We, Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, humbly offer to Your Majesty the following Report, containing a summary review of all our proceedings from the date of Your Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st May 1855, up to the last day of June in the present year.

By that Order it was provided that all such young men as might be proposed to be appointed to any junior department of the Civil Service should, "before being admitted to probation," be examined by us or under our directions, and should receive from us a certificate of qualification for such situation; and it was declared to be our duty "in respect of every such candidate, "before granting any such certificate as aforesaid,—

"1st. To ascertain that the candidate is within the limits of "age prescribed in the department to which he desires "to be admitted;

"2nd. To ascertain that the candidate is free from any physical "defect or disease which would be likely to interfere "with the proper discharge of his duties;

"3rd. To ascertain that the character of the candidate is such "as to qualify him for public employment; and,

"4th. To ascertain that the candidate possesses the requisite "knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his "official duties."

It was further ordered that the rules applicable to each department under each of the above heads should be settled, with our assistance, "according to the discretion of the chief "authorities of the department."

The correspondence which, in pursuance of the last quoted portion of the Order, we have held from time to time with the heads of different departments, has been appended to our several annual reports. It is only necessary here to remark that in rendering the assistance which we are required to give towards the settlement of rules, we have scrupulously avoided interfering with the discretion vested in the chief authorities of the several departments, rarely even suggesting modifications of such rules as they have proposed; and that the regulations under which the candidates are examined have in fact been prescribed in every case by those authorities.

The total number of candidates whose names have appeared upon our lists during the period of thirteen years to which this

Report refers has been 59,658.* By far the greater part of these, *i.e.* 50,861, were candidates for situations for which, under Your Majesty's Order in Council, a Certificate of Qualification is required; but in 5,383 cases they were sent to us to be examined for other situations in the Home Civil Service of a kind for which such certificates have not been considered to be necessary, and 3,414 were competitors for appointments in the Civil Service of India.

Home Civil Service.

We propose to speak in the first place of examinations held under the Order in Council for situations in the Home Civil Service.

The gross total of candidates for such situations has been, as above stated, 50,861, including 4,582 who were sent to us for Preliminary Test Examination, with a view to their being afterwards nominated to compete. But as 955 nominations were cancelled after we had received them, and 3,383 nominees either absented themselves altogether, or withdrew without completing their examination, or have not yet presented themselves, the net total of cases which have come before us for decision has been 46,523. In 28,596 of these cases Certificates of Qualification have been granted; and 2,137 persons have been reported as having passed the Preliminary Test Examinations before mentioned. It must not, however, be understood that the remaining candidates, in number 15,790, have all been pronounced disqualified; for in the cases of 6,329 persons, who having been nominated for competitive examinations were not among the successful competitors, the question of absolute qualification did not arise. The total number of candidates whom we have rejected as disqualified has been 9,461. Out of this number 1,042 were not within the prescribed limits of age; 480 proved to be physically incapacitated for the discharge of the duties of the situations to which they were proposed to be appointed; and 616 failed to produce satisfactory evidence that their character was such as to qualify them for public employment. The remainder, 7,323, represents the whole number of persons whom we have rejected during these thirteen years as deficient in knowledge and ability; and this includes 1,926 who failed to pass the Preliminary Test Examination.

Out of this number a very small proportion failed solely or chiefly in what may be called the scholastic portion of the examination. If the subjects of examination be divided into two classes, one including reading, spelling, handwriting, arithmetic, and in the case of each department the subjects specially connected with the practical work of that office, the other comprising those which are prescribed as tests of general intelligence and

* In this and similar statements a candidate, whose name has appeared twice (or more), is counted as two (or more) candidates.

cultivation, the number of rejections caused by failure in the latter class of subjects only has been 216, as against 7,107 cases of failure in the former class.

The numbers above given include nominations to all kinds of situations, under the Order in Council, inferior as well as superior. If a division be made of these into two classes, viz., (1) clerkships and higher positions, and (2) the residue, consisting for the most part of out-door offices, but comprising also the situations of office-keepers, messengers, and similar indoor appointments, the account of certificates granted and refused will stand as follows:—

	Superior Situations.		Inferior Situations.		Total.
Certificates granted - -	9,826		18,770		28,596
Preliminary Test: Candidates reported qualified - -	2,137		—		2,137
Certificates refused. On account of Age -	398	4,062	644	3,473	7,535
„ Health	114		366		
„ Character	121		495		
„ Knowledge and ability.	3,429		1,968		
Preliminary Test: Candidates reported not qualified - -	1,926		—		1,926

Subdividing again, according to the subjects of failure, the rejections on account of deficient knowledge and ability, we have:—

	Superior Situations.	Inferior Situations.	Total.
Failures in Elementary and Practical Subjects - - - -	5,139	1,968	7,107
Failures in Scholastic Subjects alone -	216	None.	216
	5,355	1,968	7,323

By the terms of Your Majesty's Order, as already quoted, provision is made for a system of probation, independent of and following upon the grant of our certificates. This provision is repeated with greater distinctness in a subsequent paragraph, in which it is ordered that after the candidate has passed his examination, and received his certificate of qualification from us, "he shall enter on a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department for which he is intended; and he shall not be finally appointed to the public service, unless upon satisfactory proof of his fitness being furnished to the chief of the department after six months' probation."

Attaching great value to this rule as a safeguard against improper appointments, we have never omitted an opportunity of pointing out its importance as an integral portion of the system which we administer; and with the view of obviating any possible misapprehension on the subject, we have recently adopted a form of certificate in which it is expressed that the candidate to whom it is granted is "qualified to be admitted on probation."

We now proceed to trace the history of the application to Civil Service appointments of what has been termed "the competitive principle;" a subject on which considerable misapprehension appears to prevail. We understand these words as used to signify the principle that in the case of junior situations in the Civil Service competition should be determined by merit shown under examination rather than by any other method. In this sense the competitive principle in its broadest form was first asserted in November 1853, in a Report on the organization of the Permanent Civil Service by Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan; who recommended that in filling up all appointments in the Civil Service, whether of the superior or the inferior class, the selection from among candidates otherwise eligible should be made by a competitive examination, open to all persons of the proper age who could give satisfactory proof of their fitness in respect of health and character. In the following year the same method of selection was recommended by a committee, of which Lord Macaulay was the Chairman, as applicable to the Civil Service of India; and the recommendation was immediately acted on by the Government, and has since been embodied in an Act of Parliament. As regards the Home Civil Service, the principle was affirmed, with equal breadth, in a resolution of the House of Commons, dated 24th of April 1856; and in the following year, 1857, the House resolved unanimously, on the motion of Lord De Grey and Ripon, then Lord Goderich:—"That in the opinion of this House the experience "acquired since the issuing of the Order in Council of the 21st "May 1855 is in favour of the adoption of the principle of com-"petition as a condition of entrance to the Civil Service, and "that the application of that principle ought to be extended in "conformity with the resolution of the House agreed to on the "24th day of April 1856."

In the year 1860 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the whole subject of Civil Service appointments. This Committee, of which Lord Stanley was the Chairman, after taking evidence as to the results of the system of competitive examination so far as it had been hitherto tried, reported that "the evidence hitherto laid before "Parliament, scanty and imperfect as it necessarily was, made "strongly in favour of open competition;" and declared unequivocally their opinion that "the best method of procuring com-"petent persons to fill the junior clerkships in the Civil Service "would be through a system of competitive examination open "to all subjects of the Queen." At the same time, being anxious

to avoid such precipitancy in the adoption of this method as might endanger its ultimate success, they did not advocate its immediate introduction except as an occasional experiment; but they recommended, as a step towards the end which they desired, that the method of limited competition, which had hitherto been partially employed, should be applied (with certain amendments which will be hereafter described) to all junior situations of the superior class. These recommendations received the approval of Lord Palmerston, who was then at the head of Your Majesty's Government; and in the spring of 1861 measures were taken for carrying them out as regards all those clerkships which are under the control of the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury.

Turning now to the records of the examinations which we have held, we propose to show to what extent the method of competition, whether open or limited, has actually been applied; premising that where it has been adopted, its adoption has in every case been the voluntary act of the department which possesses the right of nominating candidates. Stated in a tabular form the facts are as follows :—

Certificates granted.	Superior.	Inferior.	Total.
After Open Competition - -	28	—	28
After Limited Competition - -	2,765	5	2,770
Without Competition - - -	7,033	18,765	25,798
	9,826	18,770	28,596

Open Competitions.

Departments.	No. of Competitions.	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Competitors.	No. of Qualified Competitors.
India Office; Writerships - - -	1	9	318	51
Civil Service Commission; Clerkships -	1	1	39	13
Civil Service Commission; Supplementary Clerkships.	5	11	237	70
Admiralty; Dockyard Schoolmasterships -	2	2	13	6
Probate Court; Writerships - -	1	4	38	19
Science and Art Department; Clerkships in Edinburgh Museum.	1	1	18	3
University of London; Supplementary Clerkship.*	1	1	86	10
	12	29	749	172

From an examination of these Tables, the following results appear :—

* The Open Competition for a Supplementary Clerkship in the University of London has been included here in order to complete the list, though it was not held for some days after June 30th, the date to which all the other statements in this Report are made up.

(1.) The number of situations filled up by the competitive method in any form has been comparatively small, viz., 2,798 out of 28,596. Counting superior situations alone, it has not exceeded 2,793 out of 9,826, and for 2,770 of these situations the competition was not open but merely limited.

(2.) The method of open competition has been applied to only 29 situations, on 12 occasions, by 6 different departments. Putting aside exceptional cases where special qualifications were required, the results have been such as to show that there was an ample supply of well qualified candidates desirous to compete.

(3.) As regards the inferior class of situations the competitive method, even in its limited form, can hardly be said to have been tried.

We have seen that the number of situations filled on the competitive method has been comparatively small, even if the attention be confined to situations of the superior class, to which a Select Committee of the House of Commons recommended that it should be immediately and universally applied. But it is hardly necessary to point out that the competitive method in its limited form, even where it is applied, is liable to be defeated of its object, unless each vacancy be competed for by an adequate number of qualified candidates. Accordingly it was to this point that the Select Committee addressed the recommendations above referred to; insisting, (1) that the number of competitors examined should never bear less than a fixed proportion to the number of vacancies for which they competed, viz., five to one in the case of a single vacancy, and three to one where several vacancies were offered for competition at the same time; and (2) that all the competitors so examined should be persons who had previously shown in a "preliminary test examination," that they were qualified for the situations in question. It has been already stated that rules founded on these recommendations were laid down in the year 1861 by the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury respecting the clerkships under their control; and some other departments also have adopted similar regulations.

On inspection, however, of the records of the several examinations, as given in the subjoined tables, it appears that the conditions, which the Select Committee regarded as indispensable, have been very imperfectly realized in the practice of the nominating departments. Even counting as qualified competitors all who have passed a previous test examination (and in few cases does this preliminary examination cover all that is required for the situation) we find that out of 858 limited competitions held since the 1st of January 1862, there are only 100 in which the stated proportions of qualified competitors to vacancies have been maintained. And though the deviations from them have, in some of the remaining cases, been unimportant, in a large number of cases they have been so great as to render the competition, in the language of the Select Committee, "illusory."

Years.	Number of limited competitions held.	
	In Total.	In which the stated proportions of qualified * competitors to vacancies have been maintained.
1862 - - -	115	12
1863 - - -	133	16
1864 - - -	131	12
1865 - - -	119	15
1866 - - -	143	21
1867–8 (18 months) -	217	24
Total - -	858	100

	Number of limited competitions in which the proportion of qualified * competitors to vacancies was							
	Less than equal.	Less than two to one.	Less than three to one.	Less than four to one.	Less than five to one.	Three or more to one.	Five or more to one.	Total.
In competitions for single vacancies - - -	38	106	133	248	26	—	18	569
In competitions for plural vacancies - - -	24	84	102	73	6	79	—	289

It may, perhaps, be supposed that in the examinations which we have been describing success depends mainly on proficiency in subjects which are of no practical utility in the business of an office. There is indeed a small class of situations (such as inspectorships of schools under the Irish Education Board, clerkships in the Parliament Office, in the Colonial Office, and a few others) in the competitions for which elementary subjects either have no weight or are outweighed by others of a higher order; but as regards the great majority of situations, this is not the case. Out of 481 which have been filled on the competitive method during the last 18 months, as many as 335 were filled on the result of examinations in which the aggregate number of marks obtainable in respect of the elementary subjects has been double, or more than double, of the aggregate number of marks obtainable in the other subjects.

In continuation of the foregoing statements which have reference only to such examinations as have been held with the

* Including as qualified all those who had passed a preliminary test examination.

view of granting certificates under Your Majesty's Order in Council, we proceed to notice other examinations which have been conducted by us, in most of which the value of the competitive method is recognized. The following is a list of some of these:—

ADMIRALTY:	
Candidates for situations of Engineer Students and Dockyard Apprentices	3,490
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers for promotion	752
COLONIAL OFFICE:	
Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses in Ceylon and the Mauritius	120
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):	
Candidates for Cadetships	724
EDUCATION OFFICE:	
Examiners and Inspectors of Schools and of Training Colleges (examined as to Health)	57
FOREIGN OFFICE:	
Paid Attachés and Paid Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service	82
POST OFFICE:	
Candidates for promotion in Secretary's Office	19
WAR (ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE):	
Candidates for promotion	2
WORKS, OFFICE OF:	
Candidates for promotion	3

A few of these cases may deserve special notice.

In the beginning of the year 1860 we undertook, at the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to superintend the large half-yearly examinations of candidates for entry as apprentices in Your Majesty's dockyards, and as "engineer students" in the steam factories connected therewith. At that time the examinations, though competitive, were limited to such candidates as might be nominated; but in the following year their Lordships announced that both these classes of appointments would be "thrown open to public competition;" and a very large number of boys, as appears by the above statement, have been examined by us for these situations, many of whom have exhibited a very creditable degree of proficiency.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found copies of a correspondence in which it was arranged that the examinations of artificers competing for promotion in the dockyards and victualling yards, should likewise be carried on under our superintendence. We have held several such examinations, but it would be premature at present to draw any inferences from the results which are before us.

Ever since the year 1857 we have been in the habit of examining competitively, at the request of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, such candidates as might be nominated for cadetships in the Royal Irish Constabulary. The average proportion of competitors, whom, if it had been a question of granting certificates,

we should have regarded as qualified, has been about three to one vacancy; a higher proportion than we have found to prevail in similar examinations under the Order in Council.

All these three classes of examinations are alike characterized by a feature to which we are desirous of calling attention, viz., that the competition is not determined solely by a comparison of educational proficiency. In the case of the artificers it is made to turn chiefly on personal and professional qualifications, as estimated by the officers of the Department; and in the case of constabulary cadets, and also of dockyard apprentices and engineer students, marks assigned in respect of physical health and strength form a part of the total.

It can hardly be necessary to observe that we should be unable to carry on the work of the examinations which we have described, without the assistance of experienced examiners, who prepare, under our direction, papers of questions, and report to us upon the answers of the candidates, not summarily, but in considerable detail. It may, however, be desirable to mention that before deciding as to the competence of any candidate, we invariably have his papers before us, and that no certificate is ever granted or refused except by an act of our judgment.

The following lists contain the names of all the gentlemen whose assistance we have had from the commencement of our proceedings:—

Assistant Examiners employed continuously in former Years.

J. G. Maitland, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Theodore Walrond, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

Assistant Examiners now permanently employed.

Edward Headlam, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
Edward Poste, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

Occasional Examiners.

General Subjects.—T. Arnold, Esq., M.A.; Dr. Ballantyne; Hon. G. Brodrick, M.A.; Rev. T. Burbidge, LL.D.; Rev. G. Butler, M.A.; S. Butler, Esq., M.A.; Rev. R. Congreve, M.A.; Professor E. B. Cowell; G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L.; W. F. Edwards, Esq., M.A.; C. J. Elton, Esq., B.A.; Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.; F. V. Hawkins, Esq., M.A.; F. J. Headlam, Esq., M.A.; G.W. Hemming, Esq., M.A.; Rev. R. Jones, M.A.; E. J. Lawrence, Esq., M.A.; Prof. G. D. Liveing; C. Marett, Esq., M.A.; W. Perry, Esq., LLD.; J. Roberts, Esq., M.A.; H. J. Roby, Esq., M.A.; T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A.; W. Spottiswoode, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A.; H. W. Watson, Esq., MA.; Rev. Dr. J. Woolley.

Astronomy.—Rev. J. Challis, M.A., F.R.S.

Civil Engineering and Practical Geometry.—Lieut.-Col. Colliuson, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Fisher, R.E.; Captain Galton, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Scott, R.E.

Land Surveying.—H. J. Castle, Esq.
Law.—Professor Bernard; W. L. Birkbeck, Esq.; H. Broom, Esq., LL.D.; F. Lushington, Esq., M.A.; H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D.; T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A.
Mining.—W. W. Smyth, Esq.
Music.—J. Hopkins, Esq.
Natural and Physical Science.—W. B. Carpenter, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; Professor Liveing; Professor Miller; M. H. N. Story-Maskelyne, Esq., M.A.; Professor John Phillips; Professor Williamson.
Nautical Astronomy.—Rev. Dr. Woolley.
Poor Laws of Ireland.—Henry Robinson, Esq.
Scottish Law.—R. Stuart, Esq.
Chinese.—Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B.; Rev. J. Summers.
Danish.—C. Gosch, Esq.
Dutch.—Rev. Dr. Gehle; M. Rudolf.
Eastern Languages.—C. B. Eastwick, Esq.; Col. J. W. J. Ouseley; J. W. Redhouse, Esq.
French.—M. Dupont; M. Merlet.
German.—Herr Fontane; Dr. Heimann; Prof. Max Müller; Rev. Dr. Walbaum.
Greek (modern).—Sir G. F. Bowen, K.C.M.G.; F. Lushington, Esq., M.A.; Rev. N. Morfinos.
Hebrew.—Rev. A. McCaul, D.D.
Italian.—Count C. Arrivabene; Sir J. Lacaita; Signor Pistrucci; Count Saffi.
Polish.—Major Czulczewski; M. Sosnowski.
Portuguese.—Signor Monteiro; J. M. De Mora, Esq.
Russian.—Rev. E. Popoff.
Sanskrit.—Dr. Ballantyne; Prof. Goldstücker; Prof. Max Müller.
Spanish.—E. Delmar, Esq.; J. M. De Mora, Esq.; Rev. L. Lucena; Signor Vives.
Swedish.—Rev. F. Carlson; G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L.

Candidates resident in Scotland or Ireland are, for the most part, when it is possible, examined in Edinburgh and Dublin, by means of papers transmitted from and returned to this office. The following are the names of the gentlemen who have superintended these examinations:—

Scotland.

Superintendent of Examinations in Edinburgh.

Formerly—A. C. Longmore, Esq., office of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.
Now—G. Seton, Esq., Advocate, Secretary to the Registrar General of Scotland.

Ireland.

Superintendent of Examinations in Dublin.

Formerly—R. Ball, Esq., LLD., M.R.I.A., late Secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland.
Now—G. Johnstone Stoney, Esq., F.R.S., Secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland.

Having set forth the leading facts connected with the competitive examinations which have taken place during the thirteen

years that are past, we have to add that the result of our experience in this office, and of our observation in other cases, leads us to concur in the conclusion arrived at by the Select Committee of 1860, as already quoted; viz., that "the best "method of procuring competent persons to fill the junior clerk-"ships in the Civil Service would be through a system of "competitive examination, open to all subjects of the Queen." Nor are we disposed to dispute the soundness of the opinion expressed by Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan in 1853, that the same method is equally applicable to situations of the inferior class. For it is evident that if the object be to select for such appointments the candidates most proficient in such simple tests as spelling, handwriting, and elementary arithmetic, a competitive examination confined to these subjects will be the surest means of attaining this result; while if it is considered essential that health, strength, and technical skill should be valued, such weight may be given to these qualifications as will go far to ensure the best attainable combination of physical and mental fitness.

On this head we desire to call attention to the variety and divisibility of subjects for examination, not only as exemplified in our existing practice, but likewise as it would be possible to vary and divide them in some offices to a still greater extent, if it were deemed advisable. An impression seems to have been entertained that high educational tests are now applied to candidates for out-door offices, for which little more is required than manual dexterity and vigour. This involves a serious misconception of the existing system. There are not now, and there never have been, high educational tests for such out-door offices; for some of which, indeed, the test examination consists merely in reading and writing, and for some in reading alone. It is important to bear this in mind; because the suggestion having been made that in some offices duties now performed by highly educated and highly paid clerks might be more economically performed by simple copyists, language has been used as if the substitution in such cases of copyists for regular clerks would be in some way or other inconsistent with the principle of open competition. This, however, is by no means the fact; for as far as this principle is concerned, nothing more is absolutely essential than an open competitive examination in some one subject. Hence, if it were deemed advisable in any office to substitute simple copyists for regular clerks, it would be easy to institute an open competitive examination in handwriting only, and if the conditions of such examination were duly made known and publicly advertised beforehand, we do not doubt that a class of copyists might be secured to the Civil Service, whose average handwriting would be distinctly superior in quality to that of an equal number of persons appointed by simple nomination, or as the result of a limited competition.

We have only to add, as great importance is properly attached to moral character, that our experience by no means leads us to

believe that candidates successful in an open competition are in the slightest degree inferior in this respect to those who obtain admission into the Civil Service in some other manner. And it is to be remembered that every one, without any exception, in any junior department of the Civil Service, whether he has entered it by simple nomination, by limited competition, or by open competition, must previously have satisfied us that his character was such as to qualify him for public employment.

Civil Service of India.

It has been already mentioned that in consequence of a report drawn up in 1854 by a Committee appointed for the purpose, the important and lucrative appointments in the Civil Service of India, which had previously been at the disposal of the directors of the East India Company, were thrown open to public competition among all natural-born subjects of Your Majesty, within certain limits of age. The first examination on this system took place in the year 1855, and was held under the direction of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; as were also the examinations of 1856 and 1857. In 1858 Lord Ellenborough, being then President of the Board, requested us to undertake the management of the annual competition, a request to which we willingly acceded; and in the same year, by a clause in the "Act for the better Government of India," we were charged with the duty not only of superintending these examinations, but also of assisting the Secretary of State for India in framing regulations respecting them.

In the discharge of the duties thus devolved upon us we have seldom seen reason to depart from the recommendations of the Committee of 1854, even in matters of detail; and the scheme which they sketched out has remained in its essential features unaltered. Some modifications, however, have been introduced, which it may be desirable here to trace.

In the open competition a few alterations have been made in the assignment of *maxima* to the different subjects. The *maximum* for mathematics has been raised, in order to compensate for the comparative severity of the standard of marking in this subject; and the number of marks obtainable under the heads of Natural Science, of Sanskrit, and of Arabic, has recently been increased, in the expectation of a probable increase in the amount of proficiency in these branches of knowledge.

In order to give full effect to the principle laid down by the Committee that a candidate "ought to be allowed no credit at "all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer," we have within the last few years adopted the plan of disallowing so many of a candidate's marks in each subject as might have been obtained by mere elementary knowledge of that subject; an exception being made in favour of mathematics on account of the peculiar nature of that study. We have reason to think that this method of marking has tended to effect its main

object, the discouragement of a superficial and desultory mode of study.

The maximum age of admission to the open competition was originally fixed at 23, with the view of including Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge. In the Regulations for the year 1859 it was lowered to 22, on the ground that candidates selected at any later age, if they were kept in England for even one year of special study, would then be too old to commence life in India, and in the belief that the reduced limit somewhat exceeded the average age at which the B.A. degree is taken. In 1866 it was further lowered to 21, in consequence of the introduction, at the instance of the Government of India, of a system whereby the successful candidates were to pass a probation of two years in this country; and the minimum limit, which had hitherto been 18, was reduced at the same time to 17.

It was always intended that the candidates selected by open competition should undergo some special training and be submitted to some further test before proceeding to India; and rules were framed for this purpose in 1855. But in consequence of the great want of public servants at that time existing in India it was found necessary to dispense with these rules for a time; and the successful competitors of 1855, 1856, and 1857 went out without having passed any further examination. In 1858 a partial return was made to the scheme as originally designed; a brief period of probation being prescribed, to be followed by an examination in a limited range of subjects. In the next year the term of probation was lengthened to one year; the range of the final examination was considerably extended, so as to include, with other subjects, a knowledge of at least one Oriental language, and a knowledge of the Theory and Practice of Law; and an allowance of 100*l.* was made to each selected candidate to assist him in the prosecution of these studies.

A still more important change took place in the year 1864, when, in compliance with a proposal made by the Indian Government, the Secretary of State decided that the examinations hitherto held at the Presidency towns should be abolished, and that the preliminary training of the young civilians, even in the vernacular languages, should be completed in this country; it being understood that the same degree of proficiency in these languages, which had previously been required in the examinations held at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, should henceforth be exacted at the final examination in England. A probationary period of two years was allowed to the candidates to prepare for this final examination, and an additional allowance of 200*l.* was granted to cover the expenses of the second year.

As it was obviously undesirable that the young civilians should be left entirely to themselves during this period of two years, without any guarantee for their course of study, a system of half-yearly examinations was instituted with the view of securing on their part continuous application to the subjects on which they would be examined.

We do not think it necessary to enter into details regarding the course of preparation which has been required for these examinations, as full particulars are given in the Appendix to this Report, together with the detailed results of the "Final Exami-"nations" held in 1867 of the candidates selected in 1865, and in this year of the candidates selected in 1866. But we deem it important here to draw attention to the following points, respecting which we are desirous that no misapprehension should prevail:

(1.) In laying down the course of reading for each half-year, and also in estimating the performances of the candidates at the "Final Examinations," we have proceeded on the assumption that the whole period of probation is to be given up exclusively to the studies for which it is intended. For while on the one hand we consider it to be the duty of every one who accepts the position of a selected candidate to use his utmost endeavours to qualify himself for the important and honourable service to which he has voluntarily sought admission,—an obligation which is of course increased by his receiving an allowance in respect of it—on the other hand, we are of opinion, that the wide field of study which lies before him (including now as prescribed subjects, two of the vernacular languages, the History and Geography of India, the Science of Political Economy, and the Theory and Practice of Law, and as optional subjects Sanskrit, Arabic, and the other languages of India), is amply sufficient to occupy and to reward the utmost endeavours of the ablest candidate during the period of two years.

(2.) Having regard to the fact that young civilians are now to be appointed to active duties immediately on their arrival in India, and that it is impossible for them to discharge those duties without a competent acquaintance with the vernacular tongues, we consider that at the "Final Examinations" no amount of proficiency in other subjects should be accepted as compensating for deficiency in this essential qualification.

(3.) Up to the year 1862 selected candidates who failed in their Further Examination were commonly, by the indulgence of the Secretary of State, allowed a second trial, provided that they were able to comply with the regulation which fixes 24 years as the latest age at which any candidate can under any circumstances proceed to India. But the result of this indulgence was found to be a relaxation of diligence on the part of the probationers; and in the Regulations for 1863 it was announced, by desire of the Secretary of State, that "candidates "rejected at the 'further examination' of 1864, would in no "case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination in "1865." This rule is still in force; and though it may impose and has imposed upon us the painful duty of definitively rejecting candidates who on a second trial might possibly have proved competent, we cannot doubt that it ought to be maintained in the interests of the public service.

The following Tables are inserted as presenting some facts which may be of interest in connexion with these examinations:—

1. Open Competitions.

Year.	Number of Candidates		Year.	Number of Candidates	
	Examined.	Selected.		Examined.	Selected.
1858	67	21	1864	219	40
1859	119	40	1865	284	52
1860	154	81	1866	242	52
1861	171	82	1867	279	50
1862	171	82	1868	272	51
1863	189	62			
			Total	2,167	613

2. Further or Qualifying Examinations.

Year		Number of Candidates					
In which the Candidates were selected.	In which the Further Examinations were held.	Selected at the open Competition.	Withdrawn, &c. before the Further Examination.	Examined, of those		Failed at the Further Examination.	Certificated by the Commissioners.
				Selected in the Year mentioned.	Selected in a previous Year.		
1858	1858	21	1	20	—	—	20
1859	1860	40	—	40	—	8	32
1860	1861	81	5	76	8	16	68
1861	1862	82	9	73	12	24	61
1862	1863	82	3	79	24	12	91
1863	1864	62	6	56	1	5	52
1864	1865	40	1	39	—	3	36
1865	1867	52	7	45	—	—	45
1866	1868	52	7	45	—	6	39
		512	39	473	45	74	444

It may perhaps be expected that after detailing the methods pursued in the examinations for the Civil Service of India, we should be able to make some statement as to the character of the results which have been obtained by them. But those results can hardly be said to have been sufficiently tested up to the present time. It may indeed be shown that the young civilians selected by open competition, who, under the scheme which has recently been superseded, underwent examinations in languages at the presidency towns of India, were able to pass those examinations, on the average, in a shorter time than was usual under the old system; and it may be added, that they have carried out with them a valuable amount of legal knowledge. But a further period must elapse before it can be seen how far this proficiency in languages and in law is accompanied by a corresponding degree of capacity for the practical discharge of

important duties. It may, however, perhaps be stated generally that the evidence, so far as it goes, is favourable: as is shown by the following extract from a despatch written by the Government of India, on the 5th of May 1866, and published in a return to an address of the House of Commons, dated the 26th May 1865:—

"We would observe that as the Civil servants who were first "appointed under the system of competitive examination have "not yet been 10 years in India; and as consequently the great "majority of the servants so appointed are still holding very "subordinate positions in the public service, it would in our "opinion be premature to pronounce conclusively whether or "not the Civil Service has on the whole been improved by the "present system.

"We are inclined, however, to believe that it has: for it may "at least, we think, be confidently affirmed that the present "system is effective to exclude great inefficiency, which un-"doubtedly was not excluded under the old system; and also "that the young men who enter the service under the present "system are, as a rule, more highly educated than those who "found admittance under the former system. Even if there "should be some defects in the present system, and we are not "now prepared to point to any, we are disposed to think that "they would be more than counterbalanced by the results above-"mentioned."

On one point of importance, viz., the physical competence of the selected candidates, regarding which we believe that doubts are sometimes entertained, we are able to appeal to the testimony of Dr. Gull, of Brook Street, who has for several years acted as our chief adviser on medical questions; and who has recently stated to us in the following terms the result of his observations:—

"Having now for seven years medically examined the can-"didates who have passed the open competition for the Indian "Civil Service, I am able to make you the following report of "their physical condition.

"As the candidates have individually appeared before me I "have noted the height and robustness of each. If I found an "unexceptional developement of the frame, I marked the candi-"date 100. If only moderate or mean strength, 85. If inclined "to be weak, 75. I need not add, since you know, that if "there were any important weakness the candidate was rejected.

"I find in the first division - - - - 295
„ in the second division - - - 121
„ in the third division - - - 52

"The mean height, as far as I could ascertain it without actual "measurement, was rather over 5 ft. 9 in.

"Though these numbers have no strictly rigid value, they "still fairly express the character of the men in respect of their "general vigour and appearance.

"It has been forced upon me, by the duties thus performed, "that superior physical health and strength are generally "essential to success in these competitive examinations.

"I have further noted that a history of healthy parents "and numerous brothers and sisters coincided for the most part "with the characters of strength presented by the candidate "himself.

"As the candidates have had to appear before me, not only "after their first competitive examination, but also just prior "to their leaving for India, I have had an opportunity of ob- "serving that their status of health was somewhat higher at "the second than at their first appearance."

We subjoin a list containing the names of all the gentlemen who have taken part in the examinations for the Civil Service of India, from the time when they were placed under our superintendence in 1858.

English Language and Literature.—Rev. Dr. Angus; M. Arnold, Esq., M.A.; T. Arnold, Esq., M.A.; L. H. Courtney, Esq., M.A.; Professor Craik; G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L.; J. G. Fitch, Esq.; Professor Masson; Rev. Professor Maurice; Rev. H. G. Robinson, M.A.; T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A.; Wm. Smith, Esq., LL.D.; C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A.

Greek and Latin.—Rev. C. Badham, D.D.; Rev. W. E. Buckley, M.A.; Rev. W. Dobson, M.A.; Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D.; Rev. O. Gordon, B.D.; Rev. W. E. Jelf, B.D.; Rev. Dr. Kennedy; Rev. W. C. Lake, M.A.; Rev. C. Merivale, D.C.L.; Rev. Professor Rawlinson; H. J. Roby, Esq., M.A.; Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D.

French.—Rev. P. H. E. Brette; M. Jules Bué; Professor Cassal; M. J. B. O. Dupont; Professor Karcher.

German.—Professor Aufrecht; Professor Buchheim; Professor Heimann; Professor G. Kinkel; Professor Max Müller; Rev. Dr. Schöell; Rev. Dr. Walbaum.

Italian.—Count C. Arrivabene, LL.D.; Sir J. Lacaita; Professor Pistrucci; Count Saffi.

Mathematics.—Rev. B. M. Cowie, B.D.; Rev. C. Graves, D.D.; Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, M.A.; W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.; Rev. Professor Price; E. J. Routh, Esq., M.A.; Rev. George Salmou, M.A.; Professor H. J. S. Smith; P. G. Tait, Esq., M.A.; I. Todhunter, Esq., M.A.; Rev. R. Townsend, M.A.

Moral Science.—Professor Bain; Rev. Professor Grote; Rev. Professor Maurice; Rev. M. Pattison, B.D.

Natural Science.—Professor G. J. Allman; Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S.; Professor Liveing; Professor Morris; Balfour Stewart, Esq.; Professor Wyville Thomson.

Jurisprudence.—Professor Abdy; Professor Bernard; W. Macpherson, Esq.; H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D.; T. C. Sandars, Esq.

Law of Evidence, &c.—F. Lushington, Esq., M.A.

Law of India.—J. D. Bell, Esq.; E. S. Dale, Esq.; Sir H. B. Harington, K.S.I.; J. F. Leith, Esq.; A. G. Macpherson, Esq.; W. Macpherson. Esq.; H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D.

Political Economy.—Professor Cairnes; R. H. Hutton, Esq.; C. Neate, Esq., M.A.; Rev. J. E. T. Rogers, M.A.

History and Geography of India.—J. R. Ballantyne, Esq., LL.D.; Professor E. B. Cowell; J. Dowson, Esq.; C. Erskine, Esq.; Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.; J. C. Marshman, Esq.; Professor Max Müller; Professor H. H. Wilson.

Arabic.—Col. J. W. J. Ouseley.

Bengali.—J. R. Ballantyne, Esq., LL.D.; Professor E. B. Cowell; Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.; Rev. Dr. Kay; J. C. Marshman, Esq.; Professor H. H. Wilson.

Braj Bhakha.—Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.

Canarese.—Rev. D. Sanderson.

Gujarati.—Rev. Dr. Glasgow; Dadábhái Naoroji, Esq.; Mahiputram Rupram, Esq.

Hindi.—Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.

Hindustani.—J. R. Ballantyne, Esq., LL.D.; J. Dowson, Esq; Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.; Col. Rowlandson; Professor H. H. Wilson.

Malayalum.—Rev. J. G. Beuttler.

Marathi.—Rev. Dr. M. Mitchell; Dadábhái Naoroji, Esq.; W. S. Price, Esq.; Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.

Oriya.—R. N. Shore, Esq.

Persian.—Col. J. W. J. Ouseley.

Sanskrit.—Professor E. B. Cowell; Professor Max Müller; Professor Monier Williams.

Tamil.—W. H. Bayley, Esq.; E. W. Bird, Esq.; D. F. Carmichael, Esq.; C. F. Chamier, Esq.; Rev. D. Fenn; Rev. S. Hobbs; Rev. T. Spratt; H. Stokes, Esq.

Telugu.—D. F. Carmichael, Esq.; J. Dowson, Esq.; J. Goldingham, Esq.; H. Morris, Esq.; H. Newill, Esq.

In conclusion, we desire to express to Your Majesty our deep sense of the loss which the Civil Service Commission and the public have sustained by the death of our late colleague, Sir Edmund Head, formerly Governor-General of Canada; whose long official experience, sound judgment, and extensive acquaintance with various branches of knowledge have been frequently of essential value to us in complicated and difficult questions which have arisen for our consideration and decision.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals this Twenty-ninth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

EDWARD RYAN. (L.S.)
EDWARD TWISLETON. (L.S.)

Appendix I.

STATISTICAL TABLES, &c.

Relating to the Home Civil Service.

A. Limits of Age prescribed for the various Departments.
B. Subjects of Examination.
C. Number of Nominations, &c. for each Department:
    C. 1. In the year 1867.
    C. 2. In the six months, January to June 1868.
    C. 3. In the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868.
D. Number of Competitions held.
E. Number of Honorary Certificates granted for each subject.
F. Causes of Rejection.
G. Marks obtained in the Competitions held between January 1st, 1867, and June 30th, 1868.

List of Certificated Candidates, January 1st, 1867, to June 30th, 1868.
List of Honorary Certificates, January 1st, 1867, to June 30th, 1868.

TABLE A.—LIMITS of AGE prescribed for ADMISSION to the various CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to June 30th, 1868. It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

For Instructions as to the Evidence of Age required by the Civil Service Commissioners, see post, p. 37.

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
ADMIRALTY :—		
Establishment Clerks	17	25(*a*)
Temporary Clerks	17	25(*a*)
Writers	17	30(*b*)
Draughtsmen in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office	17	25(*a*)
Clerks and Draughtsmen (Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works): Draughtsmen in the Department of the Controller of the Navy	20	30
Second Class Computers (Nautical Almanac Office)	19	26
Third Class Computers (Nautical Almanac Office)	16	19
Dockyard Schoolmasters, Schoolmasters at Naval Prison, Lewes, and at Greenwich Hospital School	20	35
Clerks of Works	25	35(*c*)
Foremen of Works at Dockyards	20	30(*d*)
Store Issuers	—	50
Artificers and Workmen	21	35(*e*)
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers. For Promotion	—	45
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Leading Men and Officers. For Promotion	—	50
Engineer Students	15	16
Dockyard Apprentices	13¾	15
Messengers at Whitehall and Somerset House and in the Packet Office, Southampton	21	40(*f*)
Warders, Assistant Warders, and Messengers in Lewes Naval Prison	25	45
Matrons and Attendants on the Insane in Naval Hospitals	23	40
Mounted Coast Guard Men	20	40
ADMIRALTY (Court of), (England) :—		
Clerks in Registrar's Office	17	35
Clerks in Marshal's Office	17	30
Messengers	20	35
Superintendents of Shipkeepers (*g*) and Shipkeepers	20	40
ADMIRALTY (Court of), (Ireland) :—		
Clerks in Registrar's and Marshal's Office and Clerks in Court	17	35 (*h*)

(*a*) Except in the case of persons who are either temporarily or otherwise employed under Her Majesty's Government, who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first employed.

(*b*) Persons already in the service of the Admiralty to be eligible provided they have been in the service from a period at which they were within the ordinary limits.

(*c*) No superior limits for candidates who have been eight years in the public service.

(*d*) Candidates above this age may be promoted or transferred though above the age of 30, provided they have entered the service of the Department while under 30.

(*e*) Excepting hired men, who are to be considered eligible until the age of 45, provided that when placed on the hired list their age did not exceed 35 years, and that their employment has been continuous from that date.

(*f*) In the case of seamen and marines, or persons who have been in the service of the Admiralty from the age of 35, the age of admission to be 45.

(*g*) If previously employed as shipkeeper a person may be appointed up to 45, provided he was under 40 when first employed. The permanent shipkeeper may be promoted to be superintendent of shipkeepers, even though above the age of 40.

(*h*) With an extension of five years in favour of persons who have been in the Public Service continuously from a time at which they were under 35.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
BRITISH MUSEUM :—		
Assistants	18	30(*a*)
Junior Assistants	17	25
Attendants	18	40
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (*b*):—		
Clerks	18	40
Stewards and Assistant Storekeepers	25	42
Matrons	25	40
Schoolmasters	21	40
Engineers (*c*)	24	40
Subordinate Officers and Attendants—Male	20	40 (*d*)
Do. do. Female	20	36
Stable Boys	16	—
Bailiffs and Gardeners	24	40 (*e*)
CHANCERY, SCOTLAND, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF :—		
First and Second Clerks	21	25(*f*)
Permanent Assistant Clerks	18	30 (*g*)
Temporary Assistant Clerks	14	30
CHARITY COMMISSION :—		
First and Second Class Clerks	21	35
Junior Clerks	18	35
CHELSEA HOSPITAL :—		
Permanent Clerks and Temporary Clerks	17	25 (*h*)
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND) (*b*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*i*)
Temporary Clerks	17	45
Superintendent of Messengers and Messengers	20	35
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :—		
Clerks	18	23 (*k*)
Supplementary Clerks	16	20
Messengers and Porter	21	35 (*k*)
COAL MINES INSPECTORS	25	45
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE (*l*) :—		
Clerks and Mark Accountants	18	40
Schoolmasters	25	40
Compounders	24	40
Messengers	20	40
Scripture Readers (*m*), Foremen of Works (*m*), Draughtsmen (*m*), Assistant Warders (*d*), Warders (*d*), Storekeepers' Temporary Clerks, Printers, Gasfitters, Storemen, Assistant Storekeepers, and Water Police Constables	24	40

(*a*) "Persons possessing a special knowledge whose services are particularly needed" may be appointed "up to 35."

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous. Persons who have been continuously employed as carpenters, &c., from a period at which they were under 40 years, may be eligible for engineer and foreman of works up to 50.

(*d*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foremen of the works, or storekeeper in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*e*) Candidates who have been discharged from the army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*f*) Assistant Clerks (permanent or temporary) are to be considered eligible whatever may be their ages, provided they were under 25 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*g*) Except in the case of those who have previously served as Temporary Clerks.

(*h*) An extension to 30 will be allowed in favour of those who having been employed as Temporary Clerks while under the age of 25 have served continuously.

(*i*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*k*) For candidates who have been previously in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, provided the candidate was, when he first entered the Service, under the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance, and has since served continuously.

(*l*) The limits to be extended in the case of persons who have been continuously employed in any of the Government prisons.

(*m*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
COLONIAL OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
Ceylon Writers	18	25
Hong Kong Cadets	20	23
Temporary Registry Clerks and Supernumerary Copying Clerks	18	30
Porters and Library Messengers	21	35
COMMON PLEAS (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE) :—Clerks	16	30
COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE) :—Clerks	16	30
COMMONS, HOUSE OF :—		
Clerks, Temporary Clerks, Supernumerary Clerks, and Assistants to Accountant	19	25 (*a*)
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) :—		
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE (*b*) :—Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Messengers	20	35
CADETS OF CONSTABULARY (*h*)	18	24
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS) (*b*) (*c*) :—Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Draughtsmen Clerks	18	35
Messengers	20	35
Stewards and Accounting Clerks	25	42
Clerks in Prisons	18	40
Assistant Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	24	42
Assistant Matrons	23	42
Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers in Prisons, Night-Watchmen, and Assistant Cooks	23	44 (*e*)
CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND) (*b*) (*c*) :—		
Secretary	30	45
Clerks at Prisons Office	18	25
Clerks in Prisons	18	40
Messengers at Prisons Office	20	40
Deputy Governors	25	45
Stewards	25	42
Schoolmasters at Parkhurst and Wakefield	18	30
Do. at other places	25	40
Assistant Messengers in Convict Prisons	14	20
Scripture Readers (*f*), Farm Bailiffs (*f*), Clerks of Works or Foremen of Works (*f*), Engineers (*f*), Night Watchmen (*g*), Labourers (*g*), Messengers in Prisons (*g*), and Gasmen (*g*)	24	40
Locomotive Engineers and Fitters, Boiler Makers, Engine Drivers and Stokers	20	40
Assistant Gasmen, Assistant Carpenter, and Bricklayer	18	30
Assistant Warders (*g*), Infirmary Nurses (*g*), and Civil Guards (*g*)	24	42

(*a*) For candidates who have previously been in the Public Service as Temporary Clerks or otherwise the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) The maximum limit of age may be extended in favour of all persons who may have served continuously in a permanent capacity in the Convict Service from a time when they were under the maximum limit.

(*d*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*e*) Persons admitted as Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers, Night Watchmen, or Assistant Cooks, may be transferred from one to another of these appointments although their age exceeds 44.

(*f*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous. Persons who have been continuously employed as carpenters, &c., from a period at which they were under 40 years, may be eligible for engineer and foreman of works up to 50.

(*g*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foremen of the works, or storekeepers in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under the maximum, and has been continuous.

(*h*) Any candidate presenting himself within two months after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND)—*continued.*		
Instructing Warders	24	45
Foremen of Platelayers	25	45
Steward's Porters, Manufacturer's Porters, and Compounders	24	40
Deputy Superintendents of Female Convict Prisons, Schoolmistresses, and Lady Scripture Readers	25	40
Matrons and Assistant Matrons	23	40
CONVICT SERVICE (SCOTLAND). *See* PRISONS' BOARD (SCOTLAND).		
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION —		
Clerks and Assistant Record Keepers	18	25 (*a*)
Architectural Surveyor	21	35 (*b*)
Permanent Draughtsmen, Assistant Surveyors, Assistants, and Temporary Assistants in the Survey Department	—	35 (*b*)
Messengers	20	35 (*c*)
COUNTY COURTS JUDGMENTS REGISTRY:—Clerks	18	25
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (EXAMINERS OF):—		
Second Class and Junior Clerks	21	31 (*d*)
CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY:—Clerks	20	26
CUSTOMS (*e*) (*f*):—		
Clerks	17	25 (*g*) (*h*)
Extra Clerks	17	35 (*g*)
Writers	25	40 (*i*)
Draughtsmen in the Office of Surveyor of Tonnage	17	35
Examining Officers, Gaugers, and Out-door Officers	20	25 (*g*) (*h*)
Messengers	20	35 (*g*) (*h*)
Housekeepers	25	45
Boatmen, Watchmen, House Porters, and Quarantine Mariners	20	30 (*g*) (*h*)
Quarantine Boys	14	16
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—		
Clerks, Transcribers	17	25 (*l*)
Porters	20	40
Housekeeper	25	45
DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF. *See* TRADE, BOARD OF.		
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS:—		
Warders	24	35
Other Subordinate Officers (Male)	24	42
Subordinate Officers (Female)	24	40

(*a*) For Temporary Clerks and other candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*b*) With an extension to 40 in favour of persons who have been continuously employed in the Ordnance Survey Department from a time at which they were under 35. Temporary Assistants are eligible for appointment on the establishment at any age, provided they were appointed when within the ordinary limits, and have since served continuously.

(*c*) The limit may be extended to 40 in the case of persons who have been previously employed in the Civil Service, provided that they have served continuously from a period at which they were within the ordinary limits.

(*d*) Persons may be admitted whose age does not exceed 40 years, provided they have held a permanent situation in another department of the Public Service to which they were appointed when not exceeding 31 years of age.

(*e*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*f*) An established Officer may be appointed to a second situation, whatever his age, provided that at the time of his first appointment to the Service he was eligible under the Regulations then in force for his second situation.

(*g*) Extra Clerks and Extra Officers promoted to the Establishment to be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they were first employed in the Customs before they reached the maximum age, and have been employed not less than six months in each year.

(*h*) Persons who have previously served in other Public Departments to be admitted up to the age of 30 years, provided they are appointed direct from such department, and had not attained the age of 25 when first appointed to the Public Service.

(*i*) Extra Clerks may be appointed writers up to 45, provided their service commenced before they were 40.

(*k*) No person will be admitted who shall have attained the maximum age, although removed from another Public Department.

(*l*) Except in the case of candidates who have been already employed in the Public Service, who may be appointed if under the age of 30.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE (*a*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*b*)
Messengers	20	35
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION :—		
Senior Clerks	21	35
Junior and Temporary Clerks	16	30
Office Keeper	25	45
Messenger and Porter	21	30
EDUCATION OFFICE :—		
Inspectors' Assistants	22	30
Accountants	23	30
Assistant Clerks	18	25
EMIGRATION OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Temporary Clerks and Sorting Clerks	17	45
Messengers	20	35
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT:—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Temporary Clerks	18	—
Messengers	21	35
EXCHEQUER (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE)	16	30
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE) :—Clerks	16	30 (*e*)
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT :—		
Sub-inspectors of Factories	25	40
Messengers	20	40
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Fishery Officers	21	35
Porters	21	40
FOREIGN OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	24 (*f*)
Clerks in the Chief Clerk's Department	18	24
Assistant Book-keeper in Chief Clerk's Department	18	26 (*g*)
Attachés	21	26
Translators to Missions	25	55
Consuls	25	50
Interpreters in Japan	25	50
Assistants in Japan	20	30
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam	18	24
Foreign Service Messengers	25	35 (*h*)
Extra Clerks	17	24
Supplemental Junior Clerks in Consular Department	25	45
Temporary Clerks in Librarian's Office	17	45
Home Service Messengers, Office-keepers, Office Porters, Door Porters, Extra Messengers at Missions Abroad, &c.	—	40 (*h*)
Housekeepers	—	50
FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN :—Clerks and Writing Clerks	16	30
FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, IRELAND (same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland).		

(*a*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*b*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*c*) An extra Clerk would not be ineligible on the score of age for an appointment on the Establishment up to the age of 35 years, provided that he had been admitted as an extra clerk before the age of 25, and had since served continuously.

(*d*) Persons previously employed in the Public Service to be eligible up to the age of 30, provided they were under 25 when first employed and have served continuously.

(*e*) An extension of five years will be allowed in favour of persons who have served continuously in any Public Department from a period at which they were within the limits of age ordinarily prescribed.

(*f*) As regards those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity the age should be between 20 years complete and 24 years complete.

(*g*) With an extension in favour of persons who have been previously employed as clerks in chief clerk's department.

(*h*) Must be British subjects.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY :—		
Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Messengers	16	25
HOME OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*a*)
Clerks in the Office of the Counsel	18	30
Accountant	23	35
Extra Clerks	17	35
Secretary to Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey	25	45
Office-keepers	30	45
Door-keepers, Office Porters, Porters, and Messengers (*b*)	20	40
INDIA OFFICE :—		
Establishment Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Copying Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Doorkeepers, Office Porters, and House Messengers	18	35 (*d*)
Labourers in Store Department	18	35
INDIA AUDIT OFFICE :—		
Senior Assistants	21	35
Junior Assistants and Temporary Clerks	16	28
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT (*e*) :—		
Clerks, Solicitor's Office, London	16	30 (*f*)
Other Clerks	16	25 (*f*)
Copying Clerks	16	30 (*f*)
Temporary Clerks	18	None.
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	19	25 (*f*)
Second-class Assistants of Excise	19	25
Office-keepers, Messengers, Stampers, Packers, Warehouse Porters, Binders, Hall Porters, and Will Keepers or Sorters (*f*)	20	35 (*f*)(*g*)
Chief Coal Porters	30	40 (*f*)
Housekeepers	25	45 (*f*)
Watchmen	20	40 (*f*)
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRATION OFFICE. *See* TRADE, BOARD OF.		
JUDGMENTS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND) :—		
Junior Clerks, Keepers of Office Books	17	30
LANCASTER (DUCHY OF) :—Clerks	17	25
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND)	18	35 (*h*)
LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND) ;—Clerks	18	22
Messengers	20	35
LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE :—Office-keepers	21	40
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND) (*e*) :—		
Senior Clerks	18	35
Junior Clerks	18	25 (*i*)
Messengers		
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	26
Warehousemen and Index Makers	—	45

(*a*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

(*b*) For Queen's Messengers the limit is to be 50 in the case of persons nominated by way of promotion, having entered the Home Office while within the limits, and served continuously.

(*c*) In the case of persons who have been previously employed as Temporary Clerks the maximum limit will be 30 years, provided that such persons were under the age of 25 when first appointed as Temporary Clerks, and have since served continuously.

(*d*) Unless already in the Service in some other capacity.

(*e*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*f*) A person nominated to this Department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, may be admitted, whatever his age, provided he has served from a time at which he was within the limits of age for the situation to which it is proposed to appoint him.

(*g*) Stampers selected from among the machine boys must be over 17.

(*h*) "Extended 5 years in favour of persons who have been continuously employed in the Public Service from a date at which they were within the age originally prescribed."

(*i*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
LONDON UNIVERSITY :—		
Assistant Clerk to Senate	25	35
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	18	25
Supplemental Clerks	18	24
LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF) :—Messengers	25	40
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—Clerks and Extra Clerks	18	25
LUNACY COMMISSION :—Clerks	18	30
LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF) (*a*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*b*)
Messengers	20	35
Clerk and Storekeeper, Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum	25	40
METROPOLITAN POLICE, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE :—		
Clerks	17	25
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS :—Clerks	17	23(*c*)(*d*)
Ushers, Office-keepers, and Gaolers	30	50
Messengers	25	39
METROPOLITAN POLICE, RECEIVER'S OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	35 (*e*)
Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers	25	35
MINT :—Clerks	18	30
Clerks, Assistants in the Operative Departments	18	35
Resident Engraver	21	50
Temporary Clerks	18	45
Packers, Tellers, and Messengers	17	35
Artificers and Office-keepers	17	40
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE :—		
Clerks	16	25 (*f*)
Messengers	25	40
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Inspectors of Schools	23	38 (*g*)
Established Clerks (including Supplementary Clerks)	18	25 (*h*)
Temporary Clerks	18	35
Junior Assistants	14	18
NATIONAL GALLERY :—		
Attendants or Curators, Messengers, Porters, and Assistants	21	40
Female Servants	20	40
NATIONAL GALLERY (SCOTLAND) :—Doorkeepers	21	40
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY :—Porter	20	35 (*i*)
PARLIAMENT OFFICE (House of Lords) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*k*)
Temporary Clerks	17	30
Summoning Officers and Messengers	21	35

(*a*) A person nominated to this department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, his age being at the commencement of such employment between 16 and 25, may be admitted, though his age may exceed 25.

(*b*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*c*) Unless the nominee shall be a certificated attorney of one of the Courts of Law at Westminster, or shall have acted for at least seven years next before his application for such office as clerk to the Justices of any Petty Session.

(*d*) Unless previously in the Service, when they may be appointed, if at the time of their original appointment they were eligible as to age for the situation to which they are now nominated, and have served continuously.

(*e*) The limit to be 40 for candidates who were under 35 when they entered the Public Service, and have served continuously.

(*f*) Candidates who have previously been in some branch of the Public Service to be eligible if under 27, if their previous service commenced before they were 25.

(*g*) An extension of age of five years to be allowed in the case of candidates who are already in the service of the Board, and have served continuously for at least five years.

(*h*) The limit should be extended to 30 in the case of those who at the time of nomination are already in the Public Service, and who having entered the Service under 25, have served continuously.

(*i*) With an extension of five years in the case of persons previously employed in the Public Service.

(*k*) A candidate is eligible up to 30, provided he has served continuously in a Government Office from a Period at which he was under 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
PATENT OFFICE :—		
Clerks, Extra Clerks, and Assistants to the Curator	18	30 (*a*)
Writing Clerks	18	45
Messengers and Warehousemen	18	40
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (*b*) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Extra Clerks	18	30
Office-keepers	30	40
Messengers	20	35
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS (OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF) (*c*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Temporary Clerks	17	45
POOR LAW BOARD :—		
Clerks (*e*), Supplementary Clerks (*e*), and Clerks to Inspectors	18	25
Copyists and Extra Clerks	16	40
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND) :—		
Auditors of Union Accounts	28	50
Extra Clerks	18	30
Messengers	18	35
POST OFFICE (*f*) (*g*) :—		
Clerks in Secretary's Office (3rd Class)	18	25
Clerks, Solicitor's Office (3rd Class)	18	30
Other Clerks in Metropolitan Offices	16	25
Postmasters	21	41
Packet Agents abroad, not already in Service of the Crown	21	30
Metropolitan Sorters and Letter Carriers, and Sorters in Travelling Post Office	18	25
Surveyors' Stationary Clerks	16	25
Provincial Clerks, Sorters, and Letter Carriers	16	25
Provincial Messengers	16	35 (*h*)
Labourers	18	30
Boy Messengers	12	18
Messengers in London	18	35
Marine Mail Guards	21	35
Housekeepers, Chief Office	25	35
Housekeepers, Metropolitan District	25	45
PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS) (*c*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Messengers	20	35
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—		
Assistant Clerks	18	30
Clerks in the General Prison at Perth	18	40
Stewards	25	42
Female Teachers and Scripture Readers	25	40
Male Teachers	20	40
Female Warders	24	36

(*a*) Any person will be eligible for the establishment who entered as Extra Clerk when below 30, and has since served continuously.

(*b*) Persons are to be considered eligible who have passed the superior limit of age, provided they originally entered the Public Service at an age within the prescribed limits, and have since served continuously.

(*c*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*d*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*e*) Clerks to Inspectors may be appointed to the Establishment, although above 25, if they entered before 25, and have served continuously.

(*f*) Any candidate presenting himself within two months after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*g*) "Persons already employed in the Post Office will be eligible as to age for Civil Service appointments (Post Office), provided their age, when they were first employed, did not exceed by more than two months the superior limit of age attached at that time to the situation to which they seek to be appointed, and provided also such employment has been continuous.

(*h*) "The superior limit of age to be extended to 40 in the case of candidates who may be in receipt of a pension from the Crown for any previous services, whether Civil or Military."

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND)—*continued.*		
Male Warders, Messengers, and Superintendent of Lunatic Department	25	40 (*a*)
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
Supplemental Clerks	18	30
Council Chamber Keepers, Messengers, Office Porters, and Door Porters	25	40
PRIVY SEAL OFFICE :—Messengers	21	41
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Copying Clerks	16	25
Messengers and Porters	17	36
PROBATE COURT (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks	20	35
Messengers, &c.	21	38
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE :—Clerks	18	30
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Housekeepers	30	45
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	18	28
Doorkeepers	21	35
QUEEN'S BENCH—ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE :—Clerks	16	30
QUEEN'S BENCH—MASTERS' OFFICE :—Clerks and Messengers	16	30
QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND) :—Porters	20	35
QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE :—		
Messengers	21	35
Housekeepers	25	45
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND):—		
Assistant Clerks in Secretary's Office	18	25
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	30
Workmen and Boys	16	35
RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Junior Clerks	18	26 (*b*)
Messengers	20	45
Workmen	18	25
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF) :—		
Chief Clerk	18	35
Clerks	18	25
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25 (*c*)
Statistical Abstractors, and Index Compilers	17	25 (*d*)
Office-keepers	25	35
Messengers	21	35
Assistant Porters	13	17
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND (INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE) (*b*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*e*)
Temporary Clerks	18	30

(*a*) May be extended to 45 in the case of one who while under 40 years of age entered on and continued in service in the army, or as an hospital attendant, or a prison officer.

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) Extension to 30 in favour of candidates who have been continuously employed in the Public Service, having entered it when under 25.

(*d*) Persons admitted as statistical abstractors and index compilers may be transferred from one to another of these appointments, although their age may exceed 25 years at the time of such transfer.

(*e*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND (INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE)—*continued.*		
Indexers and Transcribers	17	30
Messengers	20	35
Temporary Messengers	17	35
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks, Transcribers, Sorters, and Indexers	17	25 (*a*)
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH :—Assistant Astronomer	17	35
ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS :—Gatekeepers	20	40 (*b*)
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT :—		
Ordinary Clerks	18	25 (*a*)
Supplementary Clerks, Temporary Clerks, other Parties	17	30 (*c*)
Assistant Geologists	17	50
Assistant Naturalists and Fossil Collectors	18	30
Assistant Curators, Museum of Practical Geology	20	35
Assistant Librarians, Museum of Practical Geology	—	35
Official Examiners	18	35
Assistant Book-keepers and Clerks in Stores Division	18	35
Clerks in Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh	18	25 (*a*)
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE. *See* TRADE, BOARD OF.		
STATIONERY OFFICE :—		
Ordinary Clerks	17	25
Temporary Clerks	17	—
Other Parties	19	40
Persons in Second Class of subordinate Establishment	—	45
Messengers	—	40
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND) :—Clerks	18	45
TRADE, BOARD OF (*d*) :—		
Ordinary Clerks	18	25
Clerks in offices of Registry of Designs, Registry of Joint Stock Companies, and Seamen's Registry Office (*e*)	17	30
Temporary Clerks in Board of Trade, Seamen's Registry Office, and Joint Stock Companies Registry	17	45
Office-keepers, Messengers, Porters, and Extra Messengers	—	40
Light Keepers at the Bahamas and Sombrero	20	40
TREASURY :—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25 (*f*)
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	20	30
Supplementary Clerks	18	25 (*g*)
Supplementary Clerks in Solicitor's Office	18	30
Supplementary Audit Clerks	20	35
Messengers (including Messengers to the Chancellor of the Exchequer)	21	35
Binders	25	40

(*a*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

(*b*) Servants of the Royal Family are eligible up to any age.

(*c*) The limit to be 45 in all cases where there has been any previous Public Service extending beyond a period of five years.

(*d*) Persons may be transferred to the Board of Trade from other departments of the Public Service, or from one class of the department to another, provided they were, at the time when they first entered the Service, under the maximum age for admission into the class to which they may be transferred.

(*e*) A candidate will be eligible for an established Clerkship in the Seamen's Registry Office up to the age of 35, provided he has served continuously as Temporary Clerk in that Office from a time at which he was less than 30 years of age.

(*f*) The age may be extended to 30 where a person is transferred from some other department of the Public Service, provided he entered within the limits of age assigned for such department, and that his service has been continuous.

(*g*) Unless they have been continuously in the Public Service since they were 25, in which case the maximum may be extended to 30.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks	19	28
Temporary Clerks	14	19
Valuers	25	45
WAR DEPARTMENT :—		
Permanent Clerks (Pall Mall or Out-stations), except when Non Commissioned Officers	18	25 (*a*)(*b*)
Draughtsmen	21	30
Accountant	18	40
Junior Assistant in Chemical Department	17	25
Temporary Assistant in Chemical Department	18	40
Clerks in Office of Accountant and Auditor of Manufacturing Departments Accounts	18	45
Medical Clerks at Gambia	18	40
Temporary Clerks (except when Non-Commissioned Officers)	18	40
Non-commissioned-Officer Clerks	—	42 (*c*)(*d*)
Royal Military College Clerks	18	35(*d*)
Messengers, Queen's Messengers, and Letter Carriers	20	35 (*e*)
Masters of Vessels	—	45
COMMISSARIAT :—		
Clerks	18	30(*f*)(*g*)
Commissariat Storekeepers, Issuers, and Assistant Storekeepers	—	30(*g*)(*h*) (*i*)
Superintendent of Transport	—	35(*k*)
MILITARY STORE SERVICE :—		
Officers	18	23 (*l*)
Storeholders	25	40
Master Artificers, Foremen, Armourers, and others	—	35 (*m*)
Viewers	—	45 (*n*)
PURVEYOR'S Clerks (Probationary and Established)	18	25(*o*)(*p*)
MILITARY PRISONS :—Warders and other subordinate Officers	25	45 (*q*)

(*a*) Temporary Clerks will be eligible for permanent clerkships up to 30, provided their service commenced before they were 25, and has since been continuous.

(*b*) Candidates nominated to clerkships after having held other situations (not being temporary clerkships) in the service of the War Office, will only be required to have been within the prescribed limits of age when they first entered the Service.

(*c*) Temporary Clerks may be appointed to permanent clerkships of this class up to 45, if they were under 42 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*d*) Reduced or retired non-commissioned officers may be appointed to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, up to 45.

(*e*) The maximum to be extended to 40 for candidates who may have entered the service as temporary messengers before 35; and to 46 for pensioners.

(*f*) Except in the cases of persons who have been employed in other capacities or in other branches of the Public Service, when exceptions may be made, provided the ages of the candidates did not exceed 30 on the first commencement of their continuous Public Service.

(*g*) 35 at stations on the African coast.

(*h*) Persons already in the Public Service may be transferred to the Commissariat, provided they were when they first entered the service under the maximum age for admission to the class to which they may be transferred, and have served continuously.

(*i*) Except in the case of a pensioned soldier, where no limit has been put.

(*k*) Pensioners may be appointed up to 42.

(*l*) 25, if the candidate has passed through Sandhurst.

(*m*) If pensioners from the cavalry 43 years, if pensioners from other arms of the service 42 years. An artificer or labourer may be promoted to this class up to 55, provided he were appointed to the permanent establishment in the inferior capacities before 35, 43, or 42 respectively, and that his service has been continuous.

(*n*) Viewers to be eligible in regard to age provided that they have been appointed and continued to serve in the Department previous to attaining the age of 45, and that their appointment as permanent Viewers takes place before they attain the age of 55.

(*o*) Unless previously employed as assistant clerks, in which case they will be eligible if under 30. For retired non-commissioned officers the limits of age will be 18 to 42.

(*p*) A candidate will be regarded as eligible for the situation of Probationary Clerk up to 30 if he has been continuously employed in the Service since he was 25. A probationary Clerk is eligible at any age for transfer to the establishment of the Purveyor's department, provided he has served continuously from a time when he was within the ordinary limits.

(*q*) For Assistant Warders at Barbadoes, 25 to 48.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*		
SURVEY DEPARTMENT :—Civil Assistants	18	35 (*a*)
ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT :—		
Clerk of the Works	21	30 (*b*)
Office-keepers, Foremen, Labourers, &c.	—	35 (*c*)
MILITARY STAFF OFFICES :—Civilian Clerks	18	30
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	25 (*d*)
Temporary Clerks	16	40
Supplemental Clerks	18	25
Messengers	20	35 (*e*)
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE :—		
Established Clerks	18	25 (*f*)
Temporary Clerks	16	30
Messengers	25	35 (*g*)
COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION :—Clerks	—	42
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE :—Clerks	17	25
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	23 (*h*)
Temporary Clerks	16	40
Messengers	20	35 (*e*)
MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND) :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	23
Temporary Clerks	16	40
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT :—		
Mechanical Attendants	20	40
WOODS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Clerks to Deputy Surveyor of New Forest	17	30
Writing Clerks, Quit-Rent Office, Dublin	—	35
Messengers	21	35
WORKS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Surveyor's Clerks	18	30
Examiners	22	30
Clerks at Kew Herbarium	18	45
Second Assistant at Kew Herbarium	16	35
Messengers and Assistant Paper Keepers	—	40
Park Constables	—	38
Office Boys	13	15
Night Porters and Night Watchmen at Somerset House	21	50

(*a*) The higher limit of age is to be 55 in the case of candidates who have previously served in that portion of the corps of Royal Engineers engaged in the survey, provided the candidate commenced his service in the Engineers while below 35, and has served continuously to the time of his nomination.

(*b*) A candidate must have served as Temporary Clerk of the Works or Foreman in the Engineer Department for at least six months. The limits of age for those who entered the Service in a temporary capacity previous to 30 shall be extended to 35.

(*c*) Persons may be appointed to the Royal Engineer and Barrack Departments subsequently to their discharge to pension from the Army up to the age of 45.

(*d*) Temporary Clerks are eligible up to any age, provided that they were under 25 at the time of entering the office.

(*e*) For discharged soldiers the upper limit to be 50.

(*f*) Persons who have previously served in the Army as commissioned officers to be eligible for Established Clerkships between the ages of 18 and 32.

(*g*) An extension to 45 to be allowed in the case of discharged soldiers.

(*h*) Temporary Clerks should be eligible for the permanent establishment up to 30, provided that they entered before 23, and that their service has been continuous.

TABLE B.—Different STANDARDS of QUALIFICATION established by the various DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to June 30th*, 1868. *It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY.

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS, WHITEHALL.

(*p*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*p*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*p*) 3. English Composition.
(*p*) 4. Précis.
(*p*) 5. Translation from Latin or some Modern Foreign Language.
6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS AT SOMERSET HOUSE (DEPARTMENTS OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, COMPTROLLER OF VICTUALLING, MEDICAL DIRECTOR-GENERAL COAST GUARD OFFICE, &c.)*

(*p*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*p*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*p*) 3. English Composition.
(*p*) 4. Précis.
(*p*) 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.
9. Translation from Latin or from some Modern Foreign Language.

III. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS AT HOME.*

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
(*t*) 5. Précis.
(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship in the above departments.*

IV. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, &c., ABROAD.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

V. WRITERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

VI. SCHOOLMASTERS IN DOCKYARDS, AND IN GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic and Mensuration.
3. Grammar and Analysis of Sentences.
4. English Composition.
5. Physical and Political Geography of the World, especially of England and Europe.
6. English History.
7. Euclid (first four books, Book VI., and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI).

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY—*continued.*

VI. SCHOOLMASTERS IN DOCKYARDS, AND IN GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL—*cont.*

8. Algebra.
9. Plane Trigonometry.
10. Differential and Integral Calculus (elementary), and plane Co-ordinate Geometry (elementary).
11. The elementary principles of Mechanics and Hydrostatics, not requiring the Differential Calculus.

They will also be competitively examined in the following subjects; and although it will not be necessary for each Candidate to have a knowledge of these latter subjects, a high value will be set on them:—

12. Plane Trigonometry (analytical), and Spherical Trigonometry.
13. Plane Co-ordinate Geometry (more advanced), and Analytical Geometry of three dimensions.
14. Differential and Integral Calculus (more advanced), and the easier Differential Equations.
15. Higher Mechanics and Hydrostatics.

VII. SCHOOLMASTERS AT NAVAL PRISON, LEWES.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following (at the option of the Candidates):—
   (*a*) English History;
   (*b*) Geography;
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics;
   (*d*) Latin.†

VIII. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE ADMIRALTY HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. Map and Chart Projection.
5. Practical Geometry.
6. Topographical Plan Drawing.

Translation from French, Spanish, or some Modern Foreign Language (desirable, but not positively necessary).

IX. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Mathematics [Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; Algebra, including Quadratic Equations; Euclid, Books I.—IV. and VI., with deductions; Elementary Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Plane Trigonometry; the use of common logarithms; and Descriptive Geometry of the straight line and plane. Text-book, Dr. Woolley's].

* Candidates for appointment in the Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works in Somerset House or the Dockyards will be examined in the above subjects respectively with the exception of book-keeping by double entry, for which architectural drawing will be substituted.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

(*p*) A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	**ADMIRALTY—*continued.***
IX. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY—*cont.* 4. Précis. 5. Practical Shipbuilding (wood and iron). 6. Laying off Ships. 7. Calculation of Displacements, Weights, and Stability. 8. Designs for Ships. 9. Neatness and dexterity in making and copying ships' drawings.	XVI. MESSENGERS AT WHITEHALL AND SOMERSET HOUSE AND IN THE PACKET OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).
X. DRAUGHTSMEN IN STEAM BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY. 1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Square and Cube Roots). 3. Mechanical Drawing.	XVII. CHIEF WARDERS, PRINCIPAL WARDERS WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS AT LEWES NAVAL PRISON. 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Spelling. 3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XI. SECOND CLASS COMPUTERS IN NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Centesimal Arithmetic, and Sexagesimal Arithmetic). 3. Algebra (to Simple Equations). 4. Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. 5. Logarithms (The Use of Tables as applied to Numbers and Angles).	XVIII. MATRONS AND ATTENDANTS ON LUNATICS IN NAVAL HOSPITALS. 1. Reading. 2. Handwriting and Spelling. 3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XII. THIRD CLASS COMPUTERS IN NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Logarithms (The Use of Tables as regards Numbers).	XIX. MOUNTED COAST GUARD MEN. 1. Reading. 2. Writing.
XIII. CLERKS OF THE WORKS. 1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Mensuration of plane surfaces and simple solids. Practical Geometry. Designs of simple structures of masonry, brick, or wood, illustrated by plans, sections, and elevations, with specification and conditions for letting the Work by contract. 6. Working drawings of particular parts of buildings. 7. Measurement of builder's work. 8. Estimating builder's work. 9. Artificer's work (nature of the tools required, the proportion of labour and materials required for any particular kind of work). 10. Modes of judging of the quality of building materials, calculation of the sections of metals and timber to resist strains.	XX. ENGINEER STUDENTS.* (*p*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography. (*p*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square and Cube Root). 3. Grammar. 4. English Composition. 5. Geography. 6. Mathematics (Euclid, first six books, and Algebra, including Quadratic Equations). 7. French translation.
XIV. FOREMEN OF WORKS IN A DOCKYARD. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic, Designing, Plan Drawing, and Mensuration.	XXI. DOCKYARD APPRENTICES.† (*p*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography. (*p*) 2. Reading. (*p*) 3. Arithmetic. 4. Grammar. 5. English Composition. 6. Geography. 7. Mathematics (Euclid, first three books, Algebra up to and inclusive of Quadratic Equations, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression). *Examinations for promotion.*‡
XV. STORE ISSUERS. 1. Writing. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules, Simple and Compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	XXII. SHIPWRIGHTS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals. 2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required.
	XXIII. SHIPWRIGHTS—DRAUGHTSMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids. 2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required; ship drawing, laying off, and method of calculating displacements.
	XXIV. SHIPWRIGHTS—WRITERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids.

* The vacancies for these appointments are open to public competition. Candidates must obtain at least 850 marks in the aggregate.

† "The vacancies for these appointments are open to public competition." 200 marks as a maximum will be given for Physical Qualifications, viz., height, weight, girth of chest, and strength.

‡ These examinations are held periodically at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in profesional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

(*p*) Candidates must obtain one-fifth of the total number of marks in the subjects distinguished by this mark.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*
XXIV. SHIPWRIGHTS—WRITERS—*cont.*
2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required.
XXV. SHIPWRIGHTS — ATTENDANT CONVERTERS.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals.
2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the various works required. Appropriation and conversion of the different kinds of timber used in shipbuilding.
XXVI. SHIPWRIGHTS—INSPECTORS.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces, and of solids.
2. Practical construction of a wood ship in its several parts, with details of fittings and fastenings; methods adopted in building iron ships, and laying off. The whole shown by sketches as required.
XXVII. SHIPWRIGHTS—CONVERTERS.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids.
2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the various works required. The qualities, appropriation, and conversion of the different kinds of timber used in shipbuilding; and the principles of laying off.
XXVIII. SHIPWRIGHTS—FOREMEN.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids, Simple Equations in Algebra, First three books of Euclid, and deductions therefrom.
2. Practical construction of a wood ship in its several parts, with details of fittings and fastenings; methods adopted in building iron ships; repairs, reconversions, laying off, and calculation of displacements.
XXIX. SHIPWRIGHTS — ASSISTANT MASTER SHIPWRIGHT.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids, Algebra up to and including problems involving Quadratic Equations, Euclid (Books I. to IV. and VI., with deductions therefrom), Elementary Mechanics, and Hydrostatics.
XXX. CAULKERS—LEADING MEN.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three.
2. Various regulations, processes, and practices, appertaining to their trade.
XXXI. CAULKERS—INSPECTORS.
1.—First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice.
2. Various regulations, processes, and practices, appertaining to their trade.

Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*
XXXII. CAULKERS—FOREMEN.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids.
2. Various regulations, processes, and practices appertaining to their trade.
XXXIII. JOINERS—LEADING MEN.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Duodecimals.
2. Methods of performing different works in their department.
XXXIV. JOINERS—INSPECTORS.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals.
2. Methods of performing different works in their department, and descriptions, illustrated by sketches, of some of the principal articles of fitting made by joiners for ships.
XXXV. JOINERS—FOREMEN.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and solids.
2. Methods of performing different works in their department, and descriptions, illustrated by sketches, of some of the principal articles of fitting made by joiners for ships. Description of some of the machines used for joiners' work.
XXXVI. SMITHS—WRITERS.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
2. Smiths' work.
XXXVII. SMITHS—FOREMEN.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
2. Questions relating to smiths' work applicable to ships, and description of some of the principal fittings.
XXXVIII. SMITHS—MASTERS.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids.
2. Questions relating to smiths' work, applicable to ships, and description of some of the principal fittings. Questions as to the quality and manufacture of iron, and the building, survey, and repair of iron ships.
XXXIX. PAINTERS.—LEADING MEN.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound. Rule of Three, and Practice.
2. Miscellaneous questions relating to their trade.
XL. PAINTERS—FOREMEN.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of surfaces.
2. Miscellaneous questions relating to their trade.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*
XLI. MILLWRIGHTS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals. 2. Any kind of work done, or tools or machinery used, by millwrights.
XLII. MILLWRIGHTS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids. 2. Any kind of work done, or tools or machinery used, by millwrights, and such portions of practical mechanics as are required to be known by them.
XLIII. BLOCK MILLS AND SAW MILL—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three. 2. Description and use of the machinery in their department.
XLIV. METAL MILLS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three. 2. Nature and quality of copper, and other metals on which the men are employed in the metal mills, and the methods of preparing them for use.
XLV. PLUMBERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Duodecimals. 2. Various works relating to their trade, pumps of different kinds, and hydraulics as far as may be required.
XLVI. LABOURERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound.
XLVII. RIGGERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound. 2. Rigging, strength of rope, hemp, and wire; transporting and mooring ships, masting, ditto, and other matters peculiar to their business.
XLVIII. RIGGERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice. 2. Rigging, strength of rope, hemp, and wire; transporting and mooring ships, masting ditto and other matters peculiar to their business.
XLIX. RIGGERS—MASTER. 1. First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Vulgar Fractions. 2. Rigging, strength of rope, hemp, and wire; transporting and mooring ships, masting ditto, and other matters peculiar to their business.
L. SAILMAKERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Mensuration of surfaces. 2. Questions relating to cutting out and making sails, quality of canvas, &c., &c.
LI. SAILMAKERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, and Mensuration of surfaces. 2. Questions relating to cutting out and making sails, quality of canvas, &c., &c.

Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*
LII. SAILMAKERS—MASTERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, and Mensuration of surfaces; with the addition of Decimals and Duodecimals. 2. Questions relating to cutting out and making sails, quality of canvas, &c., &c.
LIII. ROPEMAKERS—LAYERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound. 2. Appropriate questions on the manufacture of rope, with description of the machinery employed therein, strength of ropes of various kinds and sizes, quality of hemp, &c.
LIV. ROPEMAKERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice. 2. Appropriate questions on the manufacture of rope, with description of the machinery employed therein, strength of ropes of various kinds and sizes, quality of hemp, &c.
LV. ROPEMAKERS—MASTER. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals. 2. Appropriate questions on the manufacture of rope, with description of the machinery employed therein, strength of ropes of various kinds and sizes, quality of hemp, &c.
LVI. SPINNERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound. 2. Questions appertaining to their employment.
LVII. SPINNERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice. 2. Questions appertaining to their employment.
LVIII. TIMBER REDUCERS AND TIMBER ISSUERS 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids, 2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required.
LIX. WRITERS FOR MANUFACTURING ACCOUNTS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals. 2. The same professional subjects as for leading men of the branches to which they belong.
LX. STOREHOUSE MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures in common use.
LXI. LEADING MEN OF STOREHOUSES. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures in common use, Rule of Three, and Practice.
LXII. FOREMEN OF STOREHOUSES. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures in common use; Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY—*continued.*

LXIII. VICTUALLING YARD — COOPERS — MASTERS, FOREMEN, AND LEADING MEN.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
2. Conversion of Timber, and Gauging of Casks.

LXIV. VICTUALLING YARD—MILLERS — MASTERS AND LEADING MEN.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three.
2. A knowledge of the various grains used in the service. Miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.

LXV. VICTUALLING YARD—BAKERS—MASTERS AND LEADING MEN.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three.
2. A knowledge of the quality of flour. Miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.

LXVI. VICTUALLING YARD — FOREMEN OF STORES AND LEADING MEN OF STOREHOUSES.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

LXVII. VICTUALLING YARD — STOREHOUSEMEN AND LEADING MEN OF LABOURERS.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound.

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF), ENGLAND.

I. CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. One of the following subjects:—
(*a*) Latin or a Modern Language;*
(*b*) The leading points of English or Modern History;
(*c*) Geography;
(*d*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, Practice, and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. SUPERINTENDENT OF SHIPKEEPERS, AND SHIPKEEPER.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF), IRELAND.

CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE, AND CLERKS IN COURT.
1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
6. English Composition.
7. [For Clerks in Court] Shorthand.

Department, and Qualifications required.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

I. ASSISTANTS.†
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. British History.
7. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.

II. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

III. ATTENDANTS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first two rules).

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I. CLERKS, AND BAILIFFS AND GARDENERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. SCHOOLMASTERS.
(The same as in Convict Service).

III. STEWARDS, AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. MATRON.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules, simple and compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.

V. CHIEF ATTENDANT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VI. ENGINEERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

VII. SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

CHANCERY, SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF).

I. FIRST AND SECOND CLERK.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Latin Translation.
6. Scotch Law and Conveyancing.
7. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery; the power of reading the older volumes of the Records; and a general Knowledge of the Writs and Extracts issued from Chancery.

II. PERMANENT ASSISTANT CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. Latin (slight elementary knowledge).
5. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery, and the power of reading the older volumes of the Records.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Persons possessing a special knowledge whose services are particularly needed will be examined with regard to the knowledge in which special proficiency is required rather than with regard to the general subjects of the qualifications for Assistants.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
CHARITABLE BEQUESTS COMMISSION (IRELAND). Nothing fixed.	**COAL MINES INSPECTORS.** 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Knowledge of Mines and Mining.
CHARITY COMMISSION. CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Two at the least of the following:— (*a*) Latin or a Modern Foreign Language;* (*b*) English History; (*c*) Elementary Mathematics.	**COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE.** I. CLERKS AND MARK ACCOUNTANTS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables). II. SCHOOLMASTERS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Reading. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Grammar and English Language. 5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible). 6. School Management. 7. Two, at least, of the following, at the option of the candidate:— (*a*) English History. (*b*) Geography. (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or some branch of Mathematics. (*d*) Latin.* III. SCRIPTURE READERS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Reading. 3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible). 4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge. IV. COMPOUNDERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). V. FOREMEN OF WORKS AND DRAUGHTSMEN. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. (*For Draughtsmen*) Plan Drawing. VI. ASSISTANT WARDERS, WARDERS, STOREKEEPER'S TEMPORARY CLERKS, PRINTERS, GAS FITTERS, MESSENGERS, STOREMEN, AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction). VII. WATER POLICE CONSTABLES. 1. Reading. 2. Writing.
CHELSEA HOSPITAL. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). Book-keeping by Single Entry. 4. English Composition. 5. Précis. 6. One Dead or Modern Foreign Language.*	**COLONIAL OFFICE.** I. CLERKS. *Preliminary Examination:—* 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers. 4. Geography. 5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate. Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND). I. CLERKS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. British History. II. TEMPORARY CLERKS. 1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (first four rules and the Rule of Three). III. SUPERINTENDENTS OF MESSENGERS, AND MESSENGERS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. I. CLERKS. (*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography. (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms). (*t*) 3. English Composition. 4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements). (*t*) 5. Geography. 6. History of England. (*t*) 7. Latin. (*t*) 8. French, or another Modern Language. II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying into Forms and Registers. 3. Indexing. 4. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 5. English Composition. III. OFFICE-KEEPER, MESSENGER, AND PORTER. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects markeded (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.

COLONIAL OFFICE—*continued.*

CLERKS—*continued.*

Final Examination:—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany, and Italy.
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

II. WRITERS IN CEYLON.

Preliminary Examination:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. The preparation of a Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination:—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Modern History, subsequent to 1500 A.D., including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
3. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
4. Pure and Mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.
5. Geology, Civil Engineering, and Surveying.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

III. HONG KONG CADETS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

The above subjects will not tell in competition, but Candidates who cannot pass in them will be rejected.

3. Latin and one other Foreign Language.
4. English Composition (including Précis writing).
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics.
6. Geography and History.
7. Constitutional and International Law.
8. Natural Science.
9. Any two of the following Languages (not having been taken up under No. 3),—French, German, Spanish, Italian.

Every candidate must undergo a competitive examination in the 3rd and 4th subjects, and in any two others which he may select. But any candidate who takes up the 9th subject may if he chooses be examined in five subjects instead of four.

IV. TEMPORARY REGISTRY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Indexing.

COLONIAL OFFICE—*continued.*

V. SUPERNUMERARY COPYING CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from Dictation, with a view partly of testing correct Punctuation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

VI. PORTERS AND LIBRARY MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules).

COMMON PLEAS (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE).

(Same as for Masters' Office.)

COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE).

CLERKS.

(Same as for Exchequer of Pleas.)

COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

I. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND SUPERNUMERARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. History of England, and of the Constitution.
6. Latin or French.*
7. (For COMMITTEE CLERKS) the Elements of the Law of Evidence.

II. ASSISTANT TO ACCOUNTANT.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

CADETS OF CONSTABULARY.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Per-centages).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography (especially that of Ireland).

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND)—*continued.*
III. ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERS AND ASSISTANT SCHOOLMISTRESSES.
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Grammar.
3. Geography.
4. History.
5. School Management.
IV. CLERKS IN THE CONVICT PRISONS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).
V. STEWARDS AND ACCOUNTING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Bookkeeping (elementary).
VI. STEWARD'S CLERKS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
VII. HATCHMEN, WARDERS, INSTRUCTING WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT MATRONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
VIII. MESSENGERS, NIGHT WATCHMEN, AND ASSISTANT COOKS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
CONVICT SERVICE.
I. SECRETARY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Writing Official Letters from Minutes.
3. Making Abstracts of Official Papers.
II. DEPUTY GOVERNORS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, and the Arithmetical Tables).
3. English Composition.
III. CLERKS IN PRISONS OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. French or some other modern Language (translation).
IV. CLERKS IN PRISONS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).
V. STEWARDS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).
VI. SCHOOLMASTERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following, at the option of the Candidate:—
(*a*) English History;
(*b*) Geography;
(*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics.
(*d*) Latin.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
CONVICT SERVICE—*continued.*
VII. DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT IN FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules, Simple and Compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.
VIII. SCHOOLMISTRESSES.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).
IX. LADY SCRIPTURE READERS AND SCRIPTURE READERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.
X. COMPOUNDERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
XI. FARM BAILIFFS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).
XII. ENGINEERS, CLERKS OF WORKS, AND FOREMEN OF WORKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
XIII. MATRONS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XIV. INSTRUCTING WARDERS, ASSISTANT WARDERS, INFIRMARY NURSES, ASSISTANT GASMEN, STEWARD'S PORTERS AND MANUFACTURER'S PORTERS, GASMEN, ASSISTANT CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS, AND MESSENGERS IN THE PRISONS OFFICE AND IN THE CONVICT PRISONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XV. ASSISTANT MESSENGERS IN CONVICT PRISONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XVI. CIVIL GUARDS, LABOURERS, NIGHT WATCHMEN, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FITTERS, BOILER MAKERS, ENGINE DRIVERS, STOKERS, AND FOREMEN OF PLATELAYERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
CONVICT SERVICE (SCOTLAND).
See PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.
I. CLERKS AND ASSISTANT RECORD-KEEPERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION—*continued.*

II. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings.
5. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work.
6. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Materials.

III. PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSISTANT SURVEYORS, AND ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Land Surveying.
5. Plan Drawing.

IV. TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography,
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Plan Drawing.

V. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

COUNTY COURTS JUDGMENTS REGISTRY.

CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Indexing.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF).

SECOND CLASS CLERKS AND JUNIOR CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography of England and Wales.
5. Criminal Law (Elements).

CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting (including German text and engrossing hand) and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH.

Nothing fixed.

CUSTOMS.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CUSTOMS—*continued.*

II. OTHER CLERKS; EXAMINING OFFICERS†; AND GAUGERS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

III. EXTRA CLERKS AND WRITERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Elementary).

IV. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE SURVEYORS OF TONNAGE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
4. Euclid (first three books).
5. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.
6. Practical Ship-building, Laying-off Ships, Mechanical Drawing and Displacement.

V. OUT-DOOR OFFICERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different Weights and Measures).

VI. MESSENGERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).

VII. BOATMEN, WATCHMEN, HOUSE PORTERS, AND QUARANTINE MARINERS AND BOYS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS, TRANSCRIBERS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

DEEDS, REGISTRAR OF, IN MIDDLESEX.

Nothing fixed.

DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical Structure of Sentences of a simple character.

II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

I. CLERKS IN THE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, AND CLERKS IN RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Persons nominated to the office of Examining officers at Newhaven, Dover, and Folkestone must show some proficiency in French (which in these cases will be included in the preliminary test examination).
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE—*cont.*

II. CLERKS IN DIVISIONAL OFFICES.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. French.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

DUBLIN PRISONS.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin.*
8. French or one other Language.*

I. OFFICE KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

EDUCATION OFFICE.

I. INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, Practice, and Bills of Parcels).

II. ACCOUNTANTS AND ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes and indexing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Calculation of Per-centages.
5. English Composition.
6. Book-keeping.
7. Précis and digest of returns into summaries.
8, 9. In *competitions*, not more than two other subjects to be named by the candidate.

EMIGRATION OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Elementary Arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.

III. SORTING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.

IV. MESSENGERS IN LONDON AND AT OUTPORTS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

I. CLERKS (COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION).
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Euclid (first three books).
7. Translation from Latin Prosé.
8. Translation from either French, Italian, or German.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

EXCHEQUER (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE).

(Same as in Masters' Office.)

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE).

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).

FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

I. SUB-INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*
8. Elements of Political Economy.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

FISHERIES BOARD, SCOTLAND.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Rule of Three).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. Correspondence.

II. FISHERY OFFICERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Cask Mensuration).
3. Correspondence.

III. PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.†
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French.
4. German (translation and reading MS.).‡

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition.
‡ The marks in German to be counted as far as they go without any minimum to be necessarily obtained.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*
II. CLERKS IN CHIEF CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, accuracy of punctuation, and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and the Principles of Exchange).
3. Geography (a general knowledge).
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (an elementary knowledge).
5. French (Translation).
III. ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS IN CHIEF CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.
(Same as for Clerks in the Paymaster General's Office.)
IV. ATTACHÉS.
1. Orthography and Handwriting.
2. General Intelligence.
3. Précis writing.
4. Latin (Grammar and Translation into English).*
5. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Decimals—Colenso).
6. Euclid (Book I.)
7. Geography.
8. French (Grammar and Translation into English).
9. German (Grammar).
10. Constitutional History of England [Textbooks, "Blackstone's Commentaries," (Kerr's edition of 1862), and Hallam's Constitutional History of England].
11. A general knowledge of the Political History of Europe and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Paris, in 1815, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions during that period.
A second examination must be undergone in the interval between the grant of a Commission as Third Secretary and that of a Commission as Second Secretary.
SECOND EXAMINATION.
1. General Intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which they acquit themselves, and specifically by the quickness they may show in seizing the points in papers read by them or read over to them once or twice.
2. Précis writing.
3. French (Grammar, Translation into English, Translation into French, and Conversation).
4. German (Grammar, and Translation into English).
(*If the Candidate between his first and second examination has not resided a reasonable time,* 12 *months, for instance, in Germany, he may substitute for German some other foreign language besides French.*)
5. Political History of Europe, a general knowledge of the Political History of Europe, and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising the most important international transactions during that period.
6. Political Economy (a general knowledge to be acquired from Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Mill's Political Economy).
7. Maritime and International Law (a general knowledge to be acquired from Vattel, Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," and the first volume of Kent's "Commentaries").
8. A General Report on the Commerce and Political Relations of the several Countries in which they have resided. Candidates must be prepared to answer any questions put to them by the Examiners within the limits of such report.

Department, and Qualifications required.
FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*
V. TRANSLATORS TO MISSIONS.
Exercises in Translations from and into that language or those languages upon which the candidate is destined to be employed.
VI. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS.
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.
3. French (written and spoken).
4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law. [Text Book, Smith's Compendium of Mercantile Law.]
VII. INTERPRETERS AND ASSISTANTS IN JAPAN.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. French.
5. (*For Interpreters*) Dutch.
VIII. STUDENT INTERPRETERS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. Geography.
5. Euclid (first four books).
6. Latin (translation).
7. French (translation).
IX. FOREIGN SERVICE MESSENGERS.†
1. Arithmetic (first four rules).
2. Either French, German, or Italian (conversational knowledge).
X. CLERKS IN MIXED COMMISSION COURTS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Précis.
3. French (copying and translation).
XI. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. English History.
XII. SUPPLEMENTAL JUNIOR CLERKS IN CONSULAR DEPARTMENT.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
XIII. TEMPORARY CLERKS IN LIBRARIAN'S DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Précis.
3. French (translation).
XIV. HOME SERVICE MESSENGERS; OFFICE-KEEPERS; OFFICE PORTERS; DOOR PORTERS; EXTRA MESSENGERS AT MISSIONS ABROAD; AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN SUBORDINATE CAPACITIES.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).
XV. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (sufficient for simple accounts).

FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

CLERKS AND WRITING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. English History.

* Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland, or at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or one of the public examinations for the Army or Navy, will be exempted from being examined in Latin.

† Candidates must be "able to ride and competent to perform journeys on horseback."

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA (IRELAND).
(Same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Elementary Arithmetic.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.
Nothing fixed.

HOME OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.*
7. French.*

II. SECRETARY TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF GUERNSEY.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. English Composition.
3. Geography.
4. English History.
5. French (translation, composition, and speaking).

III. ACCOUNTANT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

IV. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, including the Rule of Three).
3. Grammatical construction of Sentences of a simple character.

V. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VI. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VII. DOOR-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

INDIA OFFICE.†

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions)
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.‡
5. Geography.
6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee).
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language (at the option of the Nominee).*

Department, and Qualifications required.

INDIA OFFICE—*continued.*

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

III. COPYING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

IV. DOOR-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. LABOURERS IN STORE DEPARTMENT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.

ASSISTANTS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

INLAND REVENUE.

I. CLERKS IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE§; CLERKS IN THE LEGACY DUTY OFFICE; CLERKS IN OFFICES OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT; AND ASSISTANT SURVEYORS OF TAXES.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.
(*t*) 6. (*For the Chief Accountant's Office.*) Book-keeping by Double Entry.

II. JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON.‖
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Latin.
6. The general principles of Equity, Common Law, and Conveyancing.
7. The Practice of the Court of Chancery and Courts of Law.

III. EXTRA CLERKS, COPYING CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. SECOND-CLASS ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE AND CLERKS IN STAMP OFFICE, GLASGOW.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† The Regulations respecting the Civil Service in India may be found in Appendix III.
‡ For the Accountant-General's Department the "Elements of Book-keeping" is to be substituted for Précis-writing. For the Store Department, Précis or Book-keeping may be taken at the option of the candidate.
§ "The examination, as regards history, geography, correspondence, and the other heads, would extend much further than is thought necessary in the case of clerks in offices of account and receipt, and would be such as to ascertain whether or not the person had received such an education as would qualify him, after experience in the various business of the office, to be employed in duties of a superior description."
‖ For clerks in the Solicitor's offices, Dublin and Edinburgh, the examination is the same as that for the Secretary's office.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

INLAND REVENUE—*continued.*

V. STAMPERS, PACKERS, WAREHOUSE PORTERS, BINDERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND WILL KEEPERS OR SORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VI. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.

I. CLERKS.
(The same as for Clerks in the Designs Registry.)

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
(The same as in Board of Trade).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.
(The same as for Clerks in the Designs Registry.)

II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND).

JUNIOR CLERKS, KEEPERS OF OFFICE BOOKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

CLERKS.
A.—1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
5. English Composition.
B.*—6. English History.
7. Précis.
8. Latin (translation).
9. French.
10. German.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Reading.
(*t*) 2. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Proportion and Decimal Fractions).
Also in Competitions—
4. Euclid, Book I.
5. Algebra (up to and including Quadratic Equations, but not including the Binomial Theorem).
6. English Composition.

Department, and Qualifications required.

LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Surveying.
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 5. English Composition.
6. Précis.
7. Geography.
8. Irish and English History.
(*t*) 9. Latin.†
(*t*) 10. French.†

MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (Elementary).

LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.

OFFICE KEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary)

LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. English Composition.

II. INDEX MAKERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. Indexing.

III. WAREHOUSEMEN.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

I. ASSISTANT CLERK TO THE SENATE.
1. Handwriting, and power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition (especially epistolary).
5. Précis.
6. Account-keeping.

II. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS.‡
Preliminary Examination:
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Reading.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (first four rules).
4. Copying from MS. (with good punctuation).
5. Composition (a readable letter).
6. English language (Elements of Accidence, Syntax, Analysis, and Derivation).

* Failure to satisfy the Commissioners in any of the subjects belonging to this division will not be considered as disqualifying the candidate.
† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
‡ This situation will be filled up by an open competition.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

LONDON UNIVERSITY—*continued.*

SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS—*continued.*

7. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Averages, and Plain Accounts).

Final Examination, only to be resorted to in case of equality in the above:

8. One of the following:
   (*a*) Latin.
   (*b*) French.
   (*c*) Algebra to Simple Equations.
   (*d*) Euclid, Book I.
   (*e*) Modern Geography.
   (*f*) English History.
   (*g*) Elements of some one Science.

III. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF).

MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

LORDS, HOUSE OF.

(See Parliament Office.)

LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

LUNACY COMMISSION.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, calculation of Per-centages and Averages).
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis (including preparation and digest of tabular statements and of returns into summaries).
6. Latin or a Modern Language.*

LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. CLERK AND STOREKEEPER, CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Vulgar Fractions).
3. Account-keeping.

Department, and Qualifications required.

METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE).

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. English Geography.
5. History of England.
6. French (*desirable, but not necessary*).

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, with Reduction and Proportion).
3. English Composition.
4. Either—
   (*a*) Geography;
   (*b*) English History;
   (*c*) Latin, or a Modern Foreign Language.*
5. Criminal Law (*if the Candidate be a Certificated Attorney, or Justices' Clerk at Petty Sessions*).

II. USHERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND GAOLERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing

METROPOLITAN POLICE—RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.

II. STOREKEEPERS AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. A knowledge of the value and quality of Cloth, and of the practical duties of a Tailor.

MINT.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Preparation of Tabular Statements.
(*t*) 6. Either of the following:—
   (*a*) History of England;
   (*b*) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage;
   (*c*) Elements of Mechanical Science;
   (*d*) Elements of Chemistry.

II. CLERKS, ASSISTANTS IN THE OPERATIVE DEPARTMENTS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Assaying, melting, rolling, cutting, and stamping of metals.
5. Either of the following:—
   (*a*) Elements of Mechanical Science.
   (*b*) Elements of Chemistry.

III. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

IV. RESIDENT ENGRAVER.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.		No. of Marks for each Subject.	
MINT—*continued.*			
V. ARTIFICERS, PACKERS, TELLERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS.			
1. Reading.			
2. Writing.			
3. Arithmetic (elementary).			
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.			
I. CLERKS.			
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.			
2. Copying from MSS.			
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).			
4. Geography.			
5. History.			
II. MESSENGERS.			
1. Reading.			
2. Writing.			
3. Arithmetic (elementary).			
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).			
I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.*			
A. Obligatory Subjects.			
1. English, consisting of—			
English Composition	600		
Spelling, grammar, and language	500		
Literature: Bacon's Essays, some of Edmund Burke's works (Thoughts on Causes of present Discontents, Speeches on Economic Reform, American Taxation, and on Conciliation with America, and Address to Electors of Bristol before going to poll, 1780); two or three plays of Shakespeare (Othello, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar); and parts of Milton (Sonnets, L'Allegro, Penseroso, and i. ii. iv. Books of Paradise Lost); and Pope (Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Moral Essays, and Imitations of Horace)	500		
Rhetoric and criticism, such as Blair's Lectures and Whately's Rhetoric	400		2,000
2. Elementary Mathematics, consisting of—			
Arithmetic	600		
Euclid, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th Books	400		
Algebra, including Quadratic Equations	400		
Trigonometry, to solution of plane and spherical Triangles inclusive	300		1,700
3. Geography			500
4. History, including Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome			400
5. Physical Science, selections from Board's course, as Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics			600
6. Logic (Lessons on Reasoning)			300
7. Political Economy (Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. and ii., and Easy Lessons on Money Matters)			300
8. Book-keeping			200
Total			6,000

NOTE.—No candidate will be appointed whose marks on the whole course above mentioned do not amount to 2,000, or who shall fail in showing a competent knowledge of any one of the above subjects.

Department, and Qualifications required.		No. of Marks for each Subject.
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) —*continued.*		
I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—*continued.*		
B. Optional Subjects.		
1. Language, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome		1,000
2. Ditto, ditto, France		400
3. Ditto, ditto, Germany		400
4. Ditto, ditto, Italy		400
NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than one Modern Language.		
5. Logic (Whately, Mill, Books i. ii. iii. and v.)		400
6. History and Philosophy of Education		400
7. Political Economy.—Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. ii. iii. and v.; Malthus (Essay on Population); Senior; and J. S. Mill (Books i. ii. iii. and v.)		400
8. Higher Mathematics (Theory of Equations, Differential and Integral Calculus)		600
9. Natural Science.		
(*a*) Chemistry (1); Heat (2); Electricity (3); and Magnetism (4); as treated of in Board's course of Lectures (the maximum for any three)		500
(*b*) Animal (5), and Vegetable (6) Physiology, with principles of Classification (Carpenter)		500
(*c*) Geology (7); and Mineralogy (8); (Ansted, Page)		300
NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under last head,—Natural Science.		
A candidate will not get credit for any subject in the Optional Course unless his marks show him to be possessed of a competent knowledge of that subject.		
II. CLERKS (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS).		
1. Handwriting and Orthography.		
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).		
3. Calculation of Per-centages.		
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.		
5. English Grammar.		
6. English Composition.		
7. Précis.		
8. Geography.		
9. Euclid (first three books).		
10. French or Latin, at the option of the candidate.†		
11. History of English Literature.		
III. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.		
1. Writing from Dictation.		
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).		
3. Book-keeping (General Principles).		
4. English Composition.		
5. English Grammar.		
6. Geography of Great Britain and Ireland.		
NATIONAL GALLERY.		
I. ATTENDANTS OR CURATORS, PORTERS, AND ASSISTANTS.		
1. Reading.		
2. Writing.		

* The successful candidate at the examination must attend at the Inspection Office and Schools in Marlborough Street to learn the details of his future duties, and he will not receive his appointment unless he shows by his conduct and the test to which he may be submitted there that he is fully competent to perform the duties of an Inspector.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
NATIONAL GALLERY—*continued.* II. MESSENGERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	**PATENT OFFICE**—*continued.* III. WRITING CLERKS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Copying from MSS. 3. Comparison of copies with originals. IV. MESSENGERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, simple).
NATIONAL GALLERY (SCOTLAND). DOORKEEPERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	**PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.** I. CLERKS. (*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation. (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Arithmetic (Purchase of Stock, and Exchange). 4. Book-keeping. (*t*) 5. English Composition. 6. Précis. (*t*) 7. One dead or modern Language.† II. EXTRA CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and, in the case of Office-keepers, Proportion).
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. PORTERS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	**PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS (OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF.)** I. CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry. 4. English Composition. 5. Geography. II. TEMPORARY CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (first four rules and Rule of Three).
PARLIAMENT OFFICE. (House of Lords.) I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS. *Preliminary test Examination.* 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Hallam's Constitutional History, and May's Constitutional History. 6. Latin or French Translation. *Competitive Examination.** (*The marks assigned in the preliminary examination will be carried on to the competitive examination.*) A. English Language, Literature, and Composition. (An alternative opportunity will be given to the candidate of showing his ability to draw a legal instrument.) B. Latin and Greek. C. Mathematics (pure and mixed). D. Modern Foreign Languages, not exceeding three. (*The candidate is to be at liberty to select any two of the subjects A, B, C, D.*) II. SUMMONING OFFICERS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules). 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry. 4. Correspondence. III. MESSENGERS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules).	**POOR LAW BOARD.** I. SUPERIOR CLERKS.‡ 1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 2. English Composition. II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS AND CLERKS TO INSPECTORS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. III. COPYISTS AND EXTRA CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Exercises designed to test ability to copy with accuracy and decipher readily Handwriting difficult to be read. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
PATENT OFFICE. I. CLERKS AND ASSISTANTS TO CURATOR. 1. Writing and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. French, or another modern Language. II. EXTRA CLERKS. 1. Writing and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. English Composition.	

* The character of the papers in these subjects will be similar to that of the papers in the same subjects given in examinations for the Civil Service of India (see App. to the Reports of the Commissioners), but English History is not included in Division A.

† In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ "Candidates for clerkships of the superior class should be examined with a view to ascertain that they have received a liberal education and are personally intelligent. We do not desire to lay down any minute rules as to the manner of this examination, which may, to a certain extent, be made to depend upon the nature of the candidate's previous studies."—(Viscount Courtenay to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).

I. EXTRA CLERKS AND AUDITORS OF UNION ACCOUNTS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.
7. Book-keeping by Double Entry (for *Auditors*).
8. Irish Poor Law (for *Auditors*).

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

POST OFFICE.

I. CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE (3rd Class).
(*t*) 1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. Latin or Greek.
(*t*) 8. One Modern Foreign Language.

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON (3rd Class).
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (4th Class); CLERKS IN MAIL OFFICE, RECEIVER AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, MONEY ORDER OFFICE, SAVINGS' BANK AND STATIONARY BRANCH OF OFFICE OF SURVEYOR OF TRAVELLING POST OFFICES. WRITING CLERKS IN CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT; CLERKS IN OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN SURVEYOR; AND CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S AND ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICES IN EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN.
(*t*) 1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.

IV. CLERKS IN TRAVELLING BRANCH OF SURVEYOR OF TRAVELLING POST OFFICES; SORTING CLERKS AND COUNTER CLERKS IN CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT; CLERKS IN RETURNED LETTER OFFICE; CLERKS IN LONDON DISTRICT OFFICES; CLERKS IN SORTING OFFICES IN EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN; SURVEYORS' STATIONARY CLERKS AND PACKET AGENTS ABROAD.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

V. POSTMASTERS (IN CERTAIN CASES), AND CLERKS IN PROVINCIAL POST OFFICES.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

VI. HOUSEKEEPERS—CHIEF OFFICE.
1. Reading, Writing, and Spelling.
2. Arithmetic (simple sums in the first four rules).

VII. HOUSEKEEPERS—METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.
1. Writing name.
2. Reading a few simple sentences in writing.

Department, and Qualifications required.

POST OFFICE—*continued.*

VIII. METROPOLITAN MESSENGERS AND BOY MESSENGERS, SORTERS, LETTER CARRIERS, AND RURAL MESSENGERS.
1. Writing tolerably a few lines.
2. Reading manuscript.
3. Adding a few figures together.

IX. MARINE MAIL GUARDS.
1. Reading manuscript.
2. Writing a few lines upon the subject of the business upon which they will be employed so that they may be read and comprehended.

X. SORTERS IN THE TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS).

(*See* Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.)

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

I. ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

III. STEWARDS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. FEMALE TEACHERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

V. MALE TEACHERS.
(The same as Schoolmasters in the Convict Service, England).

VI. SCRIPTURE READERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating Knowedge.

VII. FEMALE WARDERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND)—*continued.*

VIII. MALE WARDERS, MESSENGERS, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Latin (translation).
8. One Modern Language (translation).

II. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Accuracy in copying French and English.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

III. COUNCIL CHAMBER KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND OFFICE PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Indexing.
4. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.
7. English History (the leading points).
8. Translation from Latin or a foreign Language.

II. COPYING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. German Text and engrossing.
3. Fac-simile copying.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.

III. USHERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
6. English Composition.

II. MESSENGERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, PORTERS, &C.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Department, and Qualifications required.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS. and MS. Accounts.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*

II. DOORKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE).

I. CLERKS.
(Same as for Exchequer of Pleas.)

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND).

PORTERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

I. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND).

ASSISTANT CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. History of England.
(*t*) 8. Latin (translation).
(*t*) 9. French (translation).

II. WORKMEN AND BOYS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
(The same as in Record Office, England.)

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. WORKMEN.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (elementary),

REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.

I. CHIEF CLERK.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
4. English Grammar.

II. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. STATISTICAL ABSTRACTORS AND INDEX COMPILERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. ASSISTANT PORTERS.
1. Reading MS.
2. Writing.
3. Spelling.
4. Arithmetic (first four rules).

Department, and Qualifications required.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (INCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE), IRELAND.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Copying.
4. Elementary Arithmetic.

III. INDEXERS AND TRANSCRIBERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Elementary Arithmetic.

IV. MESSENGERS AND TEMPORARY MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting, Punctuation, and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Per-centages.
4. English Grammar.
5. Correspondence.
6. Précis, and the Preparation of Schedules.

II. TRANSCRIBERS, SORTERS, AND INDEXERS; CLERKS IN THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

ASSISTANT PRACTICAL ASTRONOMER.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition
4. Algebra.
5. Plane Trigonometry.
6. Translation from Latin, French, or German.

ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS.

GATEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

SASINE OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

Nothing fixed.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF.
I. ASSISTANT NATURALISTS, OFFICIAL EXAMINERS, AND ASSISTANT CURATORS IN THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. British History.
8. Latin, French, or German.*†
9. (*Optionally for Official Examiners*) Mathematics, as far as the Differential Calculus.
II. ASSISTANT GEOLOGISTS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Drawing. (Copying part of Geological Section.)
5. Euclid (Book I.)
6. Use of Common Mathematical Instruments.
III. ORDINARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.
IV. ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping.
V. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL STORES DIVISION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Book-keeping.
VI. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of Sentences of a simple character.
VII. ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN AT THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Correction of the Press.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Catalogue and Index Making.
6. French, Latin, and Italian (to the extent of being able to translate titles of books).
VIII. CLERKS IN THE EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Geography.
4. French (translation).‡
5. German (translation).‡
6. Zoology (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.
SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF— *continued.*
IX. GENERAL CLERKS IN EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.
X. FOSSIL COLLECTORS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.
I. CLERKS.
(The same as for "Ordinary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
(The same as for the Board of Trade.)
III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, PORTERS, SORTERS, AND LITHOGRAPHERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
STATE PAPER OFFICE (IRELAND).
(Nothing fixed.)
STATIONERY OFFICE.
I. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND OTHER PARTIES.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic.
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
II. ASSISTANT EXAMINERS OF BINDING AND PAPER.
1. Handwriting.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules).
III. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
IV. SECOND CLASS OF THE SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).§
SUPERVISION (BOARD OF), SCOTLAND.
CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
TRADE, BOARD OF.
I. ORDINARY CLERKS.‖
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Assistant Naturalists will only be required to show a general acquaintance with the Latin grammar.
‡ Candidates are only required to pass in one of these.
§ For carmen, compound addition only.
‖ "My Lords would also be glad to receive a report of the candidate's proficiency in any other subject or subjects, to be selected by him, in which he may desire to be examined."—(James Booth, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.)
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

TRADE, BOARD OF—*continued.*

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules and the Rule of Three).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, EXTRA MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. LIGHT KEEPERS AT THE BAHAMAS AND SOMBRERO.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

TREASURY.

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. First Three Books of Euclid.
(*t*) 8. Latin, French, German, or Italian,—the selection being left to the candidate, and the test examination being restricted to translation.

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Elements of Criminal Law.
(*t*) 5. Elements of the Law of Evidence.
(*t*) 6. Elements of Common Law Procedure and Practice.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS AND SUPPLEMENTARY AUDIT CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

IV. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (up to, but not including, Vulgar Fractions).
4. English Composition.

V. MESSENGERS (INCLUDING MESSENGER TO CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER) AND BINDERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. VALUERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, and Practice).
4. Requisite technical knowledge.

Department, and Qualifications required.

VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND)—*continued.*

II. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Euclid (Books I.–IV. and VI.).
4. (*For Clerks only*) Drawing (Geometrical).
5. (*For Clerks only*) English Composition.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS AT PALL MALL.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History (English and General).
(*t*) 7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.*
[*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Branch and Chief Auditor's Department.*]
(*t*) 8. Compilation of Account States.
(*t*) 9. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

II. CONVEYANCING CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. PERMANENT CLERKS AT OUT-STATIONS (COMPRISING THE MANUFACTURING BRANCHES, THE ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT AND THE BARRACK OFFICES).†
1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. History (English).
[*And in addition, for the Chemist's Department, Woolwich.*]
5. French and German.*
6. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy (elementary knowledge).

IV. DRAFTSMEN AT PALL MALL.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Grammar.
4. Euclid (first three books).
5. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
6. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.

V. DRAFTSMEN TO ROYAL GUN FACTORIES AND MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Practical Mechanics and Hydraulics.
5. Drawing.

VI. ACCOUNTANT.
1. Book-keeping and the preparation of Account States.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Non-commissioned Officers nominated to manufacturing branches are examined in the subjects given under No. XIII.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*	**WAR DEPARTMENT**—*continued.*
VII. JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. The elements of French or German. 4. Inorganic Chemistry.	XVI. MASTER ARTIFICERS, VIEWERS, FOREMEN, ARMOURERS, AND OTHERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE; OFFICE-KEEPERS, FOREMEN, LABOURERS, &c., AND SUPERINTENDENT OF TRANSPORT IN THE COMMISSARIAT. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).
VIII. TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Arithmetic (elementary, involving the use of Decimals). 2. Chemistry.	XVII. STOREHOLDERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE.† 1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
IX. MEDICAL CLERKS AT GAMBIA AND CIVILIAN CLERKS IN MILITARY STAFF OFFICES. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition.	XVIII. PROBATIONARY PURVEYORS' CLERKS (*whether Non-commissioned Officers or not*), AND ESTABLISHED PURVEYOR'S CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (up to and including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. History (English). 6. Translation from one of the following languages:—French, German, Italian, or Spanish,—the selection being left to the candidate.
X. TEMPORARY CLERKS AT PALL MALL. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Latin, or one Foreign Language. [*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Department.*] 5. Compilation of Account States. 6. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	XX. SCHOOLMASTER WARDERS, WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS IN MILITARY PRISONS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XI. MESSENGERS, QUEEN'S MESSENGERS, AND LETTER CARRIERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	XXI. NIGHT WATCHMEN AND OTHER SUBORDINATE PRISON OFFICERS (INCLUDING COOKS, GATEKEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS). 1. Reading and Writing simple words.
XII. REGISTRY CLERKS; TEMPORARY CLERKS, NOT AT PALL MALL (WHETHER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR NOT); COMMISSARIAT CLERKS; CLERKS FOR LOCAL DUTY IN THE OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR OF MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS. 1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). [*And in addition, for Temporary Surveyors' Clerks.*] 3. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Duodecimals). 4. A little Mensuration and Practical Geometry.	XXII. CIVIL ASSISTANTS IN SURVEY DEPARTMENT. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).
XIII. CLERKS IN THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS (WHEN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS). 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence.	XXIII. CLERKS OF THE WORKS, ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Mensuration. 5. Practical Geometry. 6. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings. 7. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work. 8. Analysis of Prices. 9. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Building Materials.
XIV. COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPERS, ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS, AND ISSUERS, AND CLERKS IN THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (SANDHURST). 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	**WAR.**
XV. OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE. 1. Handwriting. 2. Arithmetic. 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. History (elementary). 6. Algebra, to Simple Equations. 7. Euclid (Books I. to VI.) 8. Latin, or one Modern Language (French or German).*	**ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.** I. CLERKS, SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. History.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† In the case of men advanced from the class of labourers or from foremen, on account of their industry and ability, to the above appointments, the following subjects only shall be required:—1. Exercises in handwriting; 2. Arithmetic (elementary); 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

WAR—*continued.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE—*continued.*

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

WAR.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Latin, or one Foreign Language.*

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

III. CLERKS TO THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

WAR.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

CLERKS.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

WAR.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).

WAR.

MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND).

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

Department, and Qualifications required.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT.

MECHANICAL ATTENDANTS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

WOODS, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Translation from either French or Latin.

II. CLERKS TO SURVEYORS OF FORESTS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
(*t*) 5. Copying Plans.
(*t*) 6. Measuring with a Chain.

III. WRITING CLERKS, QUIT-RENT OFFICE, IRELAND.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

WORKS, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. French or Latin.*

II. EXAMINERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. The requisite technical knowledge, including an acquaintance with the terms and processes of building, such as to enable the candidate to prepare and examine building accounts.

III. CLERKS IN KEW HERBARIUM.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Rudiments of French or Latin.
4. Making a précis of matters contained in Botanical Pamphlets, Correspondence, &c.
5. Elementary Botany.
6. The nature and uses of the principal works by which plants are named.

IV. SECOND ASSISTANTS IN KEW HERBARIUM.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Elementary Botany.
4. Naming plants by a British Flora.

V. MESSENGERS, ASSISTANT PAPER KEEPERS, AND OFFICE BOYS.
1. Writing from Dictation.

VI. PARK CONSTABLES.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

VII. NIGHT PORTERS AND NIGHT WATCHMEN AT SOMERSET HOUSE.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR SITUATIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

I.—Every Candidate born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, should produce a Certificate from the Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—Every Candidate not producing the above Certificate must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To Candidates born in England or Wales on or before the 30th June 1837.
3. To Candidates who, though born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, cannot produce the Registrar General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding, in each case, upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of candidates:—

(*a.*) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b.*) If the Candidate was born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar General; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*c.*) N.B.—If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*d.*) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 & 6 William IV. c. 62.

N.B.—*Clergymen as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.*

TABLE C. 1.—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the year 1867, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1867 have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
															Number of Nominees.				
																	Examined.		
	Made in 1867.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.*	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed.
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	6,476	428	6,904	259	85	59	67	49	1,468	3,241	415	891	370	841	64	17	55	380	325
ADMIRALTY:—																			
Clerks, Whitehall	8	–	8	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks, Somerset House	24	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards, &c.	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Dockyards and Naval Establishments abroad.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Draughtsmen in Hydrographic Department.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Schoolmasters in Dockyards	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers	26	8	34	2	1	–	–	8	–	14	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computers	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders in Naval Prison	3	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers, and Temporary Messengers.	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mounted Coast Guard Men	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineer Students, and Apprentices in Dockyards and Victualling Yards.	477	135	612	19	1	2	1	–	250	–	–	–	339	–	–	–	–	–	–
Artificers and Labourers	351	–	351	–	5	1	2	–	1	342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers, &c. for Promotion.	687	–	687	–	–	–	–	–	682	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADMIRALTY COURT:—																			
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

BRITISH MUSEUM:—																			
Assistants	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Junior Assistants	6	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attendants	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—																			
Subordinate Officers and Attendants.	44	8	52	4	–	2	4	6	6	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHARITY COMMISSION:—																			
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—																			
Clerks	7	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—																			
Supplementary Clerks	138	–	138	–	–	–	–	–	138	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Messengers	6	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:—																			
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders, &c.	19	–	19	1	1	1	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COLONIAL OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ceylon Writers	6	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong and Straits Settlements Cadets.	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Supernumerary Copying Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers, Porters, and Extra Porters.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMMONS, HOUSE OF:—																			
Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant to Accountant	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):—																			
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMMON PLEAS (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE):—																			
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—																			
Cadets	88	14	102	9	1	–	1	3	11	14	–	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND), INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	13	5	18	1	1	–	–	–	6	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* These are persons who are examined at the request of Departments either for promotion or entrance to situations for which, under present arrangements, certificates of qualification are not required.

TABLE C. I. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1867, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1867 have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND):—																			
Stewards and Accounting Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders, Matrons, &c.	110	3	113	13	11	4	6	1	24	44	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONVICT SERVICE:—																			
Deputy Governors	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Directors' Office	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Prisons.	9	–	9	3	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Schoolmasters	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Compounders	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foremen of Works	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, Messengers, Labourers, &c.	244	8	252	51	5	13	8	3	20	138	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Matrons	27	1	28	4	2	3	–	–	–	14	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION:—																			
Assistants in Survey Department (examined for promotion).	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF):—																			
Clerks	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CUSTOMS:—																			
Clerks	66	10	76	4	1	–	–	–	4	24	–	43	–	127	10	1	6	55	55
Writers	88	–	88	2	–	–	–	–	1	56	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Out-door Officers	243	26	269	9	16	5	5	1	22	167	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boatmen, Watermen, Watchmen, Quarantine Mariners, and Boys.	32	2	34	1	2	2	1	–	3	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks, Transcribers	12	7	19	–	2	–	–	1	–	5	–	11	–	15	–	1	–	9	5

DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF:—																				
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS:—																				
Subordinate Officers	7	–	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—																				
Temporary Clerks	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Officekeepers, Messengers, &c.	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EDUCATION OFFICE:—																				
Inspectors and Examiners*	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inspectors' Assistants	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	12	3	15	1	–	–	–	–	3	4	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	5	2
Messengers	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—																				
Sub-Inspectors	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																				
Fishery Officers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Porters	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FOREIGN OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Chief Clerk's Office	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attachés	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attachés (second Examination)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consuls and Vice-Consuls	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam.	37	12	49	2	–	2	–	2	1	15	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Mixed Commission Courts.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Service Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers to Legations	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FOUR COURTS (DUBLIN):—																				
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:—																				
Temporary Clerks and Extra Clerks.	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOME OFFICE:—																				
Inspectors of Mines	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* In these cases the Commissioners enquire only as to health.

TABLE C. 1. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1867, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1867 have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.				
	Made in 1867.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.			
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined. Passed.	Examined. Not Passed.
INDIA OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	12	12	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	16	-	10	1	1	-	7	1
Messengers	19	-	19	1	1	-	-	-	10	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labourers in Store Department	14	1	15	1	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Officers of Forest Department	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candidates for the Civil Service of India (Open Competition).	300	-	300	21	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Periodical Examinations).	146	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Final Examination).	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIA AUDIT OFFICE:—																			
Temporary Clerks	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INLAND REVENUE:—																			
Clerks	106	10	116	11	-	-	-	-	11	33	-	61	-	175	10	2	12	94	57
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	69	-	69	4	-	1	-	-	4	21	-	39	-	87	5	8	1	57	16
Copying Clerks	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistants of Excise	303	28	331	6	5	1	3	6	58	152	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stampers, Packers, Messengers, Porters, &c.	12	1	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY:—																			
Temporary Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANCASTER, DUCHY OF:—																			
Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND):—																			
Assistants in Record Clerks' Office.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND):—																				
Messengers	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LORD ADVOCATE'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																				
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																				
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE):—																				
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—																				
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ushers, Messengers, &c.	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE):—																				
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MINT:—																				
Artificers, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	3	2	
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																				
Inspectors of Schools	10	4	14	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL GALLERY (ENGLAND):—																				
Assistant Porters and Stokers	3	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL GALLERY (SCOTLAND):—																				
Doorkeepers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PARLIAMENT OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	3	3	
PATENT OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	20	6	26	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	14	–	32	2	1	–	15	14	

TABLE C. 1. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1867, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1867 have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS' REGISTRY (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	18	–	18	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POOR LAW BOARD:—																			
Supplementary Clerks and Extra Clerks.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Copyists	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—																			
Auditors of Union Accounts	6	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Extra Clerks	5	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POST OFFICE:—																			
Clerks in Secretary's Office	26	–	26	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	18	–	5	1	–	–	4	–
Clerks in Metropolitan Offices:—																			
Class 3 (see Table B)	304	–	304	13	–	–	–	–	–	146	–	145	–	171	20	1	24	31	95
Class 4 ditto	94	–	94	5	–	–	–	–	15	14	–	60	–	119	8	–	10	61	40
Temporary Clerks	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Postmasters	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Clerks	193	9	202	3	2	–	1	1	15	132	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Letter-carriers, &c.	645	40	685	6	9	17	10	3	93	533	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural and other Messengers, Mail and Station Porters.	695	35	730	16	6	2	16	7	34	614	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boy Messengers	17	1	18	–	–	–	–	–	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housekeepers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Labourers	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																			
Teachers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

PRISONS (IRELAND), OFFICE OF INSPECTORS:—																				
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers and Door Porters	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRIVY SEAL OFFICE:—																				
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND):—																				
Clerks	15	–	15	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PROBATE COURT (IRELAND):—																				
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																				
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	14	–	1	2	4	7	
QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE):—																				
Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND):—																				
Porters	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																				
Clerks	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	–	29	4	–	–	10	15	
Workmen	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND):—																				
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Office Keepers and Messengers	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Workmen	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																				
Clerks	10	–	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	4	2	
Statistical Abstractors	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—																				
Indexers and Transcribers	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Temporary Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																				
Indexers	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

TABLE C. 1. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1867, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1867 have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.			
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—																			
Clerks in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Geologists - -	59	-	59	5	-	-	-	-	-	28	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:*																			
Temporary Clerks - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porters - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATE PAPER OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATIONERY OFFICE:—																			
Messengers - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRADE, BOARD OF:—																			
Clerks - - - -	33	-	33	4	2	-	-	-	5	9	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Clerks - - -	44	-	44	2	-	-	-	-	1	24	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers, Extra Messengers, and Porters.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Keepers at the Bahamas -	8	10	18	-	1	-	-	2	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TREASURY:—																			
Clerks - - - -	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	15	-	1	-	8	6
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
Supplementary Clerks - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks - - - -	16	1	17	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TABLE C. 2.—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the Six Months, January–June 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided during that time have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
	Made in the period.	Made in 1867, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.*	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	3,185	1,468	4,653	197	53	44	29	32	773	1,698	218	588	1,021	520	24	–	132	175	189
ADMIRALTY:—																			
Clerks, Somerset House	35	12	47	–	–	1	1	2	6	14	1	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Dockyards	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Dockyards, &c. abroad	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks of the Works	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Draughtsmen in Hydrographical Department.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders in Naval Prison and Attendants on Lunatics.	12	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mounted Coast Guard Men	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineer Students and Apprentices in Dockyards, &c.	218	250	468	9	–	–	–	–	148	–	–	–	311	–	–	–	–	–	–
Artificers and Labourers	124	1	125	–	2	–	1	1	–	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers, &c., for Promotion.	65	682	747	37	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	707	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADMIRALTY COURT (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BRITISH MUSEUM:—																			
Junior Assistants	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attendants	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—																			
Attendants and Subordinate Servants.	29	6	35	2	1	–	–	2	17	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—																						
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	6	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—																						
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—																						
Supplementary Clerks	–	138	138	33	7	–	2	–	–	3	–	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:—																						
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders, &c.	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COLONIAL OFFICE:—																						
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ceylon Writers	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Supernumerary Copying Clerks	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Extra Porters	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMMONS (HOUSE OF):—																						
Junior Accountant	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Supplementary Clerks in Journal Office.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—																						
Cadets	41	11	52	6	–	–	–	–	10	11	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																						
Clerks	6	6	12	1	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND):—																						
Messengers, Directors' Office	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders, Matrons, &c.	17	24	41	2	3	4	2	3	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONVICT SERVICE:—																						
Deputy Superintendents	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks	4	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Schoolmasters	5	1	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foremen of Works	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, Messengers, Labourers, &c.	127	20	147	16	3	5	5	1	16	93	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Matrons	21	–	21	2	1	2	–	–	1	12	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Messengers in Prisons	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COPYHOLD COMMISSION:—																						
Temporary Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Record Keepers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* These are persons who are examined at the request of Departments, either for promotion or entrance to situations for which, under present arrangements, Certificates of Qualification are not required.

TABLE C. 2. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the Six Months, January–June 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided during that time have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
															Number of Nominees.				
																		Examined.	
	Made in the period.	Made in 1867, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867).	Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed.
CUSTOMS:—																			
Clerks	14	4	18	1	–	–	–	1	–	7	–	9	–	18	–	–	1	10	7
Writers	21	1	22	–	–	–	1	–	3	10	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Out-door Officers	102	22	124	5	5	2	2	1	24	69	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boatmen, Watermen, &c.	9	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housekeepers, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DESIGNS (REGISTRY OF):—																			
Printer and Messenger	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS:—																			
Subordinate Officers	7	–	7	1	2	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EDUCATION OFFICE:—																			
Inspectors and Examiners*	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inspectors' Assistants	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	10	3	13	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	7	–	27	–	–	4	12	11
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—																			
Sub-Inspectors	18	1	19	3	–	–	1	–	–	10	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																			
Fishery Officers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

FOREIGN OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Book-keepers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Chief Clerk's Department.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks, Librarian's Department.	5	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vice-Consuls	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Student Interpreters, China, Japan, and Siam.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Mixed Commission Court.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queen's Foreign Service Messengers.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queen's Home Service Messengers.	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Doorkeeper	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FOUR COURTS (DUBLIN):—																				
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:—																				
Temporary Clerks	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
HOME OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accountants	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inspectors of Mines	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INDIA OFFICE:—																				
Messengers	7	10	17	–	1	1	–	–	–	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Labourers in Stores Department	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Candidates for India Civil Service (Open Competition).	292	–	292	19	1	–	–	–	–	51	–	221	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Selected Candidates, India Civil Service (Periodical Examinations).	50	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Selected Candidates, India Civil Service (Final Examination).	45	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INLAND REVENUE:—																				
Clerks	44	11	55	1	–	–	–	–	1	16	–	37	–	44	–	–	–	28	16	
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	22	4	26	4	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	13	–	6	1	–	1	3	1	
Extra Clerks, Copying Clerks, &c.	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Assistants of Excise	179	58	237	4	4	–	1	8	18	127	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Stampers, Packers, Messengers, Porters, &c.	16	–	16	–	3	–	–	–	1	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

* In these cases the Commissioners inquire only as to health.

TABLE C. 2. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the Six Months, January–June 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided during that time have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
	Made in the period.	Made in 1867, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations, were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																			
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND) OFFICE OF INSPECTORS:—																			
Clerks	6	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE):—																			
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—																			
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—																			
Messengers	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Inspectors of Schools	20	–	20	1	–	–	–	–	15	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks	8	9	17	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PATENT OFFICE:—																			
Writers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warehousemen	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	1

PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS' REGISTRY (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POOR LAW BOARD:—																			
Copyists	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—																			
Auditors of Union Accounts	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Extra Clerks	11	–	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POST OFFICE:—																			
Clerks in Secretary's Office	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	15	2	–	4	4	5
Clerks in Metropolitan Offices:—																			
Class 3 (*see* Table B.)	46	–	46	3	–	–	1	–	–	26	–	16	–	238	8	–	108	50	72
Class 4 (ditto)	36	15	51	2	–	–	–	–	–	31	1	17	–	113	6	–	9	41	57
Provincial Clerks and Sorters in the Travelling Post Office.	60	15	75	1	1	1	1	2	10	57	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Letter Carriers, &c.	717	93	810	2	9	22	5	3	402	353	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural and other Messengers, Mail and Station Porters.	324	34	358	–	2	–	2	3	34	293	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boy Messengers	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Labourers	5	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																			
Deputy Governor and Steward	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PROBATE COURT (ENGLAND):—																			
Clerks	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	3	–
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																			
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE):—																			
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																			
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	6	–	–	–	2	4
Workmen	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE C. 2. (*continued*) showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the Six Months, January–June 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided during that time have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.				
	Made in the period.	Made in 1867, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867).	Number of Nominees.		
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined. Passed.	Examined. Not Passed.
RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	9		9							4		5		22	5			9	8
Workmen	6		6	2						4									
Messengers and Office-keepers	2		2		1						1								
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF):—																			
Clerks	3		3							1	1	1							
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																			
Messengers	2		2							1	1								
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	15		15	5						2		8							
Transcribers or Indexers	3	3	6						1	2	3								
Temporary Clerks		1	1							1									
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																			
Indexers	3		3							2		1							
ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS:—																			
Gatekeepers	1		1		1														
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—																			
Clerks	4		4			1				3									
Assistant Book-keepers	2		2						2										
Clerks in Stores Department	3		3						3										
Assistant Geologists	18		18	3						8	7								
Fossil Collectors	1		1		1														

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:—																			
Temporary Clerks - - -	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STATIONERY OFFICE:—																			
Clerks - - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	3	1	2
Persons on the Subordinate Establishment.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TRADE (BOARD OF):—																			
Clerks - - - -	19	3	22	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks - -	8	1	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Light Keepers at the Bahamas -	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TREASURY:—																			
Supplementary Clerks - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1
Supplementary Audit Clerks -	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers to Chancellor of the Exchequer.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks - - - - -	11	–	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	1		9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WAR OFFICE:—																			
Clerks, Pall Mall - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Manufacturing Departments, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks not at Pall Mall, Commissariat Clerks, &c.	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks, Royal Military College -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Commissioned Officer Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks of Works - - -	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commissariat Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers.	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders, &c. in Military Prisons	25	5	30	6	–	2	1	–	–	19	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Civil Assistants, Ordnance Survey.	28	–	28	1	1	2	–	1	2	18	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE—																			
Clerks - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Supplemental Clerks - -	16	–	16	9	1	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE—																			
Clerks - - - -	5	–	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks - - -	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE—																			
Clerks - - - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE C. 2. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c during the Six Months, January–June 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided during that time have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT, AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
	Made in the period.	Made in 1867, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
WOODS (OFFICE OF):—																			
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	2	–	2	3	4
WORKS (OFFICE OF):—																			
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	3	–
Night Porters	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Kew Herbarium	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE C. 3.—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867-8.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.*	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	9,661	428	10,089	456	138	103	96	81	773	4,939	633	1,479	1,391	1306	88	17	132	555	514
ADMIRALTY:—																			
Clerks, Whitehall	8	–	8	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks, Somerset House	59	–	59	–	1	1	2	6	26	1	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards, &c.	13	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Dockyards and Naval Establishments abroad.	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Draughtsmen in Hydrographic Department.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Schoolmasters in Dockyards	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers	41	8	49	2	1	–	–	8	1	23	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computers	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks of the Works	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders in Naval Prison and Attendants on Lunatics.	15	1	16	1	–	–	–	–	12	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers and Temporary Messengers.	11	–	11	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mounted Coastguard Men	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineer Students and Apprentices in Dockyards and Victualling Yards.	695	135	830	28	1	2	1	–	148	–	–	–	650	–	–	–	–	–	–
Artificers and Labourers	475	–	475	–	7	1	3	1	–	463	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers, &c., for Promotion.	752	–	752	37	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	712	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADMIRALTY COURT:—																			
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADMIRALTY COURT (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* These are persons who are examined at the request of Departments, either for promotion or entrance to situations for which, under present arrangements, Certificates of Qualification are not required.

TABLE C. 3. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.				
	Made in 1867-8.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.			
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined. Passed.	Examined. Not Passed.
BRITISH MUSEUM:—																		
Assistants	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Junior Assistants	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attendants	13	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—																		
Subordinate Officers and Attendants.	73	8	81	6	1	2	4	8	17	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHARITY COMMISSION:—																		
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—																		
Clerks	8	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	6	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—																		
Messengers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—																		
Supplementary Clerks	138	–	138	33	7	–	2	–	–	3	–	93	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Messengers	6	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:—																		
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders, &c.	30	–	30	1	1	1	–	–	2	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

COLONIAL OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	10	–							
Ceylon Writers	9	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	–							
Hong Kong and Straits Settlements Cadets,	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–							
Supernumerary Copying Clerks	6	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–							
Messengers, Porters, and Extra Porters.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–							
COMMONS, HOUSE OF:—																				
Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–							
Supplementary Clerk in Journal Office.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–							
Assistant to Accountant	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–							
COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):—																				
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–							
COMMON PLEAS (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE):—																				
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–							
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—																				
Cadets	129	14	143	15	1	–	1	3	10	25	–	88	–							
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE—																				
Clerks	19	5	24	2	1	–	–	–	6	3	–	12	–							
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–							
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND):—																				
Stewards and Accounting Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–							
Messengers, Directors' Office	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–							
Warders, Matrons, &c.	127	3	130	15	14	8	8	4	–	71	10	–	–							
CONVICT SERVICE:—																				
Deputy Governors	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–							
Deputy Superintendents	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–							
Clerks in Directors' Office	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–							
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	13	–	13	4	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	4	–							
Schoolmasters	6	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–							
Compounders	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–							
Foremen of Works	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–							
Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, Messengers, Labourers, &c.	371	8	379	67	8	18	13	4	16	231	22	–	–							
Assistant Matrons	48	1	49	6	3	5	–	–	1	26	8	–	–							
Assistant Messengers in Prisons	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–							

TABLE C. 3. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867-8.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION:—																			
Temporary Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Record Keepers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistants in Survey Department (examined for promotion).	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF):—																			
Clerks	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CUSTOMS:—																			
Clerks	80	10	90	5	1	–	–	1	–	31	–	52	–	139	10	1	1	65	62
Writers	109	–	109	2	–	–	6	–	3	66	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Out-door Officers	345	26	371	14	21	7	7	2	24	236	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boatmen, Watermen, Watchmen, Quarantine Mariners, and Boys.	41	2	43	1	2	2	1	–	3	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housekeepers, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks, Transcribers	12	7	19	–	2	–	–	1	–	5	–	11	–	15	–	1	–	9	5
DESIGNS (REGISTRY OF):—																			
Printer and Messengers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS:—																			
Subordinate Officers	14	–	14	2	3	–	–	–	1	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—																			
Temporary Clerks	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office-keepers, Messengers, &c.	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

EDUCATION OFFICE :—																				
Inspectors and Examiners* -	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inspectors' Assistants - -	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Clerks - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE:—																				
Clerks - - - - -	22	3	25	1	–	–	–	–	3	7	–	14	–	34	–	–	4	17	13	
Messengers - - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE) :—																				
Clerks - - - - -	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
FACTORY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT:—																				
Sub-Inspectors - - -	30	–	30	3	–	–	1	–	–	17	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—																				
Fishery Officers - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Porters - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
FOREIGN OFFICE :—																				
Clerks - - - - -	18	4	22	–	–	–	–	1	3	6	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clerks in Chief Clerk's Department.	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Assistant Book-keepers - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Temporary Clerks, Librarian's Department.	5	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Attachés - - - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Attachés (Second Examination)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Consuls and Vice-Consuls -	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam.	37	12	49	2	–	2	–	2	–	16	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clerks in Mixed Commission Courts.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Foreign Service Messengers -	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Messengers to Legations - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Home Service Messengers -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Assistant Doorkeeper - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
FOUR COURTS (DUBLIN) :—																				
Clerks - - - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY :—																				
Temporary Clerks and Extra Clerks.	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
HOME OFFICE :—																				
Clerks - - - -	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Accountants - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Inspectors of Mines - -	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

* In these cases the Commissioners enquire only as to health.

TABLE C. 3. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867-8.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required,	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
INDIA OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	12	12	24	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	16	–	10	1	1	–	7	1
Messengers	26	–	26	1	2	1	–	–	–	13	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Labourers in Store Department	19	1	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Officers of the Forest Department	16	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Candidates for the Civil Service of India (Open Competition).	592	–	592	40	1	–	–	–	–	101	–	450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Periodical Examinations).	196	–	196	–	–	–	–	–	–	196	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Final Examinations).	90	–	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INDIA AUDIT OFFICE:—																			
Temporary Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INLAND REVENUE:—																			
Clerks	150	10	160	12	–	–	–	–	1	49	–	98	–	207	10	2	–	122	73
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	91	–	91	8	–	1	–	–	4	26	–	52	–	92	6	8	1	60	17
Extra Clerks, Copying Clerks, &c.	11	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistants of Excise	482	28	510	10	9	1	4	14	18	279	175	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stampers, Packers, Messengers, Porters, &c.	28	1	29	–	3	1	–	–	1	20	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY:—																			
Temporary Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF:—																				
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND):—																				
Assistants in Record Clerk's Office	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND):—																				
Messengers	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LORD ADVOCATE'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																				
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																				
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND), OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF:—																				
Clerks	6	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE):—																				
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—																				
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ushers, Messengers, &c.	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE):—																				
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MINT:—																				
Artificers, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	3	2	
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																				
Inspectors of Schools	30	4	34	6	–	–	–	–	15	3	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clerks	17	–	17	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

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															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
NATIONAL GALLERY (ENGLAND):—																			
Assistant Porters and Stokers	3	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL GALLERY (SCOTLAND):—																			
Doorkeepers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PARLIAMENT OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	3	3
PATENT OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warehousemen	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	23	6	29	3	–	–	–	–	3	9	–	14	–	36	2	1	–	18	15
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS' REGISTRY (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	23	–	23	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POOR LAW BOARD:—																			
Supplementary Clerks and Extra Clerks.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Copyists	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—																		
Auditors of Union Accounts	7	–	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Extra Clerks	16	–	16	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POST OFFICE.—																			
Clerks in Secretary's Office	31	–	31	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	21	–	20	3	–	4	8	5
Clerks in Metropolitan Offices:—																			
Class 3 (see Table B.)	350	–	350	16	–	–	1	–	–	172	–	161	–	385	28	1	108	81	167
Class 4 ditto	130	–	130	7	–	–	–	–	–	45	1	77		222	14	–	9	102	97
Temporary Clerks	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Postmasters	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Clerks and Sorters in the Travelling Post Office.	253	9	262	4	3	1	2	3	10	189	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Letter Carriers, &c.	1,362	40	1,402	8	18	39	15	6	402	886	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural and other Messengers, Mail and Station Porters.	1,019	35	1,054	16	8	2	18	10	34	907	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boy Messengers	23	1	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housekeepers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Labourers	12	–	12	–	–	–	1	–	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																			
Deputy Governor and Steward	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Teachers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRISONS (IRELAND), OFFICE OF INSPECTORS:—																			
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers and Door Porters	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRIVY SEAL OFFICE:—																			
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND):—																			
Clerks	20	–	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PROBATE COURT (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	3	–
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																			
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	14	–	1	–	6	7
QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE):—																			
Clerks	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND):—																			
Porters	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																			
Clerks	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	10	–	35	4	–	–	12	19
Workmen	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	5	–	22	5	–	–	9	8
Office Keepers and Messengers	3	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workmen	7	–	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF):—																			
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
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															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
TREASURY:—																			
Clerks	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	8	–	15	–	1	–	8	6
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Supplementary Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	–	5	1	–	–	3	1
Supplementary Audit Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Supplementary Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers to Chancellor of the Exchequer.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	27	1	28	1	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WAR OFFICE:—																			
Clerks, Pall Mall	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	11	1	–	–	6	4
Clerks in Manufacturing Departments.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks not at Pall Mall, Commissariat Clerks, and Registry Clerks.	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Junior Assistants in the Chemical Department.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks, Royal Military College	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Commissioned Officer Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks of Works	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commissariat Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders, &c. in Military Prisons	57	5	62	9	2	3	3	–	–	40	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viewers, Labourers, &c.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Civil Assistants, Ordnance Survey.	50	–	50	2	2	2	–	1	2	38	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TABLE D.—Showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the COMPETITIONS disposed of in the Period January 1867 to June 30, 1868, together with the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS to CLERKSHIPS and similar Positions without Competition, disposed of during the same Time.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
TOTAL - -	238	533	1,746	204	1,542	537	492	513	
ADMIRALTY:—									
Clerks, Whitehall - - -	1	2	8	3	5	3	–	2	–
Clerks, Somerset House - -	7	12	38	4	34	16	6	12	2
Temporary Clerks in Dockyards -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Clerks in Dockyards and Naval Establishments abroad.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Draughtsmen in Hydrographic Department.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Dockyard Schoolmasters - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Writers - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48
Computers - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Clerks of the Works - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
BRITISH MUSEUM:—									
Assistants - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Junior Assistants - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
CHARITY COMMISSION:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—									
Clerks - - - -	1	2	6	1	5	3	–	2	2
Temporary Clerks - - -	2	2	6	1	5	4	–	1	–
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—									
Supplementary Clerks - -	1	3	138	42	96	69	24	3	–
Temporary Messengers - -	1	1	6	3	3	1	1	1	–
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
COLONIAL OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	3	3	12	–	12	4	6	2	–
Ceylon Writers - - -	2	2	9	1	8	1	5	2	–
Straits Settlements Cadets -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Supernumerary Copying Clerks -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
COMMONS, HOUSE OF:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Supplementary Clerks in Journal Office.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Assistants to Accountant - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
COMMON PLEAS (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—									
Cadets - - - -	20	25	133	20	113	36	52	25	–
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	3	3	18	3	15	5	7	3	–

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND):—									
Stewards and Accounting Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
CONVICT SERVICE:—									
Deputy Governors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Deputy Superintendents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Clerks in Directors' Office	1	1	4	–	4	2	1	1	–
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	4	4	12	5	7	4	–	3	1
Schoolmasters	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	3
Compounders	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Foremen of Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Assistant Messengers	1	1	5	–	5	2	2	1	–
COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION:—									
Temporary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
CUSTOMS:—									
Clerks	30	31	87	7	80	22	30	28	–
Writers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—									
Clerks, Transcribers	5	5	19	3	16	–	11	5	–
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—									
Temporary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
EDUCATION OFFICE:—									
Inspectors' Assistants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Assistant Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	2	–	1	–
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE:—									
Clerks	6	7	22	1	21	–	14	7	–
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—									
Sub-Inspectors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND):—									
Fishery Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
FOREIGN OFFICE:—									
Clerks	6	6	19	1	18	8	4	6	–
Clerks in Chief Clerk's Department	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Assistant Book-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Temporary Clerks, Librarian's Department.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Attachés	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Consuls and Vice-Consuls	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam.	3	16	49	6	43	22	5	16	–
Clerks in Mixed Commission Courts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Foreign Service Messengers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
FOUR COURTS (DUBLIN):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:—									
Temporary Clerks and Extra Clerks	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	2
HOME OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	2	6	–	6	1	3	2	–
Accountants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Inspectors of Mines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
INDIA OFFICE:—									
Clerks	3	7	24	1	23	9	7	7	–
INDIA AUDIT OFFICE:—									
Temporary Clerks	1	1	4	–	4	2	1	1	–
INLAND REVENUE:—									
Clerks	25	48	158	12	146	39	59	48*	–
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	17	28	87	9	78	22	30	26	–
Extra Clerks, Copying Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Assistants of Excise	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	492
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY:—									
Temporary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
LANCASTER (DUCHY OF):—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	–
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND):—									
Assistants in Record Clerk's Office	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND), OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF:—									
Clerks	1	1	6	1	5	3	1	1	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE):—									
Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	3	1	2	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—									
Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	4	–	2	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	–
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Inspectors of Schools	4	4	19	6	13	7	3	3	–
Clerks	2	2	17	6	11	6	3	2	–

* For one of these candidates a certificate had not been issued on June 30.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.				No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.			
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.
						Not competent.	Competent.	
PATENT OFFICE:—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Writers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE:—								
Clerks	5	9	26	3	23	–	14	9	–
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS REGISTRY (IRELAND):—								
Clerks	2	4	23	4	19	10	5	4	–
Temporary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
POOR LAW BOARD:—								
Supplementary Clerks, and Extra Clerks.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Copyists	1	3	6	–	6	6	–	–	5
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—								
Auditors of Union Accounts	1	1	6	2	4	4	–	–	1
Extra Clerks	3	3	16	2	14	5	6	3	–
POST OFFICE:—								
Clerks in Secretary's Office	3	9	31	1	30	16	5	9	–
Clerks in Metropolitan Offices—								
Class 3 (see Table B.)	8	165	343	17	326	115	46	165	–
Class 4 ditto	5	45	129	7	122	18	59	45	1
Temporary Clerks	1	2	7	–	7	4	1	2	–
Provincial Clerks and Sorters in the Travelling Post Office.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	252
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):—								
Deputy Governor and Steward	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Teachers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
PRISONS (IRELAND), OFFICE OF INSPECTORS.								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE:—								
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	2	–	1	4
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND):—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
PROBATE COURT (IRELAND):—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):—								
Clerks	1	1		–	3	1	1	1	–
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—								
Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	–	4	2	–
QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE):—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND):—								
Clerks	5	5	15	–	15	–	10	5	–
RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND):—								
Clerks	1	4	9	–	9	–	5	4	–
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF):—								
Clerks	1	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	1

TABLE D.—(*continued*).

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were inelegible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—									
Clerks	3	3	10	1	9	4	2	3	–
Statistical Abstractors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Clerks	2	2	15	5	10	2	6	2	–
Indexers and Transcribers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Temporary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—									
Indexers	2	3	6	–	6	3	1	2	–
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Clerks in Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Assistant Geologists	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:—									
Temporary Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	1	3	2	1
TRADE, BOARD OF:—									
Clerks	8	14	50	7	43	12	18	13	2
Temporary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52
TREASURY:—									
Clerks	4	4	12	–	12	–	8	4	–
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	1	1	3	–	3	2	–	1	–
Supplementary Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	–	4	2*	–
Supplementary Audit Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Supplementary Clerks in Solicitor's Office.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Clerks	2	5	25	1	24	14	5	5	–
WAR OFFICE:—									
Clerks, Pall Mall	1	1	6	–	6	–	5	1	–
Clerks in Manufacturing Departments.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Temporary Clerks, not at Pall Mall, Commissariat Clerks, and Registry Clerks.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Junior Assistants in the Chemical Department.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Clerks, Royal Military College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Non-Commissioned Officer Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Clerks of Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE—									
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	2	2	7	1	6	4	–	2	–
Supplemental Clerks	3	5	15	12	3	1	–	2	1
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE—									
Clerks	2	2	10	5	5	3	–	2	1
Temporary Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	3	2	1	–
COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
WOODS, OFFICE OF:—									
Clerks and Supplementary Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	–	2	1	–
Clerks to Surveyors of Forests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
WORKS, OFFICE OF:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	–
Clerks in Kew Herbarium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2

* For one of these candidates a certificate had not been issued on June 30.

Note 1.—In addition to the above the following competitions have been held :—

DEPARTMENT, &c.	Number of Competitions held.	Number of Candidates examined.	Number of Situations.
ADMIRALTY :—			
Apprentices in Dockyards and Victualling Yards	21	428	187
Engineer Students - - - -	9	222	54
Candidates for Promotion in Dockyards and Victualling Yards.	65	712	–
INDIA CIVIL SERVICE :—			
Open Competition for entrance - -	2	551	101
Selected Candidates, Periodical Examinations.	4	196	–
Selected Candidates, Final Examinations	2	90	–
INDIA, FOREST DEPARTMENT - -	1	16	–

Note 2.—The following competitions had been announced but not dealt with up to June 30, 1868.

DEPARTMENT, &c.	Number of Competitions.	Number of Situations to be competed for.	Number of Nominees.
ADMIRALTY:—			
Clerks, Somerset House - - -	2	2	6
Engineer Students and Apprentices in Dockyards, &c.	5	–	148
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) :—			
Clerks in Inspector General's Office -	1	1	6*
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) :—			
Cadets - - - - - -	2	2	10
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE :—			
Clerks - - - - - -	1	1	3
FOREIGN OFFICE :—			
Clerks - - - - - -	1	1	3
INLAND REVENUE :—			
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes - -	1	1	4
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) :—			
Inspectors - - - - - -	2	2	15
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE :—			
Clerks - - - - - -	1	1	3
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT :—			
Assistant Book-keepers - - -	1	1	2
Clerks, Stores Division - - -	1	2	3
STATIONERY OFFICE :—			
Clerks - - - - - -	1	1	3

* Two other candidates were afterwards nominated to this competition.

TABLE E.—Showing the SUBJECTS for which HONORARY ADDITIONS have been made to the CERTIFICATES of CANDIDATES during the period from 1st January 1867 to 30th June 1868.

*** The number of candidates by whom these honorary additions were obtained was 145.

Subjects for which Honorary Additions have been made.	Clerks and Superior Officers.				Assistants of Excise, Provincial Clerks, and Convict Service Clerks.	Writers, Temporary Clerks, &c.	Inferior Officers.	Total.
	Customs and Inland Revenue.	Post Office.	Treasury, Offices of Secretaries of State, Parliament Office, House of Commons, Admiralty (Whitehall).	Other Departments.				
LANGUAGES:								
Latin	6	1	6	8	1	1	—	23
Greek	1	—	7	6	—	—	—	14
French	16	3	4	20	1	4	—	48
German	4	1	7	10	—	1	—	23
Italian	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Greek and Roman Literature	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
MATHEMATICS:								
Arithmetic (higher)	—	14	5	3	—	4	2	28
Euclid	7	1	2	9	—	2	—	21
Algebra	9	1	4	14	—	2	—	30
Trigonometry	2	1	1	3	—	1	—	8
Conic Sections	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Logarithms	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	5
Pure Mathematics	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
English Language	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
„ Composition	—	8	2	3	1	2	1	17
„ Literature	3	—	3	3	—	1	—	10
Précis writing	4	2	1	—	—	7	—	14
Indexing	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Book-keeping	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	6
Political Economy	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Geography	—	5	—	3	4	7	—	19
History	1	6	4	2	2	6	—	21
Botany	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acoustics	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heat	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chemistry	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Processes of the Laboratory	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
The Steam Engine	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Practical Strains on Ironwork, Roofs, Girders, &c.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Geometrical Drawing	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Marked proficiency in any one or more of the prescribed subjects	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	60	46	49	99	10	42	3	309

Table F.—(Causes of Rejection.)

Showing the Particular Deficiencies on account of which Certificates of Qualification have been refused by the Civil Service Commissioners during the period 1st January 1867 to 30th June 1868.

Causes of Rejection.	Rejections.				Failures in Preliminary Test Examinations.
	Superior Officers, viz., Establishment Clerks, and others.	Temporary Clerks, Provincial Clerks, Assistants of Excise, &c.	Out-door Officers, Letter-carriers, &c.	Total.	
Deficiencies in					
Spelling alone	12	121	37	170	70
Arithmetic alone	8	41	75	124	66
Handwriting alone	1	5	1	7	27
Reading MSS. alone	–	–	53	53	–
Spelling and Arithmetic	4	91	23	118	56
Spelling and Handwriting	2	19	10	31	15
Arithmetic and Handwriting	–	2	4	6	10
Arithmetic and Reading MSS.	–	–	5	5	–
Arithmetic and Reading	–	–	1	1	–
Handwriting and Reading MSS.	–	–	4	4	–
Handwriting and Reading	–	–	2	2	–
Other failures, involving Spelling, Arithmetic, Handwriting, or Reading MSS.	47	20	10	77	205
	74	299	225	598	449
Residue	28	1	–	29	65
	102	300	225	627	514
Failures not involving Spelling Arithmetic, Handwriting, or Reading MSS.					
Viz.: Latin	2	–	–	2	12
French	3	1	–	4	21
German	1	–	–	1	1
Latin and French	–	–	–	–	5
Latin, French, and Book-keeping	–	–	–	–	2
Latin and English Composition	–	–	–	–	4
Latin and Précis	3	–	–	3	–
Latin and Indexing	1	–	–	1	–
Latin and Book-keeping	–	–	–	–	2
French and English Composition	–	–	–	–	4
French and Précis	1	–	–	1	–
French and German	1	–	–	1	–
French, English Composition, and Geography	1	–	–	1	–
French and Comparison of Copies with Originals	1	–	–	1	–
Euclid	2	–	–	2	2
Euclid and Précis	–	–	–	–	1
Euclid and Use of Mathematical Instruments	1	–	–	1	–
Use of Mathematical Instruments	2	–	–	2	–
English Composition	–	–	–	–	7
Inorganic Chemistry	1	–	–	1	–
Drawing Geological Sections and Use of Mathematical Instruments	4	–	–	4	–
Architectural Drawing	1	–	–	1	–
Comparison of Copies with Originals	1	–	–	1	1
Précis	–	–	–	–	3
Book-keeping	1	–	–	1	–
Geography, History, and Political Economy	1	–	–	1	–
	28	1	–	29	65

TABLE G. (1.)—Showing in detail the Marks obtained by Successful and Unsuccessful Competitors in the Examinations held between 1st January 1867 and 30th June 1868.

Note.—The names of the successful Candidates are given, and the unsuccessful are designated by numbers. When no Candidate passed a sufficiently good examination in each of the prescribed subjects to entitle him to a certificate of qualification, all the competitors are designated by numbers. Where one of the unsuccessful competitors is shown to have obtained more marks than a successful candidate, he had forfeited his claim to a certificate by failure in one or more of the prescribed subjects. The cipher indicates the subjects in which candidates failed.

* Successful competitors whose names are preceded by this mark have obtained honorary additions to their certificates.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
	ADMIRALTY.															
November 26, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	—	**200**	**200**	**200**	**1800**
Maude; C. J. -	2 Clerkships (Whitehall).	167	—	55	70	90	—	130	170	115	83	—	110	—	80	1070
Dacres; S. L. -		176	—	50	50	100	—	115	190	95	60	—	120	—	40	996
No. 3 - - -		0	—	63	73	100	—	90	160	87	75	—	100	—	100	848
No. 4 - - -		122	—	50	70	85	—	90	100	99	64	—	0	—	40	720
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	60	70	—	90	0	92	100	—	0	—	60	472
January 7, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**1950**
Hoste; G. H. -		229	—	94	75	95	—	135	155	172	155	56	—	185	89	1440
Girdlestone; T. B.		289	—	55	70	100	—	100	115	184	87	140	170	—	90	1400
*Trollope; C. W. A.		254	—	78	73	100	—	120	160	115	135	86	—	170	63	1354
Handcock; C. H.-		317	—	95	68	100	—	135	130	127	72	75	160	—	69	1348
No. 5 - - -		308	—	88	85	95	—	110	135	133	52	96	100	—	48	1250

No. 6	4 Clerkships (Somerset House).	189	—	80	60	100	—	110	130	167	88	68	150	—	61	1203
No. 7		207	—	0	70	95	—	105	125	140	170	0	—	170	120†	1202
No. 8		178	—	50	60	85	—	130	140	163	111	130	110	—	9	1166
No. 9		137	—	74	65	100	—	130	120	105	68	65	180	—	93	1137
No. 10		0	—	75	80	90	—	130	135	102	61	0	140	—	58	871
No. 11		145	—	0	60	80	—	115	75	98	80	86	30	—	21	790
No. 12		182	—	0	60	70	—	70	45	107	19	16	—	40	37	646
January 21, 1868.																
*Hill; W. McC	A Clerkship (Coast Guard Office).	228	—	90	85	95	—	130	175	147	126	89	—	190	150	1505
No. 2		156	—	80	60	90	—	120	120	113	94	0	90	—	43	966
February 18, 1868.																
Turner; E. W.	A Clerkship (Somerset House).	308	—	100	85	100	—	115	180	140	100	113	95	—	94	1430
No. 2		269	—	85	65	100	—	105	150	125	140	70	95	—	166	1370
No. 3		154	—	0	60	80	—	0	0	51	12	80	25	—	18	480
March 31, 1868.																
Hill; R.	A Clerkship (Somerset House).	251	—	65	80	100	—	110	185	127	135	78	180	—	75	1386
No. 2		242	—	0	55	75	—	85	140	73	20	79	80	—	68	917
No. 3		132	—	50	55	90	—	100	120	60	30	0	80	—	0	717
April 14, 1868.																
*Walbaum; A. F. W. R.	A Clerkship (Somerset House).	218	—	85	60	95	—	95	115	89	105	90	180	—	88	1220
No. 2		123	—	0	0	80	—	0	105	48	20	0	—	20	4	400
April 28, 1868.																
De la Cour; C.	2 Clerkships (Somerset House).	242	—	55	60	90	—	70	110	177	98	118	100	—	34	1154
Swainson; C. B.		200	—	90	60	100	—	75	110	120	64	102	100	—	5	1026
No. 3		294	—	80	55	100	—	70	90	93	34	0	80	—	48	944
No. 4		0	—	90	60	90	—	75	95	135	64	76	60	—	0	745
No. 5		0	—	0	55	65	—	0	100	100	25	90	60	—	30	525
No. 6		0	—	85	0	97	—	80	0	47	25	0	—	120	6	460

† These marks are for "Electricity and Magnetism," which may be taken, for this office, as an alternative.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
ADMIRALTY—*cont.*																
May 26, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**1950**
*Crane; E. H. -	2 Clerkships (Somerset House).	242	—	60	80	90	—	100	70	103	109	124	120	—	44	1142
*Seager; O. - -		152	—	75	65	98	—	100	100	145	105	79	125	—	34	1078
No. 3 - - -		188	—	0	0	90	—	105	80	85	85	111	95	—	34	873
No. 4 - - -		200	—	95	63	95	—	105	70	27	16	108	30	—	1	810
No. 5 - - -		178	—	0	68	95	—	100	80	40	97	0	—	90	37	785
No. 6 - - -		138	—	55	60	80	—	70	0	47	18	0	60	—	11	539
	See Table G. (8) p. 156, for the marks assigned in competitions for the situations of Engineer Student and Dockyard Apprentice.															
CHELSEA HOSPITAL.																
April 30, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**100**	**300**	—	—	**1400**
Harper; J. - -	2 Clerkships.	227	—	70	50	90	—	100	70	—	—	58	50	—	—	715
O'Connor; I. J. -		172	—	70	72	95	—	100	70	—	—	48	70	—	—	697
No. 3 - - -		0	—	65	60	100	—	95	0	—	—	0	135	—	—	455
No. 4 - - -		0	—	70	70	95	—	80	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	315
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	0	90	—	80	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	170

January 21, 1868.																
No. 1 - - -	A Temporary Clerkship (Secretary's Office).	147	—	0	65	90	—	95	115	—	—	52	165	—	—	729
No. 2 - - -		168	—	60	60	85	—	100	90	—	—	53	0	—	—	616
No. 3 - - -		132	—	90	70	80	—	70	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	442
February 18, 1868.																
Sadler; J. - -	A Temporary Clerkship (Secretary's Office).	255	—	100	70	100	—	105	145	—	—	83	55	—	—	913
No. 2 - - -		0	—	70	75	90	—	110	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	345
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.							Special Copying.									
Dec 26 *and* 27, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**150**	**250**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1550**
Henwood; J. C. -		284	42	300	172	100	158	90	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	1266
Kearns; S. - -		295	46	235	172	95	164	90	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	1244
Quennell; J. -		295	28	295	150	100	121	90	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	1184
No. 4 - - -		245	38	300	140	100	150	85	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	1180
No. 5 - - -		215	14	295	130	95	113	110	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	1145
No. 6 - - -		246	22	270	118	95	180	90	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	1128
No. 7 - - -		271	46	250	146	95	146	70	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	1123
No. 8 - - -		161	10	300	163	100	126	75	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	1082
No. 9 - - -		196	22	280	140	100	122	75	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	1069
No. 10 - -		245	36	245	116	90	136	80	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	1063
No. 11 - -		235	8	265	158	100	75	115	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	1059
No. 12 - -		232	16	285	146	90	66	90	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	1047
No. 13 - -		248	16	285	122	85	94	80	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	1027
No. 14 - -		150	20	280	116	100	107	115	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	1017
No. 15 - -		153	46	290	150	95	93	90	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	1012
No. 16 - -		188	50	290	132	100	63	95	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	1009
No. 17 - -		197	31	220	120	85	140	90	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	1008
No. 18 - -		179	21	270	130	100	109	75	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	980
No. 19 - -		143	7	285	136	100	127	70	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	951
No. 20 - -		207	12	210	108	95	75	115	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	904
		249	34	230	112	95	0	90	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	904
No. 22 - -		203	16	170	108	95	111	70	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	899
		143	7	295	120	100	56	90	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	899

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—*cont.*							Special Copying.									
Dec. 26 *and* 27, 1867—cont.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**150**	**250**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1550**
No. 24 - -		221	34	290	124	80	0	80	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	895
No. 25 - -		200	14	220	120	100	65	115	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	889
No. 26 - -		224	28	200	104	95	94	75	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	882
No. 27 - -		216	24	210	136	95	117	78	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	876
No. 28 - -		189	28	260	150	100	0	85	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	870
No. 29 - -		126	16	240	126	100	105	75	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	860
No. 30 - -		204	38	230	130	80	0	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	847
No. 31 - -		136	50	200	124	85	106	70	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	846
No. 32 - -		0	42	200	144	90	169	80	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	842
No. 33 - -		156	0	280	134	90	90	80	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	830
No. 34 - -		116	12	245	114	100	62	90	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	824
No. 35 -		188	0	260	130	90	0	90	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	818
		237	10	210	146	80	0	75	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	818
No. 37 - -		0	16	280	162	100	77	90	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	815
No. 38 - -		237	16	240	134	95	0	90	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	812
No. 39 - -	3 Supplementary	116	24	280	146	95	0	70	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	806
No. 40 - -	Clerkships (Open	0	44	250	116	100	106	70	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	805
No. 41 - -	Competition).	207	44	220	108	80	0	70	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	795
No. 42 - -		105	24	240	160	95	0	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	789
No. 43 - -		0	23	270	100	100	123	70	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	788
No. 44 - -		105	34	225	156	85	0	75	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	765
No. 45 - -		0	20	280	114	100	118	70	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	763

No. 46	119	24	220	120	90	0	100	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	757
No. 47	102	0	220	136	100	0	90	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	732
No. 48	0	0	260	114	100	81	70	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	727
No. 49	120	22	220	118	80	82	70	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	712
No. 50	151	14	230	112	85	0	0	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	688
No. 51	106	8	170	156	80	0	70	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	681
No. 52	106	42	210	106	80	0	70	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	676
No. 53	0	28	260	130	95	0	80	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	674
No. 55	139	8	240	122	95	0	70	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	674
No. 56	120	12	240	152	95	0	0	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	670
No. 57	0	8	200	160	80	64	90	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	664
No. 58	120	0	250	0	100	0	100	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	653
No. 59	164	0	170	144	95	0	70	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	643
No. 60	123	22	270	128	85	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	628
No. 61	207	0	0	136	90	99	0	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	611
No. 62	137	32	190	128	90	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	577
No. 63	128	10	150	114	60	0	70	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532
No. 64	0	27	240	124	70	0	70	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	531
No. 65	105	18	210	110	85	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	528
No. 66	138	12	220	0	85	0	70	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	525
No. 67	0	0	250	140	70	0	0	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	517
No. 68	0	46	0	136	50	124	70	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	510
No. 69	0	0	240	166	90	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	496
No. 70	0	40	220	136	85	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481
No. 71	0	24	0	152	70	69	80	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480
No. 72	0	6	250	0	90	0	90	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436
No. 73	0	0	180	112	60	0	80	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	432
No. 74	0	14	0	118	90	83	70	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	429
No. 75	0	0	210	128	80	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
No. 76	0	0	0	140	70	81	75	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366
No. 77	0	15	280	0	70	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365
No. 78	0	26	0	140	90	0	80	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	336
No. 79	159	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209
No. 80	0	0	0	116	50	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166
No. 81	0	0	0	114	50	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
No. 82 §	0	12	0	0	70	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
	0	8	0	0	50	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58

§ Fourteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass the preliminary examination in Handwriting.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION —*cont.*																
February 8, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**100**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	(Health.) **00**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**500**
Robinson; W. J. -	A Temporary Messengership.	88	—	75	75	100	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
No. 2 - - -		75	—	60	75	95	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	405
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
COLONIAL OFFICE. *See* Tables G. (2), (3), pp. 147, 148.																
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).																
January 8, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
Goldsmith; J. M. -	A Clerkship in the Inspector General's Office.	300	—	60	80	100	—	105	165	119	—	—	—	—	—	929
No. 2 - - -		255	—	90	80	90	—	85	105	107	—	—	—	—	—	812
No. 3 - - -		0	—	100	70	100	—	115	125	91	—	—	—	—	—	601
No. 4 - - -		203	—	0	65	90	—	70	0	67	—	—	—	—	—	495
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	60	80	—	0	85	60	—	—	—	—	—	285
August 6, 1867.																
Lawlor; J. E. C. -	A Clerkship in the Inspector General's Office.	305	—	90	75	95	—	105	120	117	—	—	—	—	—	907
No. 2 - - -		231	—	83	50	90	—	120	130	105	—	—	—	—	—	809
No. 3 - - -		249	—	84	65	90	—	90	120	86	—	—	—	—	—	784
No. 4 - - -		178	—	90	60	95	—	90	140	60	—	—	—	—	—	713
No. 5 - - -		143	—	0	65	70	—	115	110	94	—	—	—	—	—	597

December 17, 1867.																	
Wilson; B. M.	A Clerkship in the Inspector General's Office.	268	—	75	55	100	—	125	90	130	—	—	—	—	—	843
No. 2		171	—	85	0	95	—	105	120	93	—	—	—	—	—	669
No. 3		172	—	15	55	80	—	110	115	90	—	—	—	—	—	637
No. 5		124	—	100	70	100	—	105	75	63	—	—	—	—	—	637
		115	—	55	65	90	—	80	75	65	—	—	—	—	—	545
See Table G. (7), p. 153, for marks assigned in competitions for cadetships.																	
CONVICT SERVICE.																	
January 8, 1867.	**Maximum**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Brown; G. R.	A Clerkship.	190	—	88	70	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445
No. 2		0	—	85	75	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
February 5, 1867.																	
No. 1	A Clerkship.	0	—	60	50	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195
No. 2		0	—	75	0	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160
March 5, 1867.																	
No. 1†	A Temporary Clerkship.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Rhodes; J. F.		183	—	82	55	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
October 1, 1867.																	
Joseph; C. S.	A Second Class Clerkship (Directors' Office).	125	—	100	80	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
No. 2		161	—	64	50	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370
No. 3		157	—	0	50	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277
No. 4		0	—	72	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	237
March 27, 1868.																	
Turvey; I.	A Clerkship (Woking Prison).	209	—	50	60	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389
No. 2		180	—	0	0	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his character was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
								English Grammar.	Religious Knowledge.			School Management.				
CONVICT SERVICE—*cont.*																
March 31, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**1650**
Hoskins; W. -	A Third-class School-mastership (Chatham).	314	—	90	85	95	90	133	135	120	95	111	—	—	40	1308
No. 2 - - -		263	—	75	75	95	80	85	95	110	65	88	—	—	17	1048
No. 3 - - -		174	—	75	65	90	65	90	125	80	—	115	—	—	0	879
								Health Marks.								
March, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**100**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**600**
Douglas; W. H. -	An Assistant Messengership (Chatham).	100	—	90	80	100	70	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	520
No. 2 - - -		100	—	70	70	95	70	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	495
No. 3 - - -		80	—	55	80	85	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440
No. 4 - - -		85	—	0	70	90	50	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370
No. 5 - - -		90	—	0	50	65	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345
CUSTOMS.																
January 15, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Stephens; J. W. -	A Clerkship (Bristol).	220	—	220	145	90	—	75	—	120	120	—	—	—	—	990
No. 2 - - -		208	—	255	130	95	—	90	—	74	67	—	—	—	—	919
No. 3 - - -		154	—	255	100	60	—	65	—	61	0	—	—	—	—	695

January, 1867.																
Ramsay; J. M.	A Clerkship (Carlisle).	240	—	255	100	100	—	100	—	120	120	—	—	—	—	1035
No. 2		226	—	225	145	80	—	85	—	0	65	—	—	—	—	826
No. 3		175	—	210	125	90	—	75	—	58	75	—	—	—	—	808
No. 4		182	—	120	110	70	—	85	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	567
February, 1867.																
Mackie; N. A.	A Clerkship (Goole).	281	—	200	140	100	—	135	—	120	120	—	—	—	—	1096
No. 2		193	—	240	140	95	—	105	—	90	50	—	—	—	—	913
No. 3		72	—	120	130	95	—	105	—	70	65	—	—	—	—	657
February 5, 1867.																
Manuel; G.	2 Clerkships (Glasgow).	246	—	280	150	100	—	105	—	87	83	—	—	—	—	1051
Turner; R.		132	—	275	140	100	—	125	—	90	90	—	—	—	—	952
No. 3		207	—	240	125	100	—	105	—	90	75	—	—	—	—	942
No. 4		109	—	250	145	100	—	120	—	80	67	—	—	—	—	871
No. 5		134	—	180	80	90	—	105	—	100	65	—	—	—	—	754
February 19, 1867.																
Gahan; J. F. B.	A Clerkship (Workington).	218	—	280	150	90	—	100	—	74	100	—	—	—	—	1012
No. 2		189	—	275	140	100	—	95	—	95	70	—	—	—	—	964
March, 1867.																
No. 1	A Clerkship (Kirkcaldy).	175	—	200	125	90	—	75	—	50	0	—	—	—	—	715
No. 2		146	—	200	120	80	—	40	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	586
March, 1867.																
Fielding; T. E.	A Clerkship (Preston).	256	—	200	155	100	—	95	—	110	75	—	—	—	—	991
No. 2		202	—	170	115	90	—	80	—	85	0	—	—	—	—	742
April, 1867.																
Hurford; S. W.	A Clerkship (Cardiff).	252	—	285	115	100	—	110	—	60	115	—	—	—	—	1037
No. 2		178	—	160	100	85	—	95	—	78	85	—	—	—	—	781

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
April, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Isdell; D. - -	A Clerkship (Belfast).	257	—	300	125	100	—	125	—	106	120	—	—	—	—	1133
No. 2 - - -		304	—	220	140	95	—	110	—	98	95	—	—	—	—	1062
No. 3 - - -		142	—	190	105	95	—	90	—	58	65	—	—	—	—	745
May, 1867.																
Jones; F. - -	A Clerkship (Cardiff).	204	—	205	120	95	—	90	—	65	50	—	—	—	—	829
No. 2 - - -		131	—	235	130	95	—	110	—	50	0	—	—	—	—	751
No. 3 - - -		129	—	245	135	90	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	689
June, 1867.																
Cameron; A. J. W.	A Clerkship (Kirkcaldy).	165	—	275	160	100	—	100	—	90	120	—	—	—	—	1010
No. 2 - - -		223	—	215	140	95	—	100	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	773
June, 1867.																
Fooks; H. - -	A Clerkship (Weymouth).	273	—	240	145	80	—	90	—	146	110	—	—	—	—	1084
No. 2 - - -		271	—	200	110	85	—	90	—	75	0	—	—	—	—	831
No. 3 - - -		108	—	225	160	90	—	105	—	60	80	—	—	—	—	828

June, 1867.																
Martin; R. - -	A Clerkship (Swansea).	247	—	230	135	100	—	90	—	55	51	—	—	—	—	908
No. 2 - - -		208	—	150	100	95	—	100	—	60	0	—	—	—	—	713
No. 3 - - -		109	—	170	110	95	—	115	—	50	0	—	—	—	—	649
June, 1867.																
Petrie; J. - -	A Clerkship (Middlesbro').	260	—	265	140	100	—	90	—	85	50	—	—	—	—	990
No. 2 - - -		210	—	280	130	100	—	120	—	73	50	—	—	—	—	963
No. 3 - - -		166	—	200	115	90	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	661
June, 1867.																
Hall; J. - -	A Clerkship (Newcastle).	244	—	260	140	95	—	125	—	145	145	—	—	—	—	1154
No. 2 - - -		253	—	280	150	100	—	115	—	115	125	—	—	—	—	1138
No. 3 - - -		245	—	265	120	100	—	115	—	90	105	—	—	—	—	1040
August, 1867.																
Ellington; C. T. -	A Clerkship (Rochester).	267	—	260	150	90	—	100	—	95	111	—	—	—	—	1073
September, 1867.																
O'Donoghue; J. -	A Clerkship (Waterford),	213	—	270	125	90	—	90	—	73	75	—	—	—	—	936
No. 2 - - -		156	—	290	140	100	—	30	—	115	0	—	—	—	—	831
October, 1867.																
Sievwright; J. D.	A Clerkship (Dundee).	264	—	264	130	95	—	105	—	110	104	—	—	—	—	1072
No. 2 - - -		161	—	240	130	90	—	75	—	58	0	—	—	—	—	754
October, 1867.																
King; F. W. -	A Clerkship (Newry).	118	—	285	100	95	—	95	—	64	53	—	—	—	—	810
No. 2 - - -		132	—	160	130	80	—	60	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	562
October 15, 1867.																
Wolsey; W. E. -		325	—	280	155	100	—	110	—	102	54	—	—	—	—	1126
No. 2 - - -		247	—	290	150	100	—	100	—	89	91	—	—	—	—	1067

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
	CUSTOMS—*cont.*															
Oct. 15, 1867—*cont.*	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
No. 3 - - -	A Clerkship (Whitby)	233	—	255	130	80	—	120	—	88	68	—	—	—	—	974
No. 4 - - -		261	—	200	80	95	—	95	—	107	95	—	—	—	—	933
No. 5 - - -		212	—	210	100	90	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	707
No. 6 - - -		90	—	100	80	80	—	60	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	410
October 29, 1867.																
Quin ; F. - -	A Clerkship (Glasgow).	270	—	260	130	100	—	105	—	96	65	—	—	—	—	1026
No. 2 - - -		210	—	210	140	100	—	100	—	88	75	—	—	—	—	923
No. 3 - - -		115	—	270	110	85	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	675
November, 1867.																
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship (Ipswich).	180	—	250	160	80	—	85	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	755
No. 2 - - -		118	—	130	100	80	—	85	—	82	0	—	—	—	—	595
No. 3 - - -		119	—	160	80	70	—	90	—	53	0	—	—	—	—	572
December 10, 1867.																
Cameron ; J. -	A Clerkship (Leith).	272	—	280	140	100	—	100	—	116	103	—	—	—	—	1111
No. 2 - - -		174	—	295	135	100	—	100	—	94	58	—	—	—	—	956
December, 1867.																
Herring ; G. -	A Clerkship (Newcastle).	280	—	280	150	100	—	120	—	127	107	—	—	—	—	1164
No. 2 - - -		240	—	290	170	100	—	120	—	100	50	—	—	—	—	1070

January 21, 1868.																
Little; J.	A Clerkship (Glasgow).	236	—	200	125	80	—	70	—	100	82	—	—	—	—	893
No. 2		220	—	190	110	75	—	90	—	113	71	—	—	—	—	869
No. 3		199	—	150	125	85	—	105	—	110	84	—	—	—	—	858
January, 1868.																
Grimwade; A. J.	A Clerkship (Ipswich).	223	—	265	145	100	—	130	—	112	103	—	—	—	—	1078
No. 2		280	—	260	125	90	—	110	—	94	98	—	—	—	—	1057
No. 3		267	—	270	130	100	—	110	—	98	50	—	—	—	—	1025
No. 4		251	—	255	120	100	—	100	—	95	50	—	—	—	—	971
February, 1868.																
Boyle; A.	A Clerkship (Ballina).	178	—	300	150	85	—	105	—	75	85	—	—	—	—	978
No. 2		150	—	250	110	90	—	50	—	80	50	—	—	—	—	780
March 17, 1868.																
Reid; J.	A Clerkship (Glasgow).	221	—	280	140	100	—	100	—	105	135	—	—	—	—	1081
No. 2		116	—	250	90	90	—	80	—	95	55	—	—	—	—	776
May 12, 1868.																
Kilvington; T.	A Clerkship (Leith).	259	—	300	140	100	—	105	—	103	60	—	—	—	—	1067
No. 2		273	—	200	140	100	—	100	—	121	108	—	—	—	—	1042
No. 3		253	—	100	100	90	—	90	—	130	119	—	—	—	—	882
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).																
December 27, 1866.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Penny; S. J.	A Clerkship.	256	—	290	170	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	936
No. 2		250	—	270	145	95	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	870
No. 3		207	—	280	140	95	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	772
No. 4		214	—	240	125	95	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734
April 2, 1867.																
Kerr; R. J.	A Clerkship.	320	—	290	140	100	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	985
No. 2		299	—	300	160	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	969
No. 3		207	—	280	140	97	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	839

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND)—*cont.*																
May 14, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Arundell; C. M. -	A Clerkship.	232	—	300	160	100	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	932
No. 2 - - -		192	—	265	145	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	822
No. 3 - - -		170	—	245	155	100	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	765
August 20, 1867.																
Drennan; W. H. -	A Clerkship.	193	—	285	165	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	853
No. 2 - - -		196	—	290	80	95	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	791
No. 3 - - -		161	—	150	90	70	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	531
August 20, 1867.																
Butler; J. - -	A Clerkship.	243	—	285	160	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	888
No. 2 - - -		207	—	290	150	100	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	812
No. 3 - - -		172	—	200	120	80	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	642
EDUCATION OFFICE.																
See Table G. (4), p. 149.																

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE.

December 27, 1866.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	**1950**
Archibald; C. H.	A Clerkship.	229	—	290	145	97	—	90	60	60	—	—	38	38	81	1128
No. 2		235	—	190	90	95	—	105	100	106	—	—	60	8	91	1080
March 19, 1867.																
Eaton; W. F.	A Clerkship.	284	—	225	170	100	—	100	150	126	—	—	105	83	88	1431
No. 2		179	—	280	150	100	—	115	185	98	—	—	105	100	57	1369
No. 3		147	—	275	135	98	—	85	65	41	—	—	53	75	0	974
April 2, 1867.																
Bidwell; H. J.	A Clerkship.	295	—	275	125	100	—	135	120	102	—	—	120	83	60	1415
No. 2		149	—	280	160	95	—	115	60	27	—	—	60	83	38	1067
No. 3		130	—	240	110	95	—	110	110	40	—	—	100	40	0	975
October 1, 1867.																
*Bennett; G. S. L.	A Clerkship.	198	—	288	170	100	—	125	140	62	—	—	70	105	119	1377
No. 2		240	—	246	150	100	—	115	80	123	—	—	90	0	114	1258
No. 3		183	—	273	140	100	—	115	90	78	—	—	45	75	65	1164
January 7, 1868.																
Lefroy; T. C. P.	A Clerkship.	205	—	240	130	95	—	135	155	53	—	—	90	110	137	1350
No. 2		186	—	290	170	85	—	100	120	50	—	—	37	110	47	1195
No. 3		203	—	275	110	95	—	100	125	65	—	—	67	95	32	1167
April 28, 1868.																
Rhodes; E. J.	2 Clerkships.	209	—	280	155	95	—	65	170	87	—	—	60	80	100	1301
Moore; P. W.		220	—	120	135	100	—	105	180	116	—	—	68	38	70	1152
No. 3		192	—	260	110	95	—	65	150	89	—	—	30	60	71	1122
No. 4		203	—	230	140	100	—	100	120	73	—	—	0	75	67	1108
No. 5		210	—	205	125	97	—	75	85	88	—	—	50	75	76	1086
No. 6		144	—	295	115	100	—	125	70	85	—	—	55	75	20	1084
No. 7		190	—	220	105	100	—	60	90	63	—	—	60	45	50	983

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
FOREIGN OFFICE.														(German.)		
January 22, 1867.	**Maximum** -	—	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**150**	**130**	—	**780**
*Barrington; Hn. B. E. E.	A Clerkship.	—	—	97	75	100	—	—	165	—	—	—	120	123	—	680
No. 2 - - -		—	—	90	80	100	—	—	140	—	—	—	135	110	—	655
No. 3 - - -		—	—	100	70	100	—	—	145	—	—	—	113	105	—	633
February 5, 1867.	**Maximum** -	—	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**300**	**130**	—	**930**
*Langley; H. F. J.	A Clerkship.	—	—	100	80	100	—	—	200	—	—	—	220	120	—	820
No. 2 - - -		—	—	65	70	85	—	—	140	—	—	—	195	85	—	640
No. 3 - - -		—	—	95	55	95	—	—	175	—	—	—	145	15	—	580
August 6, 1867.																
Hill; C. L. - -	A Clerkship.	—	—	95	80	100	—	—	185	—	—	—	225	112	—	797
No. 2 - - -		—	—	90	70	100	—	—	160	—	—	—	0	18	—	438
No. 3 - - -		—	—	0	0	85	—	—	130	—	—	—	0	26	—	241
March 4, 1868.																
Northcote; H. S. -	A Clerkship.	—	—	100	55	100	—	—	145	—	—	—	185	45	—	630
No. 2 - - -		—	—	0	60	100	—	—	150	—	—	—	170	58	—	538
No. 3 - - -		—	—	80	63	65	—	—	110	—	—	—	0	90	—	408

April 29, 1868.	**Maximum** -	—	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**150**	**130**	—	**780**
*Bagot; E. A. J. -	A Clerkship (Librarian's Department).	—	—	85	55	90	—	—	150	—	—	—	100	70	—	550
No. 2 - - -		—	—	65	65	90	—	—	85	—	—	—	0	97	—	402
No. 3 - - -		—	—	85	90	85	—	—	95	—	—	—	0	45	—	400
May 12, 1868.																	
Wylde; E. W. -	A Clerkship.	—	—	90	70	90	—	—	90	—	—	—	100	65	—	505
No. 2 - - -		—	—	0	50	90	—	—	110	—	—	—	0	25	—	275
No. 3 - - -		—	—	0	55	70	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	125
January 8, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	Latin. **200**	**200**	**1350**
*Margary; A. R. -	5 Student Interpreterships.	112	—	55	55	90	—	—	140	117	—	—	100	155	162	986
Scott; B. C. G. -		132	—	60	55	95	—	—	155	132	—	—	75	100	138	942
Giles; H. A. -		74	—	100	78	100	—	—	150	63	—	—	100	150	123	938
*Abdy; W. N. -		39	—	94	80	95	—	—	140	91	—	—	125	135	105	904
Warren; P. L. -		119	—	75	65	100	—	—	160	75	—	—	90	110	102	896
No. 6 - - -		100	—	75	70	100	—	—	165	60	—	—	80	105	108	863
No. 7 - - -		121	—	93	75	100	—	—	135	97	—	—	0	110	87	818
No. 8 - - -		94	—	80	50	100	—	—	120	0	—	—	90	175	100	809
No. 9 - - -		81	—	68	75	90	—	—	105	108	—	—	75	110	81	793
No. 10 - -		93	—	70	80	95	—	—	70	70	—	—	105	100	100	783
No. 11 - -		92	—	60	65	95	—	—	95	66	—	—	125	0	96	694
No. 12 - -		102	—	60	63	95	—	—	120	60	—	—	0	0	149	649
No. 13 - -		83	—	80	50	90	—	—	120	63	—	—	75	0	0	561
No. 14 - -		87	—	50	55	60	—	—	0	86	—	—	90	0	0	428
No. 15 - -		69	—	0	0	50	—	—	100	60	—	—	0	0	0	279
June 25, 1867.																	
Quin; J. J. -		121	—	90	80	100	—	—	180	120	—	—	135	100	115	1041
*Hodges; G. J. L. -		83	—	90	85	100	—	—	150	102	—	—	120	160	123	1013
Bristow; H. B. -		101	—	92	73	100	—	—	150	68	—	—	95	160	131	970
Ford; C. McK. -		72	—	87	60	95	—	—	100	60	—	—	75	170	174	893
Everard; C. W. -		122	—	70	67	95	—	—	150	79	—	—	100	110	82	875
No. 6 - - -		73	—	95	60	97	—	—	70	65	—	—	90	170	95	815

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
FOREIGN OFFICE—*cont.*																
June 25, 1867—cont.	**Maximum** -	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**1350**
No. 7 - - -	5 Student Interpreterships.	74	—	75	55	100	—	—	110	50	—	—	108	120	0	692
No. 8 - - -		103	—	63	0	87	—	—	75	72	—	—	90	90	95	675
No. 9 - -		111	—	0	65	95	—	—	160	63	—	—	0	0	80	574
No. 10 - -		0	—	90	80	100	—	—	90	82	—	—	113	0	0	555
No. 11 - -		93	—	75	65	95	—	—	110	0	—	—	105	0	0	543
No. 12 - -		93	—	0	55	95	—	—	0	100	—	—	0	0	0	343
No. 13 - -		117	—	60	0	90	—	—	0	52	—	—	0	0	0	319
No. 14 - -		0	—	0	75	80	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	80	235
October 1, 1867.																
No. 1† - - -	6 Student Interpreterships.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Hillier; W. C. -		121	—	92	75	100	—	—	130	132	—	—	105	170	139	1064
*O'Driscoll; J. -		102	—	100	90	100	—	—	143	93	—	—	115	180	110	1033
*Hall; J. C. - -		88	—	90	55	100	—	—	115	107	—	—	130	200	132	1017
*Andrews; C. J. -		116	—	60	60	100	—	—	105	104	—	—	90	180	139	954
*Carles; W. R. -		102	—	100	60	100	—	—	100	72	—	—	110	190	82	916
No. 7† - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Gould; E. B. -		75	—	65	60	100	—	—	150	121	—	—	85	100	109	865
No. 9 - - -		102	—	75	60	100	—	—	150	109	—	—	0	160	158	914
No. 10 - -		116	—	100	65	100	—	—	135	103	—	—	0	120	143	882
No. 11 - -		67	—	92	60	100	—	—	90	77	—	—	100	175	80	841

No. 12		0	—	75	80	90	—	—	120	98	—	—	100	100	121	784
No. 13		88	—	70	75	95	—	—	80	0	—	—	0	155	0	563
No. 14		103	—	0	55	70	—	—	75	0	—	—	0	0	91	394
No. 15		0	—	0	55	60	—	—	0	70	—	—	85	0	0	270
No. 16		0	—	0	75	80	—	—	0	54	—	—	0	0	0	209
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.																
July 12, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	**50** (Reading.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**500**
No. 1 - - -	A Temporary Clerkship.	0	—	0	70	60	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170
No. 2 - - -		0	—	0	55	40	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130
HOME OFFICE.																
February 4, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1700**
Mitford; R. S. -	2 Clerkships.	222	—	100	65	95	—	105	—	113	76	—	95	190	—	1061
Orr; J. S. - -		165	—	90	55	100	—	140	—	111	67	—	70	250	—	1048
No. 3 - - -		187	—	70	75	90	—	105	—	106	115	—	100	175	—	1023
No. 4 - - -		175	—	92	60	100	—	90	—	65	74	—	160	165	—	981
No. 5 - - -		198	—	85	60	90	—	105	—	56	85	—	135	140	—	954
No. 6 - - -		0	—	0	75	100	—	115	—	0	26	—	0	70	—	386
INDIA OFFICE.																
January 22, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**300**	**300**	—	**1900**
Lindsay; W. -		178	—	270	170	100	—	105	175	110	95	—	—	235	—	1438
*Wigner; J. M. -		308	—	231	165	100	—	120	—	87	93	127	—	160	—	1391
Crozier; R. J. -		252	—	260	145	91	—	120	120	109	130	—	115	—	—	1342
Taylor; S. A. -		261	—	255	155	91	—	90	100	103	88	—	—	115	—	1258
Butler; W. G. -		128	—	297	145	95	—	70	160	50	65	—	—	225	—	1235
No. 6 - -		250	—	282	130	100	—	115	85	78	0	—	270	—	—	1310
No. 7 - - -		185	—	288	145	100	—	120	85	94	88	—	100	—	—	1205

† These candidates passed on the Examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that their health was such as to fit them for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INDIA OFFICE—*cont.*																
January 22, 1867—*cont.*	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**300**	**300**	—	**1900**
No. 8	5 Clerkships. (Stores Department).	192	—	265	160	95	—	90	100	100	99	—	95	—	—	1196
No. 9		231	—	245	120	95	—	100	110	60	70	—	—	165	—	1196
No. 10		172	—	260	140	100	—	115	130	60	0	—	—	145	—	1122
No. 11		242	—	195	145	100	—	130	80	0	60	—	—	165	—	1117
No. 12		186	—	230	150	100	—	105	0	109	82	—	145	—	—	1107
No. 13		190	—	265	155	90	—	115	85	70	56	—	—	75	—	1101
No. 14		184	—	285	140	100	—	105	70	105	96	—	—	0	—	1085
No. 15		142	—	140	145	90	—	100	95	60	114	—	0	—	—	886
June 25, 1867.																
Wright; F. C. B.	A Clerkship (Stores Department).	229	—	285	135	100	—	115	95	89	92	—	115	—	—	1255
No. 2		266	—	230	145	100	—	105	165	66	50	—	65	—	—	1192
No. 3		185	—	90	130	90	—	105	135	75	83	—	0	—	—	893
No. 4		118	—	130	140	85	—	115	100	0	63	—	0	—	—	751
July 9, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**150**	**300**	**300**	—	**1850**
*Maitland; W. J.	A Clerkship (Accountant General's Department).	196	—	270	150	93	—	120	—	66	60	101	175	—	—	1231
No. 2		170	—	290	155	100	—	90	—	71	50	92	90	—	—	1108
No. 3		127	—	240	125	100	—	105	—	75	50	78	—	135	—	1035
No. 4		73	—	210	120	75	—	105	—	81	62	0	110	—	—	836

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.																
July 9, 1867,	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**1200**
Roberts ; F. W. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	237	—	90	85	96	—	110	110	—	—	116	—	—	—	844
No. 2 - - -		256	—	80	80	90	—	125	95	—	—	113	—	—	—	839
No. 3 - - -		212	—	80	60	95	—	70	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	525
No. 4 - - -		0	—	85	65	95	—	120	90	—	—	0	—	—	—	455
INLAND REVENUE.																
December 27, 1866.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
*Minchin ; C. O. -	3 Clerkships.	254	—	270	130	100	—	125	—	130	126	—	—	—	—	1135
*Nathan ; W. A. -		282	—	300	120	95	—	100	—	82	60	—	—	—	—	1039
*Smith ; A. H. -		213	—	278	90	100	—	105	—	86	100	—	—	—	—	972
No. 4 - - -		162	—	270	130	100	—	100	—	80	60	—	—	—	—	902
No. 5 - - -		170	—	282	155	95	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	797
No. 6 - - -		158	—	210	130	95	—	115	—	60	0	—	—	—	—	768
No. 7 - - -		133	—	190	100	95	—	60	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	578
February 5, 1867.																
Ellis ; J. - -	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	262	—	285	110	95	—	105	—	135	126	—	—	—	—	1118
Price ; W. H. -		266	—	195	160	95	—	105	—	140	115	—	—	—	—	1076
No. 3 - - -		217	—	225	140	95	—	95	—	95	115	—	—	—	—	982
No. 4 - - -		174	—	240	150	95	—	105	—	100	82	—	—	—	—	946
No. 5 - - -		174	—	200	140	90	—	100	—	62	60	—	—	—	—	826
No. 6 - - -		83	—	225	100	90	—	95	—	60	63	—	—	—	—	716
February 19, 1867.																
*Bartlett ; H. F. -	3 Clerkships.	251	—	275	127	100	—	80	—	116	101	—	—	—	—	1050
*Vaughan ; W. F. -		106	—	295	170	100	—	100	—	79	85	—	—	—	—	935
Papworth ; H. J.† -		136	—	260	155	95	—	110	—	80	90	—	—	—	—	926
No. 4 - - -		163	—	200	115	80	—	120	—	117	124	—	—	—	—	919
No. 5 - - -		142	—	240	135	100	—	100	—	86	93	—	—	—	—	896
No. 6 - - -		142	—	275	125	93	—	95	—	64	61	—	—	—	—	855
No. 7 - - -		145	—	235	140	97	—	95	—	0	83	—	—	—	—	795
No. 8 - - -		125	—	245	165	97	—	80	—	0	30	—	—	—	—	742
No. 9 - - -		99	—	215	130	78	—	55	—	61	60	—	—	—	—	698

† This candidate having subsequently passed an examination in book-keeping, was appointed to the Accountant General's Office.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
March 5, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Batho; J. M. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	279	—	280	145	100	—	130	—	60	90	—	—	—	—	1084
No. 2 - - -		203	—	240	125	100	—	125	—	85	110	—	—	—	—	988
No. 3 - - -		149	—	245	120	70	—	95	—	90	85	—	—	—	—	854
March 19, 1867.																
No. 1† - -	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Wylie; D. - -		266	—	200	135	90	—	105	—	72	75	—	—	—	—	943
No. 3 - - -		281	—	135	150	80	—	105	—	74	90	—	—	—	—	915
No. 4 - - -		158	—	160	150	70	—	105	—	85	60	—	—	—	—	788
No. 5 - - -		182	—	105	115	80	—	105	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	587
No. 6 - - -		111	—	150	135	90	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	576
April 2, 1867.																
Wilson; G. P. -	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	303	—	295	110	90	—	125	—	130	130	—	—	—	—	1183
*Isaacs; C. E. -		304	—	270	145	100	—	115	—	90	130	—	—	—	—	1154
No. 3 - - -		219	—	265	140	95	—	125	—	95	90	—	—	—	—	1029
No. 4 - - -		320	—	160	130	90	—	95	—	107	110	—	—	—	—	1012
No. 5 - - -		168	—	300	130	100	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	793
No. 6 - - -		166	—	240	110	85	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	696

April 16, 1867.																
Marshall ; G.‡ -	2 Clerkships.	203	—	270	165	100	—	125	—	69	60	—	—	—	—	992
Browne ; A. H. -		171	—	265	155	95	—	135	—	64	95	—	—	—	—	980
No. 3 - - -		167	—	275	130	95	—	125	—	79	85	—	—	—	—	956
No. 4 - - -		191	—	210	115	100	—	115	—	91	105	—	—	—	—	927
No. 5 - - -		191	—	220	130	70	—	70	—	86	100	—	—	—	—	867
No. 6 - - -		206	—	170	120	95	—	105	—	61	60	—	—	—	—	817
April 16, 1867.																
Ballinger ; E. -	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	175	—	280	135	100	—	135	—	104	65	—	—	—	—	994
Carter ; W. B. -		202	—	230	135	98	—	110	—	96	100	—	—	—	—	971
No. 3 - - -		118	—	160	80	100	—	120	—	102	140	—	—	—	—	820
No. 4 - - -		185	—	210	115	95	—	40	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	645
No. 5 † - - -		132	—	100	130	90	—	110	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	562
May 14, 1867.																
Adams ; W. -	A Clerkship.	288	—	280	145	100	—	115	—	61	84	—	—	—	—	1073
No. 2 - - -		196	—	180	100	60	—	105	—	72	96	—	—	—	—	809
No. 3 - - -		150	—	130	120	75	—	85	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	560
May 14, 1867.																
Rolfe ; R. A. -	4 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	268	—	280	105	100	—	120	—	105	140	—	—	—	—	1118
Pearce ; T. E. -		243	—	270	135	90	—	135	—	100	135	—	—	—	—	1108
Haworth; W. T. -		212	—	260	145	100	—	100	—	106	130	—	—	—	—	1053
Hartley ; E. B. -		239	—	255	135	90	—	125	—	74	80	—	—	—	—	998
No. 5 - - -		190	—	220	155	100	—	110	—	63	65	—	—	—	—	903
No. 6 - - -		202	—	220	145	80	—	80	—	60	94	—	—	—	—	881
No. 7 - - -		173	—	255	105	90	—	105	—	63	0	—	—	—	—	791
No. 8 - -		110	—	285	160	90	—	80	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	725
No. 9 - - -		160	—	270	105	95	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	720
No. 10 - -		216	—	185	130	95	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	716
No. 11 - -		121	—	175	105	90	—	105	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	596

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.
‡ This candidate having subsequently passed an examination in book-keeping, was appointed to the Accountant General's Office.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
June 11, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
*O'Dwyer; J. J. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	222	—	270	160	100	—	105	—	70	90	—	—	—	—	1017
No. 2 - - -		167	—	285	125	100	—	120	—	60	125	—	—	—	—	982
No. 3 - - -		218	—	170	105	90	—	60	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	643
June 11, 1867.																
Thorn; S. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	265	—	255	140	100	—	105	—	85	105	—	—	—	—	1055
No. 2 - - -		159	—	190	140	95	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	674
June, 1867.																
Anderson; A. -	2 Clerkships.	204	—	300	160	100	—	125	—	70	60	—	—	—	—	1019
Addis; T. C. -		175	—	220	110	100	—	130	—	60	66	—	—	—	—	861
No. 3 - - -		204	—	250	140	100	—	80	—	60	0	—	—	—	—	834
No. 4 - - -		165	—	205	100	95	—	100	—	89	60	—	—	—	—	814
No. 5 - - -		111	—	285	135	95	—	115	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	741
July 9, 1867.																
McDermott; R. W.	A Clerkship (Dublin).	211	—	245	160	100	—	115	—	95	70	—	—	—	—	996
No. 2 - - -		212	—	285	140	100	—	115	—	74	60	—	—	—	—	986

July 9, 1867.																
*Rutherford; D.	3 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	325	—	300	160	100	—	130	—	130	128	—	—	—	—	1273
Hitchings; J. J.		266	—	297	170	100	—	120	—	71	60	—	—	—	—	1084
Silvester; J.		190	—	300	130	95	—	130	—	97	86	—	—	—	—	1028
No. 4		180	—	290	150	100	—	130	—	77	60	—	—	—	—	987
No 5		228	—	250	140	95	—	115	—	75	80	—	—	—	—	983
No. 6		243	—	210	120	95	—	120	—	85	0	—	—	—	—	873
No. 7		104	—	220	130	90	—	100	—	71	65	—	—	—	—	780
July 9, 1867.																
*Symes; M.	2 Clerkships.	285	—	285	120	100	—	130	—	120	91	—	—	—	—	1131
Hepworth; W. D.		206	—	260	140	100	—	130	—	120	89	—	—	—	—	1045
No. 3		220	—	280	125	100	—	115	—	105	91	—	—	—	—	1036
No. 4		271	—	210	100	100	—	120	—	110	97	—	—	—	—	1008
No. 5		197	—	260	140	90	—	115	—	71	0	—	—	—	—	873
No. 6		220	—	285	150	100	—	100	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	855
July 23, 1867.																
*Molyneux; H. P.	A Clerkship.	212	—	295	165	100	—	115	—	91	75	—	—	—	—	1053
No. 2		246	—	275	125	100	—	100	—	105	84	—	—	—	—	1035
No. 3		167	—	240	135	95	—	100	—	96	97	—	—	—	—	930
August 20, 1867.																
Andrew; W.	A Clerkship (Edinburgh).	306	—	230	130	100	—	120	—	118	130	—	—	—	—	1134
No. 2		164	—	180	120	85	—	80	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	629
No .3		141	—	50	110	70	—	90	—	88	0	—	—	—	—	549
August 20, 1867.																
Forder; A. M.	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	254	—	295	150	100	—	120	—	75	60	—	—	—	—	1054
White; W. G.		254	—	300	110	80	—	80	—	100	98	—	—	—	—	1022
No. 3		222	—	285	125	80	—	110	—	87	60	—	—	—	—	969
No. 4		250	—	190	140	70	—	105	—	119	67	—	—	—	—	941
No. 5		250	—	170	120	60	—	90	—	88	60	—	—	—	—	838
No. 6		205	—	120	110	75	—	80	—	88	74	—	—	—	—	752

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
October 1, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Pithie ; - M. -	A Clerkship (Edinburgh).	218	—	300	140	95	—	120	—	99	93	—	—	—	—	1065
No. 2 - - -		200	—	260	135	100	—	120	—	123	107	—	—	—	—	1045
No. 3 - - -		127	—	135	130	95	—	135	—	112	81	—	—	—	—	815
October 1, 1867.																
Brand ; W. E. -		319	—	255	150	95	—	135	—	110	107	—	—	—	—	1171
Nankivell ; J. H. -		285	—	285	155	100	—	140	—	105	100	—	—	—	—	1170
*Norman ; A. W. -		314	—	290	120	100	—	110	—	105	107	—	—	—	—	1146
*Smyth ; A. W. -		260	—	300	185	100	—	130	—	80	90	—	—	—	—	1145
Jacobs ; W. H. -		222	—	290	165	95	—	110	—	90	128	—	—	—	—	1100
*Capel ; A. J. -		221	—	280	165	100	—	120	—	85	93	—	—	—	—	1064
Kilvert ; E. N. -		217	—	295	145	100	—	135	—	80	91	—	—	—	—	1063
*Rose ; F. W. -		260	—	300	125	100	—	100	—	65	107	—	—	—	—	1057
Hurt ; G. E. -		175	—	282	130	100	—	135	—	135	66	—	—	—	—	1023
Baldwin ; H. -		191	—	280	130	90	—	135	—	95	95	—	—	—	—	1016
*Powell ; A. F. -		263	—	212	140	95	—	135	—	65	103	—	—	—	—	1013
No. 12 - -		191	—	260	135	100	—	120	—	105	93	—	—	—	—	1004
		199	—	265	140	95	—	110	—	75	120	—	—	—	—	1004
No. 14 - -		188	—	256	130	100	—	125	—	90	101	—	—	—	—	990
No. 15 - -		250	—	210	150	95	—	130	—	80	70	—	—	—	—	985

No. 16	11 Clerkships in the Legacy Duty Office.	233	—	160	160	100	—	130	—	90	100	—	—	—	—	973
No. 17		226	—	235	155	100	—	90	—	70	91	—	—	—	—	967
No. 18		195	—	255	135	85	—	105	—	100	80	—	—	—	—	955
No. 19		190	—	255	100	95	—	105	—	100	102	—	—	—	—	947
No. 20		204	—	190	120	95	—	135	—	85	115	—	—	—	—	944
No. 21		267	—	300	130	100	—	135	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	932
No. 22		158	—	260	100	80	—	130	—	75	107	—	—	—	—	910
No. 23		140	—	240	120	95	—	120	—	105	71	—	—	—	—	891
No. 24		187	—	200	100	100	—	130	—	85	86	—	—	—	—	888
No. 25		181	—	255	110	95	—	90	—	75	78	—	—	—	—	884
No. 26		203	—	255	150	100	—	105	—	70	0	—	—	—	—	883
No. 27		192	—	255	130	95	—	75	—	0	67	—	—	—	—	814
No. 28		228	—	285	130	80	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	813
No. 29		159	—	175	135	100	—	105	—	65	70	—	—	—	—	809
No. 30		208	—	185	130	100	—	120	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	743
No. 31		182	—	230	140	85	—	100	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	737
No. 32		152	—	220	135	90	—	105	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	702
No. 33		83	—	265	145	90	—	105	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	688
October 29, 1867.																	
*Thompson ; T.	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	323	—	290	170	95	—	100	—	127	105	—	—	—	—	1210
Gibbs ; F. W.		193	—	240	130	100	—	135	—	106	135	—	—	—	—	1039
No. 3		269	—	200	150	85	—	100	—	108	0	—	—	—	—	912
No. 4		106	—	280	110	90	—	115	—	76	0	—	—	—	—	777
No. 5		162	—	160	110	80	—	100	—	82	70	—	—	—	—	764
No. 6		121	—	245	140	95	—	115	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	716
October 29, 1867.																	
Richards ; W. J.	2 Clerkships.	185	—	240	155	90	—	110	—	119	120	—	—	—	—	1019
Harding ; J. P.		273	—	240	140	90	—	100	—	107	65	—	—	—	—	1015
No. 3		241	—	215	165	95	—	95	—	110	60	—	—	—	—	981
No. 4		182	—	240	130	100	—	115	—	85	60	—	—	—	—	912
No. 5		268	—	160	145	85	—	100	—	98	0	—	—	—	—	856
No. 6		170	—	240	120	90	—	95	—	74	60	—	—	—	—	849
No. 7		215	—	150	90	90	—	70	—	117	60	—	—	—	—	792
No. 8		180	—	210	105	80	—	130	—	0	60	—	—	—	—	765

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
November 12, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Hann; G. - -	A Clerkship (Glasgow).	297	—	219	140	90	—	100	—	90	118	—	—	—	—	1054
No. 2 - - -		225	—	120	120	80	—	105	—	82	111	—	—	—	—	843
No. 3 - - -		150	—	192	110	80	—	70	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	602
November 12, 1867.																
Barrett; C. A. -	A Clerkship.	123	—	210	120	80	—	100	—	80	92	—	—	—	—	805
No. 2 - - -		250	—	110	120	95	—	70	—	51	0	—	—	—	—	696
December 17, 1867.																
Quartermaine; H.	2 Clerkships.	202	—	290	150	90	—	135	—	145	122	—	—	—	—	1134
*Colquhoun; E. H.		123	—	290	160	100	—	130	—	110	112	—	—	—	—	1025
No. 3 - - -		258	—	280	120	100	—	120	—	115	0	—	—	—	—	993
No. 4 - - -		100	—	255	135	100	—	120	—	95	0	—	—	—	—	805
No. 5 - - -		150	—	210	140	95	—	60	—	62	73	—	—	—	—	790
No. 6 - - -		134	—	265	150	95	—	75	—	66	0	—	—	—	—	785
January 7, 1868.																
No. 1 - - -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	236	—	295	140	90	—	60	—	65	0	—	—	—	—	886
No. 2 - - -		114	—	290	100	60	—	90	—	71	0	—	—	—	—	725
No. 3 - - -		134	—	220	100	80	—	75	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	609

January 7, 1868.																
Pitcher; J. E.†	A Clerkship.	198	—	270	155	85	—	115	—	62	60	—	—	—	—	945
No. 2		193	—	270	115	90	—	95	—	97	64	—	—	—	—	924
No. 3		164	—	270	135	85	—	120	—	80	62	—	—	—	—	916
January 21, 1868.																
Burns; A. W.	A Clerkship (Edinburgh).	276	—	245	140	95	—	95	—	115	124	—	—	—	—	1090
No. 2		204	—	275	155	100	—	105	—	60	0	—	—	—	—	899
No. 3		151	—	230	120	90	—	115	—	89	60	—	—	—	—	855
February 4, 1868.																
Pitcairn; J. E.	A Clerkship.	276	—	255	120	90	—	120	—	87	79	—	—	—	—	1027
No. 2		146	—	215	90	95	—	120	—	114	89	—	—	—	—	869
No. 3		180	—	180	130	85	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	665
February 4, 1868.																
*Fraser; G. R. T.†	2 Clerkships.	230	—	300	150	100	—	125	—	81	78	—	—	—	—	1064
*Rice; H.†		256	—	240	150	90	—	120	—	73	118	—	—	—	—	1047
No. 3		259	—	260	90	95	—	120	—	102	100	—	—	—	—	1026
No. 4		190	—	300	130	100	—	130	—	60	87	—	—	—	—	997
No. 5		201	—	230	140	100	—	120	—	0	67	—	—	—	—	858
No. 6		210	—	280	140	100	—	100	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	830
No. 7		122	—	225	100	100	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	642
February 4, 1868.																
Jones; A. R.	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	263	—	270	160	75	—	105	—	100	129	—	—	—	—	1102
No. 2		248	—	230	130	100	—	105	—	107	126	—	—	—	—	1046
March 3, 1868.																
*Stoodley; E. E.	A Clerkship.	249	—	280	190	95	—	115	—	80	120	—	—	—	—	1129
No. 2		136	—	190	115	65	—	55	—	60	70	—	—	—	—	691
No. 3		54	—	270	90	90	—	105	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	609

† This candidate having subsequently passed an examination in book-keeping, was appointed to the Chief Accountant's Office.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
March 17, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
*Bennett; S. J.† -	2 Clerkships.	257	—	270	165	95	—	110	—	110	117	—	—	—	—	1124
Thomson; M. M.-		251	—	265	120	100	—	120	—	125	111	—	—	—	—	1092
No. 3 - - -		283	—	235	135	100	—	100	—	110	94	—	—	—	—	1057
No. 4 - - -		237	—	260	130	88	—	90	—	115	120	—	—	—	—	1040
No. 5 - -		233	—	270	145	100	—	105	—	100	86	—	—	—	—	1039
No. 6 - - -		204	—	260	125	90	—	105	—	120	122	—	—	—	—	1026
No. 7 - - -		210	—	250	110	78	—	105	—	120	95	—	—	—	—	968
No. 8 - - -		180	—	280	170	93	—	75	—	85	0	—	—	—	—	883
March 31, 1868.																
Stephens; A. A. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	290	—	295	140	90	—	120	—	90	125	—	—	—	—	1150
No. 2 - - -		227	—	210	140	90	—	120	—	120	110	—	—	—	—	1017
No. 3 - - -		210	—	240	110	80	—	90	—	70	90	—	—	—	—	890
April 14, 1868.																
*Foster; F. - -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	272	—	260	150	95	—	100	—	118	107	—	—	—	—	1102
No. 2 - - -		302	—	260	165	100	—	130	—	62	60	—	—	—	—	1079
No. 3 - - -		298	—	210	160	100	—	120	—	110	67	—	—	—	—	1065

April 14, 1868.																
*Miller ; M. - -	2 Clerkships.	323	—	280	140	100	—	90	—	134	112	—	—	—	—	1179
King ; H. C.† -		267	—	290	145	100	—	125	—	106	83	—	—	—	—	1116
No. 3 - - -		193	—	270	150	100	—	90	—	108	101	—	—	—	—	1012
No. 4 - - -		251	—	240	140	98	—	60	—	120	60	—	—	—	—	969
No. 5 - - -		273	—	185	130	90	—	70	—	87	61	—	—	—	—	896
No. 6 - - -		149	—	210	150	75	—	65	—	90	60	—	—	—	—	799
No. 7 - - -		153	—	135	135	90	—	80	—	83	84	—	—	—	—	760
May 12, 1868.																
Serel ; A. A.† -	A Clerkship.	242	—	300	125	100	—	100	—	98	100	—	—	—	—	1065
No. 2 - - -		119	—	300	130	100	—	105	—	85	60	—	—	—	—	899
No. 3 - - -		209	—	240	145	95	—	75	—	92	0	—	—	—	—	856
May 12, 1868.																
*Austen-Leigh; W.-	2 Clerkships.	255	—	300	175	100	—	140	—	142	130	—	—	—	—	1242
Lloyd ; L. S. -		236	—	280	145	100	—	105	—	82	84	—	—	—	—	1032
No. 3 - - -		303	—	210	125	80	—	110	—	107	67	—	—	—	—	1002
No. 4 - - -		206	—	250	130	100	—	120	—	95	83	—	—	—	—	984
No. 5 - - -		202	—	265	140	100	—	135	—	62	64	—	—	—	—	968
No. 6 - - -		164	—	260	135	100	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	754
No. 7 - - -		168	—	180	125	95	—	120	—	0	0	—	—	—		688
May 12, 1868.																
*Barbor ; R. C. -	A Clerkship (Dublin).	258	—	275	150	100	—	115	—	97	101	—	—	—	—	1096
No. 2 - - -		139	—	270	160	95	—	100	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	764
No. 3 - - -		166	—	240	130	95	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	726
May 12, 1868.																
Crabb ; J. C. P. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	258	—	300	135	100	—	105	—	101	75	—	—	—	—	1074
No. 2 - - -		239	—	275	120	90	—	120	—	125	86	—	—	—	—	1055
No. 3 - - -		254	—	250	120	100	—	85	—	118	62	—	—	—	—	989
No. 4 - - -		207	—	275	100	85	—	100	—	95	0	—	—	—	—	862

† This candidate having subsequently passed an examination in Book-keeping, was appointed to the Chief Accountant's office.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
May 26, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Roberts; R. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	291	—	280	170	100	—	100	—	97	80	—	—	—	—	1118
No. 2 - - -		207	—	200	120	70	—	90	—	63	60	—	—	—	—	810
No. 3 - - -		131	—	210	90	80	—	85	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	596
LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.																
August 27, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	German. **150**	**1800**
*Sanger; W. E. -	A Clerkship.	189	—	60	60	100	—	115	135	—	108	71	18	94	14	964
No. 2 - - -		245	—	95	70	90	—	115	85	—	86	92	38	8	—	924
No. 3 - - -		157	—	0	80	100	—	100	135	—	65	0	33	5	50	725
LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND), OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.																
February 8, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1000**
Moore; W. C. -		316	—	90	70	95	—	90	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	786
No. 2 - - -		267	—	70	65	90	—	75	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	652

No. 3 - - -	A Clerkship.	237	—	0	60	85	—	90	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	572
No. 4 - - -		209	—	0	55	70	—	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	474
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	50	85	—	100	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	310
METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.																
April 2, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	—	—	**1400**
Shilleto; E. R. -	A Clerkship.	132	—	90	65	100	—	125	—	90	120	—	95	—	—	817
No. 2 - - -		84	—	80	60	100	—	125	—	85	95	—	120	—	—	749
No. 3 - - -		109	—	65	70	90	—	70	—	0	0	—	0	—	—	404
January 7, 1868.																
Grenside; W. C. -	A Clerkship.	222	—	70	90	95	—	120	—	112	108	—	165	—	—	982
No. 2 - - -		234	—	75	75	95	—	0	—	75	55	—	125	—	—	734
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	60	60	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	210
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.																
May 14, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	**200**	**200**	—	**900**
Bird; G. A. -	A Clerkship.	125	—	90	68	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	613
No. 2 - - -		191	—	80	78	95	—	105	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	549
No. 3 - - -		0	—	70	65	95	—	100	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	330
September 17, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**850**
*Thomas; S. G. -	A Clerkship.	154	—	70	50	100	—	125	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	623
No. 2 - - -		175	—	0	55	70	—	85	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	385
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	65	90	—	75	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	283

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.							Copying from MSS.									
July 23, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1350**
Burgess; J. F. C. -	A Clerkship.	187	—	265	145	95	75	—	—	90	92	—	—	—	—	949
No. 2 - - -		201	—	245	145	100	85	—	—	82	62	—	—	—	—	920
No. 3 - - -		143	—	215	125	85	50	—	—	70	0	—	—	—	—	688
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND). *See* Tables G. (5) and (6), pp. 150–152.																
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.																
December 27, 1866.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**200**	**300**	**300**	—	**1800**
Davis; H. - -	2 Clerkships.	322	—	300	100	95	—	125	140	—	—	131	180	—	—	1393
Godfrey; J. L. F. H.		281	—	300	150	100	—	125	180	—	—	142	115	—	—	1393
No. 3 - - -		190	—	290	140	97	—	135	180	—	—	129	195	—	—	1356
No. 4 - - -		123	—	300	120	100	—	110	185	—	—	72	—	220	—	1230
No. 5 - - -		201	—	265	145	95	—	120	110	—	—	152	110	—	—	1198
No. 6 - - -		204	—	245	130	100	—	110	165	—	—	108	85	—	—	1147
March 5, 1867.																
Kennedy; M. S. -	2 Clerkships.	303	—	300	170	100	—	105	185	—	—	136	—	155	—	1454
Mills; A. D. F. -		237	—	260	140	93	—	115	135	—	—	83	200	—	—	1263
No. 3 - - -		287	—	255	150	100	—	100	130	—	—	86	65	—	—	1173

No. 4 - - -		147	—	280	150	98	—	110	110	—	—	83	—	175	—	1153
No. 5 - - -		239	—	290	115	85	—	105	60	—	—	78	70	—	—	1042
June 11, 1867.																
France; H. H. -		225	—	300	165	100	—	120	130	—	—	108	180	—	—	1328
Dowty; A. A. -	2 Clerkships.	263	—	265	130	100	—	120	160	—	—	130	70	—	—	1238
No. 3 - -		196	—	200	145	100	—	105	70	—	—	26	190	—	—	1032
No. 4 - -		117	—	240	120	100	—	105	100	—	—	47	70	—	—	899
July 23, 1867.																
*Ward; H. E. -		218	—	300	150	100	—	115	115	—	—	8	—	130	—	1136
No. 2 - - -	A Clerkship.	196	—	250	130	95	—	100	145	—	—	108	95	—	—	1119
No. 3 - - -		166	—	200	115	80	—	95	65	—	—	0	45	—	—	766
October 29, 1867.																
Badcock A. P. -		233	—	300	170	100	—	135	185	—	—	45	—	235	—	1403
Ryan; M. - -		163	—	300	130	95	—	135	70	—	—	70	—	250	—	1213
No. 3 - - -	2 Clerkships.	144	—	230	100	80	—	125	90	—	—	37	205	—	—	1011
No. 4 - - -		198	—	190	105	80	—	105	75	—	—	105	130	—	—	988
No. 5 - - -		185	—	230	100	80	—	110	100	—	—	55	75	—	—	935
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).																
March 19, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	—	**1150**
Lane; H. T. -		303	—	85	70	100	—	130	—	105	—	140	—	—	—	933
Stoker; A. - -		288	—	65	60	95	—	115	—	97	—	101	—	—	—	821
Posnett; R. G. M.		263	—	88	78	95	—	115	—	60	—	112	—	—	—	811
No. 4 - - -		264	—	60	68	95	—	105	—	128	—	81	—	—	—	801
No. 5 - - -		225	—	75	75	100	—	120	—	64	—	127	—	—	—	786
No. 6 - - -		239	—	70	70	95	—	110	—	103	—	79	—	—	—	766
No. 7 - - -		224	—	90	70	95	—	120	—	65	—	0	—	—	—	664
No. 8 - - -	3 Clerkships.	214	—	60	60	90	—	100	—	75	—	0	—	—	—	599
No. 9 - - -		0	—	72	80	95	—	120	—	96	—	98	—	—	—	561
No. 11 - -		159	—	74	70	95	—	85	—	78	—	0	—	—	—	561
		241	—	0	60	70	—	100	—	63	—	0	—	—	—	534

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
PETTY SESSIONS, CLERKS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND)—cont.																
	Maximum -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	—	**1150**
No. 12 - -		0	—	60	70	95	—	125	—	0	—	93	—	—	—	443
No. 13 - -		0	—	0	0	85	—	120	—	60	—	0	—	—	—	265
No. 14 - -		0	—	0	0	85	—	95	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	180
March 31, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	—	**150**	—	—	—	**1100**
Carlile; J. M. -		302	—	95	85	100	—	110	—	115	—	121	—	—	—	928
No. 2 - - -		272	—	80	75	100	—	95	—	120	—	89	—	—	—	831
No. 3 - - -	A Clerkship.	241	—	96	75	100	—	105	—	105	—	72	—	—	—	794
No. 4 - - -		244	—	55	62	95	—	120	—	65	—	0	—	—	—	641
No. 5 - - -		0	—	80	55	90	—	110	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	335
POOR LAW BOARD.							(Special Copying).									
March 17, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**750**
No. 1 - - -		186	—	70	50	85	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
No. 2 - - -		112	—	70	0	75	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257
No. 3 - - -	3 Situations as Copyist.	135	—	0	0	70	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205
No. 4 - - -		0	—	0	0	60	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60

No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
No. 6 - - -		0	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).																
June 11, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
Dowling; J. J. -	An Extra Clerkship.	239	—	50	85	95	—	115	160	105	—	—	—	—	—	849
No. 2 - - -		215	—	65	60	90	—	105	140	120	—	—	—	—	—	795
No. 3 - - -		160	—	85	75	100	—	100	150	120	—	—	—	—	—	790
No. 4 - - -		0	—	0	50	70	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	120
December 10, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	Poor Law. **300**	**200**	—	—	—	**1650**
No. 1 - - -	An Auditorship of Union Accounts.	115	—	0	0	100	—	75	110	64	207	0	—	—	—	671
No. 2 - - -		0	—	100	70	100	—	105	150	67	0	0	—	—	—	592
No. 3 - - -		0	—	50	65	95	—	75	0	70	192	0	—	—	—	547
No. 4 - - -		0	—	95	75	100	—	75	140	0	0	0	—	—	—	485
January 21, 1868.																
*Cantrell; R. -	An Extra Clerkship	308	—	90	75	100	—	95	190	125	—	—	—	—	—	983
No. 2 - - -		201	—	70	80	95	—	130	70	132	—	—	—	—	—	778
No. 3 - - -		254	—	90	90	100	—	70	0	131	—	—	—	—	—	735
No. 4 - - -		182	—	90	50	100	—	125	110	63	—	—	—	—	—	720
No. 5 - - -		227	—	0	50	60	—	70	0	85	—	—	—	—	-	492
February 4, 1868.																
Leeson; L. -	An Extra Clerkship.	303	—	100	80	97	—	105	80	114	—	—	—	—	—	879
No. 2 - - -		233	—	90	80	100	—	130	70	102	—	—	—	—	—	805
No. 3 - - -		206	—	90	70	95	—	70	70	87	—	—	—	—	—	688
No. 4 - - -		0	—	0	55	70	—	90	0	91	—	—	—	—	—	306
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	55	80	—	90	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	225

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE.															(German)	
February 19, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**300**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	**300**	**1550**
Clarkson; C. -	3 Clerkships in the Secretary's Office.	167	—	100	85	100	—	130	180	60	70	—	140	—	—	1032
Bonney; F. P. -		174	—	75	70	100	—	105	110	84	107	—	—	165	—	990
Coulson; H. B. -		179	—	85	70	100	—	100	155	60	50	—	—	—	175	974
No. 4 - - -		209	—	67	70	90	—	108	145	106	101	—	65	—	—	961
No. 5 - - -		224	—	90	0	100	—	90	100	0	71	—	—	—	260	935
No. 6 - - -		194	—	84	90	100	—	115	110	0	73	—	135	—	—	901
No. 7 - - -		234	—	70	60	95	—	80	115	92	85	—	0	—	—	831
No. 8 - - -		186	—	98	65	100	—	110	0	0	0	—	—	255	—	814
No. 9 - - -		172	—	67	55	95	—	90	115	60	56	—	—	—	0	710
No. 10 - -		0	—	55	65	100	—	115	125	60	77	—	0	—	—	597
No. 11 - -		105	—	76	65	90	—	100	105	0	50	—	0	—	—	591
No. 12 - -		85	—	55	0	80	—	100	105	0	0	—	0	—	—	425
June 25, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**300**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1550**
*Turner; P. P. V. -		240	—	94	65	100	—	130	165	101	129	—	170	—	—	1194
*Thompson; S. R. -		194	—	80	65	100	—	135	100	69	83	—	172	—	—	998
Porter; E. E. -		136	—	100	70	100	—	135	100	68	64	—	—	150	—	923
Lang; C. D. -		225	—	50	72	90	—	130	115	88	70	—	65	—	—	905
		183	—	100	75	95	—	115	100	68	55	—	85	—	—	876

No. 6	4 Clerkships in the Secretary's Office.	224	—	63	75	95	—	115	0	51	0	—	—	215	—	838
No. 7		123	—	45	60	95	—	135	80	0	0	—	193	—	—	731
No. 8		140	—	0	55	90	—	120	130	0	85	—	90	—	—	710
No. 9		0	—	0	0	90	—	135	155	0	72	—	215	—	—	667
No. 10		148	—	85	75	100	—	120	75	0	0	—	—	0	—	603
No. 11		0	—	63	70	95	—	90	70	58	0	—	135	—	—	581
No. 12		106	—	45	60	70	—	60	0	0	0	—	—	100	—	441
No. 13		0	—	0	50	40	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—	90
April 28, 1868.	**Maximum**	**300**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**2150**
*Tate; F. A. H. G.	2 Clerkships (Secretary's Office).	259	—	300	135	100	—	130	90	104	57	—	185	225	—	1585
Kelson; E. J.		102	—	270	115	100	—	125	135	105	120	—	255	235	—	1562
No. 3		176	—	280	90	100	—	70	110	77	60	—	195	230	—	1388
No. 4		100	—	255	125	100	—	60	115	52	15	—	25	155	—	1002
No. 5		141	—	280	105	100	—	90	50	53	50	—	35	20	—	924
February 4, 1868.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1400**
Roy; W. F.	A Clerkship (Secretary's Office, Dublin).	306	—	297	140	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	260	—	1223
No. 2		233	—	280	160	100	—	130	—	—	—	—	170	—	—	1073
No. 3		188	—	280	120	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	808
September 17, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**300**	**300**	German. **300**	**1400**
Philipps; H. R.		278	—	300	180	100	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	208	—	1196
Isaacson; R. F.		244	—	260	150	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	235	—	1089
Parsons; C. T.		109	—	290	100	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	210	—	919
Wilmot; J. G.		144	—	270	120	95	—	110	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	914
No. 5		148	—	250	120	100	—	80	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	898
No. 6		141	—	200	110	95	—	125	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	831
No. 7		225	—	255	130	100	—	65	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	775
No. 8		126	—	260	0	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	741
No. 9		137	—	290	110	95	—	85	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	717

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*															German.	
Sept. 17, 1867—cont.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**300**	**300**	**300**	**1400**
No. 10 - -	4 Clerkships (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	157	—	240	100	100	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	692
No. 11 - -		162	—	160	130	100	—	85	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	637
No. 12 - -		121	—	210	130	90	—	85	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	636
No. 13 - -		0	—	250	110	100	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	555
No. 14 - -		0	—	240	115	90	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	510
No. 15 - -		0	—	240	100	70	—	95	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	505
No. 16 - -		0	—	150	110	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	460
		0	—	160	100	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	460
No. 18 - -		163	—	0	120	80	—	65	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	428
No. 19 - -		0	—	140	110	70	—	95	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	415
No. 20 - -		0	—	100	110	80	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	350
No. 21 - -		136	—	0	0	80	—	100	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	316
October 15, 1867.																
Harley; H. - -	A Temporary Clerkship, Accountant's Office (Dublin).	245	—	85	80	100	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	195	—	780
No. 2 - - -		309	—	100	95	100	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	719
No. 3 - - -		209	—	70	75	70	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	489
No. 4 - - -		109	—	75	75	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	459
No. 5 - - -		162	—	0	80	70	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	377
No. 6 - - -		0	—	0	0	60	—	100	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	160

April 16, 1867.																
*Seton; B. W. -	2 Temporary Clerkships (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	248	—	80	65	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	185	—	—	788
*Thompson; S. R. -		222	—	90	65	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	170	—	—	767
No. 3 - - -		233	—	55	85	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	558
No. 4 - - -		178	—	80	60	95	—	70	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	533
No. 5 - - -		115	—	90	55	95	—	100	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	455
No. 6 - - -		0	—	0	55	90	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	145
February 9, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Kirby; A. F. P. -		236	—	100	85	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	521
Howard; C. -		240	—	95	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	510
White; G. E. -		240	—	95	73	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	508
Hewitt; A. J. -		223	—	100	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	498
No. 5† - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moule; H. J. -		248	—	82	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	495
Hall; M. H. B. -		248	—	90	63	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491
*Sadler; F. C. -		250	—	68	78	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	489
Rushton; W. S. -		199	—	100	85	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	484
*Beckingsale; G.		212	—	94	73	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
Prall; H. E. -		201	—	95	83	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
Williams; J. -		211	—	100	68	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
Morgan; A. C. F.		234	—	90	60	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	477
Cooper; C.		217	—	89	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	476
Trenery; J. W.-		216	—	95	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	476
Parsons; A. W.		205	—	100	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475
Sturdee; E. J. -		220	—	95	60	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475
Abraham; E. W.		202	—	96	80	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474
*Pontet; C. H. -		199	—	95	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474
*Morris; G. P. -		224	—	80	80	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474
Measor; E. W. -		208	—	95	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	473
Trewhella; T. -		237	—	79	61	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	473

† This candidate passed on the examination, but subsequently declined an appointment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
	POST OFFICE—*cont.*															
Feb. 9, 1867—cont.	**Maximum** -	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Browne ; R. -		235	—	76	60	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	471
Emden ; W. S. -		200	—	95	80	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	471
*Linford ; H. W.		192	—	90	90	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470
Salisbury ; F. -		212	—	93	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470
Bourne ; J. H. -		186	—	96	83	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	465
Wigney ; A. -		233	—	88	55	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	464
Daniell ; E. H. -		208	—	94	67	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463
Lupton ; W. H. -		242	—	65	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	462
Morgan ; T. R. -		206	—	90	73	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	462
*Nevins ; R. T. G.		223	—	77	64	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	459
Paddon ; W. J. -		184	—	95	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	459
Davey ; C. H. -		191	—	96	73	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456
Morgan ; E. K. B.		203	—	94	64	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	455
Stretton ; H. C. -		186	—	95	73	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	454
West ; A. O. -		178	—	100	73	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449
*Farmer ; W. J.-		216	—	90	52	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448
Leach ; J. - -		216	—	89	65	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448
No. 38† - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dale ; L. B. -		209	—	80	60	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
Mells ; F. J. -		227	—	73	68	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
Rishworth ; W. W.		234	—	50	65	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446

Everitt ; G. R. -	82 Clerkships (Savings Bank).	223	—	57	75	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445
Dixon ; M. J. -		224	—	81	56	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444
Loveday ; E. A.		224	—	80	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444
Lane ; C. J. S. -		198	—	67	78	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	438
McArdle ; J. T.		203	—	88	62	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	438
Paterson ; A. W. -		216	—	76	62	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437
Blyth ; E. -		214	—	64	70	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	433
Paterson ; F. -		165	—	100	75	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	433
Thwaites ; E.F.W.		223	—	70	50	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	433
Evans ; L. - -		179	—	93	65	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	432
Pott ; J. - -		205	—	64	67	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431
Bowen ; E. H. -		187	—	70	73	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	430
Cousins ; A. -		184	—	88	65	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	430
Bundy ; F. W. -		155	—	100	75	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	428
Wilkinson ; D. M.		186	—	91	55	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
Matthews ; W.S.I.K.		164	—	90	72	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	426
Dowse ; W. B. -		228	—	58	58	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	424
Woodward ; A. T.		217	—	67	55	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422
Cox ; H. P. -		192	—	76	70	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421
Swainson ; W.H.		181	—	95	55	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421
Edmonds ; G. -		222	—	58	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420
Hasdell ; H. D. -		198	—	77	50	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420
Orwin ; A. W. -		178	—	88	63	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	419
McKee ; J. A. -		167	—	90	65	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414
Mordaunt ; W.F.		198	—	75	56	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414
Compson ; R. E. -		189	—	80	58	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412
Pearse ; N. - -		194	—	70	62	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	409
James ; R. G. G.		195	—	58	73	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	406
Powell ; H. G. -		178	—	65	70	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	406
Megson ; J. H. -		189	—	63	67	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	402
Lang ; C. A. -		196	—	50	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	401
Hearn ; A. R. -		159	—	64	72	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395
Wynter ; C. D. -		168	—	73	64	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395
Morris ; T. W. -		211	—	50	53	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	394
Payne ; W. H. -		176	—	60	70	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	394

† This candidate passed on the examination, but subsequently declined an appointment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
Feb. 9, 1867—cont.	**Maximum** -	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Chancellor; H.A.R.		152	—	76	65	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
Fisher; F. -		180	—	64	53	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	390
*Long; J.D. -		131	—	95	67	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389
Tribe; P. C. M. -		182	—	65	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387
Wakefield; W. -		173	—	59	60	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387
Strafford; H. -		146	—	60	85	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386
		169	—	68	60	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
		184	—	63	60	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
No. 85 - -		114	—	100	68	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
		163	—	68	68	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
No. 89 - -		164	—	62	53	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369
No. 90 - -		233	—	0	70	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366
No. 91 - -		130	—	73	65	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363
No. 92 - -		193	—	0	75	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	358
No. 93 - -		234	—	0	73	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357
No. 94 - -		148	—	65	63	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356
No. 95 - -		150	—	55	65	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343
No. 96 - -		202	—	0	63	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340
No. 97 - -		140	—	50	63	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333
		193	—	0	70	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328
No. 98 - -		130	—	55	63	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328

No. 100			201	—	0	65	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	326
No. 101			198	—	0	52	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
No. 102			168	—	0	68	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	316
No. 103			169	—	0	68	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315
No. 104			193	—	0	65	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	313
No. 105			163	—	0	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	303
			168	—	0	60	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	303
No. 107			162	—	0	68	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290
No. 108			135	—	70	0	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285
No. 109			203	—	0	0	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	281
No. 110			137	—	0	68	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	280
No. 111			134	—	0	55	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279
No. 112			137	—	0	55	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262
No. 113			126	—	0	55	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256
No. 114			111	—	0	55	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251
No. 115			0	—	58	63	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206
No. 116			130	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190
No. 117			0	—	68	0	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168
No. 118			0	—	0	63	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148
March 19, 1867.																
Waller; H.			231	—	95	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491
*Michôd; C. J.			220	—	95	75	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480
Nevins; J. W.			202	—	95	60	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	452
Lloyd; O. T.			207	—	75	50	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422
Waterworth; W.			181	—	70	75	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421
Powell; W. W. R.			152	—	95	55	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397
Grene; R. G.			180	—	75	55	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395
Walker; W. H.			181	—	50	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
Woodgate; M.			185	—	60	55	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	390
Rutley; F.			131	—	88	60	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374
No. 11			225	—	0	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365
			140	—	70	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365
No. 13			220	—	0	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340
No. 14			120	—	55	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295
No. 15		10 Clerkships	167	—	0	50	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277
No. 16		(Savings Bank).	155	—	0	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
March 19, 1867–cont.	**Maximum** -	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
No. 17 - -		140	—	0	60	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270
No. 18 - -		191	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251
No. 19 - -		112	—	0	65	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247
No. 20 - -		166	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	236
No. 21 - -		0	—	70	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210
No. 22 - -		0	—	76	0	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176
No. 23 - -		0	—	0	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175
No. 24 - -		0	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
		0	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
No. 26 - -		0	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
		0	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
		0	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
		0	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
		0	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
April 2, 1867.																
Laing; J. - -		212	—	80	60	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
Willmore; F. R. -		190	—	95	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440
No. 3 - - -		153	—	65	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	388
No. 4 - - -	2 Temporary Clerkships	219	—	0	55	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	354
No. 5 - - -	(Edinburgh).	151	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221

No. 6 - - -		0	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
No. 7 - - -		0	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
April 30, 1867.																	
Price ; H. - -		239	—	88	78	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	498
Cooper ; F. N. -		213	—	70	63	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
Garnett ; T. -		197	—	64	73	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	429
Harrison ; W. L. -		209	—	60	58	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422
No. 5 - - -		164	—	82	62	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403
No. 6 - - -		185	—	76	58	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	399
No. 7 - - -		163	—	70	57	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
No. 8 - - -		127	—	88	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380
No. 9 - - -		166	—	58	55	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369
No. 10 - -		139	—	70	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349
No. 11 - -		200	—	0	50	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340
No. 12 - -	4 Sorting Clerkships (Circulation Department).	140	—	50	50	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
No. 13 - -		179	—	0	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319
No. 14 - -		167	—	0	53	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	310
No 15 - -		142	—	0	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282
No. 16 - -		152	—	0	55	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277
No. 17 - -		183	—	0	0	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268
No. 18 - -		0	—	88	60	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238
No. 19 - -		0	—	55	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225
No. 20 - -		0	—	65	55	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
No. 21 - -		0	—	0	55	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
No. 22 - -		0	—	0	64	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134
No. 23 - -		0	—	0	0	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
No. 24 - -		0	—	0	0	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
		0	—	0	0	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
July 12, 1867.																	
Lloyd ; J. M. -		248	—	88	80	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	506
Welchman ; C. W. F.		226	—	100	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	506
Dance H. - -		249	—	100	60	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	494
Snow ; R. A. -		211	—	90	90	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	488
Richardson ; E. G.		236	—	85	70	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481
Somerville ; C. E.		205	—	100	80	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
July 12, 1867—cont.	**Maximum** -	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Hart; W. - -		234	—	75	80	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
Lefroy; A. W. H.		216	—	95	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	476
Isaacson; R. F. -		212	—	92	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474
Hooley; S. C. -		200	—	94	76	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470
Johnson; F. C. -		211	—	88	75	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	469
Geraghty; C. E. -		223	—	75	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	468
*Roe; W. J. -		208	—	90	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463
Lambert; S. -		213	—	82	74	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	459
Allnatt; C. A. -		226	—	65	70	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	451
Whitelocke; B. H.		224	—	76	60	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450
Trousdell; F. W. -		202	—	80	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447
Swayne; F. T. -		203	—	88	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
Tippell; W. A. -		203	—	92	66	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
Carruthers; W. W.		222	—	55	75	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
Creagh; W. -		227	—	80	55	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
Crookshank; W. H. F.		183	—	85	73	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
Twiss; A. E. -		176	—	95	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
Bovay; A. J. -		211	—	75	63	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	439
Collingwood; C. C.		214	—	70	68	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437
Miller; W. H. -		218	—	65	60	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	433
Jackson; W. H. C.		206	—	70	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431

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Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper.)	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
July 12, 1867—cont.	Post Office—*cont.*															
	Maximum -	**250**		**100**	**100**	**100**										**550**
No. 64	- -	110		55	50	80										295
No. 65	- -	179		50	0	60										289
No. 66	- -	160		0	50	60										270
No. 67	- -	119		0	55	95										269
No. 68	- -	204		0	0	60										264
No. 69	- -	0		95	70	95										260
No. 70	- -	134		50	0	70										254
No. 71	- -	179		0	0	70										249
	- -	189		0	0	60										249
No. 73	- -	138		0	50	60										248
No. 74	- -	0		75	70	100										245
No. 75	- -	0		92	63	85										240
No. 76	- -	0		85	55	95										235
No. 77	- -	0		88	56	90										234
No. 78	- -	171		0	0	60										231
No. 79	- -	0		82	60	85										227
No. 80	- -	156		0	0	70										226
No. 81	- -	142		0	0	65										207
	- -	0		55	65	85										205
No. 82	- -	0		60	55	90										205
No. 84	- -	0		50	63	90										203

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Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
Sept. 16, 1867—cont.	**Maximum**	**200**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**500**
No. 13		190	—	60	55	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375
No. 14		115	—	85	65	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360
No. 15		169	—	50	50	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359
September 17, 1867.																
Nicol; G. T.	A Probationary Clerkship, Sorting Office (Edinburgh).	170	—	95	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435
No. 2		164	—	85	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	409
No. 3		165	—	55	75	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	385
No. 4		165	—	0	55	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270
No. 5		0	—	0	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
November 26, 1867.																
*Young; R.		190	—	94	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449
Nops; W.		200	—	90	65	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440
O'Brien; J.		175	—	100	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440
Smith; S. H.		150	—	100	90	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	438
North; H. J.		190	—	95	55	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435
Salt; T. P.		155	—	100	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435
Campbell; J.		180	—	75	75	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425
McDonnell; F.		195	—	80	55	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425
Weeks; M.		155	—	100	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425

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Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
February 4, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1400**
Cook ; K. R. -		246	—	295	150	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	245	—	1126
Sala ; E. W. -		227	—	300	140	95	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	220	—	1097
*Tate ; F. A. H. G.		181	—	290	140	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	260	—	1076
Dimock ; H. H. T.		275	—	300	155	100	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	1070
Harnett ; W. V. -		264	—	290	115	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	1029
Gibbs ; W. T. -		224	—	285	145	100	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	175	—	1024
Woodward ; H. A.		244	—	275	115	100	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	205	—	1019
Elborough ; A. L. -		242	—	280	160	90	—	105	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	997
Fraser : J. -		281	—	300	150	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	986
No. 10† - -		296	—	300	150	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	986
Clark ; C. H. -		220	—	210	130	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	210	—	970
Simpson ; J. H. -		237	—	260	120	85	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	962
Kenney ; J. G. -		228	—	230	155	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	938
Johnston ; A. -		212	—	285	150	100	—	75	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	937
Robinson ; W. E. T.		189	—	285	100	95	—	80	—	—	—	—	185	—	—	934
*Bridge ; J. C. E. -		213	—	260	120	90	—	100	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	933
Sanderson ; R. J. -		301	—	290	120	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	926
Thomas ; M. P. -		274	—	285	110	85	—	80	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	914
No. 19 ‡ - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egerton ; R. A. -	Competitors for	177	—	260	115	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	907
Nutt ; W. B. -	25 Clerkships in the	178	—	285	145	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	903
Saul ; F. J. J. -	Savings Bank.	260	—	275	110	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	880

Gray; H. F. R.	92	—	285	110	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	872
Pemberton; W.R.H.	173	—	280	100	95	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	868
Grantham; E.	216	—	255	140	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	866
Ward; E. R.	199	—	280	150	95	—	80	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	864
Eames; A. J.	210	—	270	110	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	845
No. 28	137	—	280	130	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	842
No. 28	207	—	290	120	95	—	60	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	842
No. 30	155	—	255	125	80	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	840
No. 31	200	—	250	150	80	—	75	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	810
No. 32	194	—	245	120	90	—	105	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	799
No. 33	143	—	250	120	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	783
No. 33	208	—	240	130	95	—	80	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	783
No. 35	103	—	220	130	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	773
No. 36	160	—	255	90	75	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	770
No. 37	211	—	225	125	85	—	80	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	766
No. 38	166	—	210	140	90	—	80	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	741
No. 39	77	—	220	100	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	692
No. 40	105	—	245	110	95	—	100	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	680
No. 41	176	—	130	130	85	—	70	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	626
February 7, 1868. **Maximum**	**200**	—	**200**	**200**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**700**
*Feely; W. L.	200	—	190	155	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	645
Brereton; E. H.	190	—	200	150	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	640
*Lyndon; M.	194	—	200	155	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	639
McConnell; H. F.	186	—	190	150	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	621
*Winfield; F.	194	—	200	125	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	619
McCallum; J. T.	200	—	190	125	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	615
Lindsey; T.	194	—	200	120	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	614
Smith; B.	189	—	195	130	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	614
Phepoe; H. W.	182	—	190	140	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	612
No. 10	194	—	200	110	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	604
No. 11	178	—	195	135	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	603
No. 12	180	—	185	140	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600
No. 13	170	—	190	145	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	590

† This candidate was successful in the competition, but declined to accept an appointment.
‡ This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his character was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper.)	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
Feb. 7, 1868—cont.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**200**	**200**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**700**
No. 14 - -	Competitors for 9 Sorting Clerkships in the Circulation Department.	174	—	200	115	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	589
No. 15 - -		190	—	185	115	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	580
No. 16 - -		194	—	195	90	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	579
No. 17 - -		178	—	190	110	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	578
No. 18 - -		145	—	180	160	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	570
No. 19 - -		154	—	200	120	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	569
No. 20 - -		162	—	175	135	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	567
No. 21 - -		170	—	160	140	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	565
No. 22 - -		186	—	175	110	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	561
No. 23 - -		176	—	150	140	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546
No. 24 - -		154	—	170	135	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	539
No. 25 - -		161	—	155	130	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	536
No. 26 - -		158	—	190	120	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	518
No. 27 - -		159	—	170	90	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
No. 28 - -		148	—	160	90	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	478
No. 29 - -		166	—	160	80	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	476
No. 30 - -		130	—	150	100	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	460
No. 31 - -		168	—	70	120	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	443
No. 32 - -		128	—	130	100	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	428
No. 33 - -		93	—	100	110	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	353

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.																
May 28, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	**1600**
Ponsonby; J. H. -	A Clerkship.	155	—	90	85	95	—	120	110	55	50	—	105	110	—	975
No. 2 - - -		0	—	60	75	100	—	95	100	0	80	—	0	95	—	605
No. 3 - - -		0	—	65	55	95	—	110	0	63	52	—	0	105	—	545
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).																
May 12, 1868.	**Maximum** - -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1450**
Williams; H. -	A Clerkship.	222	—	280	150	100	—	90	135	95	—	—	—	—	—	1072
No. 2 - - -		154	—	300	150	100	—	110	100	102	—	—	—	—	—	1016
No. 3 - - -		275	—	280	120	100	—	100	0	95	—	—	—	—	—	970
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (EDINBURGH).																
May 14, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1700**
*Macgregor; R. -	A Clerkship.	212	—	285	140	100	—	115	—	70	110	—	—	190	—	1222
No. 2 - - -		210	—	250	140	100	—	110	—	80	120	—	145	—	—	1155
No. 3 - - -		135	—	260	150	100	—	105	—	65	100	—	105	—	—	1020
February 4, 1868.																
*Skene; F. J. H. -	A Clerkship.	273	—	300	145	100	—	135	—	76	90	—	275	—	—	1394
No. 2 - - -		253	—	295	145	100	—	110	—	102	72	—	130	—	—	1207
No. 3 - - -		117	—	220	80	100	—	105	—	36	79	—	—	155	—	892
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).																
March 5, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**100**	**200**	**200**	—	**2100**
*Cartwright; J. J.	A Clerkship.	294	—	275	175	100	—	120	180	52	70	75	165	110	—	1616
No. 2 - - -		226	—	195	145	95	—	95	100	92	80	52	170	175	—	1425
No. 3 - - -		129	—	210	130	90	—	120	115	80	105	48	160	170	—	1357

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND)—*cont.*																
May 28, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**200**	—	**2150**
Selby; W. D. -	A Clerkship.	245	—	270	120	95	—	105	150	90	125	114	120	165	—	1599
No. 2 - - -		268	—	290	140	100	—	90	150	35	45	114	120	160	—	1512
No. 3 - - -		133	—	250	115	90	—	105	130	45	110	59	126	160	—	1323
November 12, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**100**	**200**	**200**	—	**2100**
Pattinson; A. S. -	A Clerkship.	266	—	270	140	95	—	135	150	107	130	70	165	185	—	1713
No. 2 - - -		243	—	280	150	100	—	125	150	95	117	76	175	150	—	1661
No. 3 - - -		174	—	290	160	100	—	115	175	88	118	29	140	185	—	1574
January 21, 1868.																
Trimmer; R. D. -	A Clerkship.	122	—	230	110	80	—	115	95	100	112	58	110	115	—	1247
No. 2 - - -		67	—	240	110	95	—	115	110	41	63	38	80	120	—	1079
No. 3 - - -		103	—	120	100	90	—	115	90	99	50	85	100	80	—	1032
June 9, 1868.																
Thompson; J. M.	A Clerkship.	288	—	260	115	100	—	60	160	112	130	40	110	135	—	1510
No. 2 - - -		245	—	235	90	100	—	105	140	132	110	68	115	155	—	1495
No. 3 - - -		196	—	280	85	100	—	90	140	75	80	57	155	190	—	1448

RECORD OFFICE (DUBLIN).																
March 4, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**100**	**200**	**200**	-	**2100**
*Mills; J. - -	4 Clerkships.	290	—	240	160	95	—	90	185	135	110	81	120	145	—	1651
*Berry; H. F. -		250	—	295	150	100	—	110	175	110	80	61	120	180	—	1631
Moloney; M. -		293	—	210	145	100	—	125	115	115	110	70	140	180	—	1603
McGhee; T. -		194	—	300	140	95	—	85	180	85	95	75	130	190	—	1569
No. 5 - - -		213	—	255	125	100	—	95	120	115	30	77	130	185	—	1445
No. 6 - - -		132	—	295	145	100	—	120	100	80	65	38	170	155	—	1400
No. 7 - - -		233	—	195	130	80	—	75	65	110	125	31	110	130	—	1284
No. 8 - - -		205	—	240	130	95	—	75	130	70	80	60	100	90	—	1275
No. 9 - - -		122	—	255	130	100	—	110	155	60	25	46	130	135	—	1268
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF).																
June 9, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**600**
Penkivil; A. G. B.	A Clerkship.	73	—	75	52	95	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370
No. 2 - - -		78	—	0	70	70	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).																
February 19, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1600**
*Flaxman; A. J. -	A Clerkship.	303	—	285	130	100	—	100	155	113	112	—	—	—	—	1298
No. 2 - - -		153	—	295	160	100	—	115	175	0	60	—	—	—	—	1058
No. 3 - - -		211	—	160	170	90	—	30	95	83	112	—	—	—	—	951
August 20, 1867.																
Bacon; E. - -	A Clerkship.	245	—	150	125	85	—	90	70	108	70	—	—	—	—	943
No. 2 - - -		172	—	220	105	80	—	90	85	105	53	—	—	—	—	910
No. 3 - - -		144	—	210	135	90	—	90	75	57	0	—	—	—	—	801
November 12, 1867.																
Lane; C. J. S. -	A Clerkship.	202	—	258	140	80	—	90	130	68	84	—	—	—	—	1052
No. 2 - - -		213	—	297	150	90	—	100	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	850
No. 3 - - -		160	—	219	100	80	—	90	0	52	0	—	—	—	—	701

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND).																
March 31, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
Rowan; W. T. -	A Clerkship.	273	—	100	75	100	—	80	120	100	—	—	—	—	—	848
No. 2 - - -		242	—	65	70	95	—	95	165	75	—	—	—	—	—	807
No. 3 - - -		199	—	60	50	95	—	100	120	145	—	—	—	—	—	769
No. 4 - - -		245	—	60	73	95	—	100	0	140	—	—	—	—	—	713
No. 5 - - -		135	—	0	70	95	—	70	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	370
June 9, 1868.																
*Colthurst; H. B. -	A Clerkship.	237	—	95	75	100	—	120	180	70	—	—	—	—	—	877
No. 2 - - -		214	—	65	70	95	—	100	175	142	—	—	—	—	—	861
No. 3 - - -		226	—	100	60	100	—	105	170	92	—	—	—	—	—	853
No. 4 - - -		289	—	55	65	100	—	80	120	124	—	—	—	—	—	833
No. 5 - - -		140	—	50	65	90	—	70	170	69	—	—	—	—	—	654
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).																
November 26, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**800**
No. 1 - - -	An Indexership.	0	—	95	70	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370
No. 2 - - -		0	—	85	60	95	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	55	60	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115

January 21, 1868.																
Smith; R. H. -	Two Indexerships.	152	—	90	70	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	517
Crawford; J. -		223	—	60	55	80	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	503
No. 3 - - -		148	—	98	70	100	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.																
February 19, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Sharland; R. M. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	224	—	88	66	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	468
No. 2 - - -		211	—	60	75	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436
No. 3 - - -		158	—	65	80	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393
March 17, 1868.																
Clatworthy; A. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	229	—	70	58	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
No. 2 - - -		144	—	80	68	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	377
No. 3 - - -		179	—	0	65	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304
TRADE, BOARD OF.																
January 22, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**350**	—	**100**	**200**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**200**	**200**	—	**1300**
Walker; I. B. -	3 Clerkships.	216	—	85	140	100	—	—	150	100	—	—	150	—	—	941
*Price; T. E. -		203	—	100	150	100	—	—	165	89	—	—	90	—	—	897
Martyn; J. W. -		210	—	86	125	100	—	—	100	63	—	—	—	175	—	859
No. 4 - - -		169	—	70	150	100	—	—	90	101	—	—	120	—	—	800
No. 5 - - -		143	—	55	125	100	—	—	120	81	—	—	130	—	—	754
No. 6 - - -		0	—	60	140	100	—	—	115	60	—	—	—	130	—	605
No. 7 - - -		0	—	75	150	95	—	—	0	60	—	—	120	—	—	500

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in (Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
TRADE, BOARD OF—*cont.*																
February 19, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**200**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**200**	**200**	—	**1300**
*Fitzgerald; D. -	3 Clerkships.	280	—	100	160	100	—	—	185	90	—	—	—	190	—	1105
Bence-Jones; H. R.		218	—	82	125	100	—	—	155	77	—	—	180	—	—	937
*Newport; H. R. -		231	—	80	160	100	—	—	95	124	—	—	130	—	—	920
No. 4 - - -		229	—	90	155	100	—	—	125	69	—	—	140	—	—	908
No. 5 - - -		232	—	75	140	90	—	—	155	68	—	—	140	—	—	900
No. 6 - - -		216	—	91	130	100	—	—	120	78	—	—	155	—	—	890
No. 7 - - -		146	—	85	165	100	—	—	145	66	—	—	130	—	—	837
No. 8 - - -		115	—	69	150	100	—	—	105	107	—	—	155	—	—	801
No. 9 - - -		216	—	69	120	95	—	—	95	50	—	—	140	—	—	785
No. 10 - -		172	—	75	115	100	—	—	95	66	—	—	145	—	—	768
No. 11 - -		117	—	100	120	100	—	—	105	50	—	—	135	—	—	727
No. 12 - -		0	—	85	150	100	—	—	115	0	—	—	0	—	—	450
August 6, 1867.																
Graves; H. C. P. -	A Clerkship.	262	—	75	140	85	—	—	170	99	—	—	80	—	—	911
No. 2 - - -		201	—	94	140	100	—	—	130	93	—	—	120	—	—	878
No. 3 - - -		178	—	100	125	90	—	—	120	94	—	—	130	—	—	837
January 7, 1868.																
Napier; W. E. -	A Clerkship.	227	—	80	155	100	—	—	180	133	—	—	100	—	—	975
No. 2 - - -		259	—	65	145	100	—	—	160	110	—	—	120	—	—	959
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	0	50	—	—	60	57	—	—	0	—	—	167

January 21, 1868.																
*Waddington ; S. -	3 Clerkships.	280	—	95	130	95	—	—	160	86	—	—	—	165	—	1011
*Clark ; J. - -		234	—	90	150	100	—	—	195	50	—	—	150	—	—	969
*Seton ; B. W. -		200	—	80	130	100	—	—	170	130	—	—	150	—	—	960
No. 4 - - -		163	—	70	120	100	—	—	180	83	—	—	170	—	—	886
No. 5 - - -		203	—	75	110	90	—	—	180	84	—	—	140	—	—	882
No. 6 - - -		225	—	0	115	95	—	—	170	85	—	—	120	—	—	810
No. 7 - - -		0	—	90	130	100	—	—	160	134	—	—	—	185	—	799
No. 8 - - -		0	—	70	115	70	—	—	170	80	—	—	130	—	—	635
No. 9 - - -		0	—	70	130	95	—	—	120	102	—	—	—	90	—	607
February 4, 1868.																
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship.	212	—	0	100	80	—	—	0	60	—	—	0	—	—	452
No. 2 - - -		0	—	0	105	65	—	—	90	0	—	—	0	—	—	260
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	105	60	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	165
March 3, 1868.																
*Taylor ; J. - -	A Clerkship.	307	—	85	155	95	—	—	180	115	—	—	—	150	—	1087
No. 2 - - -		284	—	75	145	95	—	—	170	120	—	—	120	—	—	1009
No. 3 - - -		117	—	0	60	90	—	—	165	75	—	—	0	—	—	507
April 14, 1868.																
Blomefield ; T.W.P.	A Clerkship.	248	—	95	65	100	—	—	180	92	—	—	—	160	—	940
No. 2 - - -		237	—	75	70	95	—	—	125	118	—	—	130	—	—	850
No. 3 - - -		133	—	70	60	100	—	—	70	91	—	—	115	—	—	639
TREASURY.															(Euclid.)	
July 23, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	**200**	**2100**
Kempe ; J. A. -	A Clerkship.	269	—	250	150	100	—	125	160	91	106	—	—	200	190	1641
No. 2 - - -		185	—	265	160	100	—	120	140	112	97	—	—	190	95	1464
No. 3 - - -		209	—	240	145	100	—	135	160	79	102	—	160	—	120	1450
August 6, 1867.																
Turnor ; A. - -	A Clerkship.	107	—	285	160	100	—	90	180	108	40	—	—	210	92	1372
No. 2 - - -		136	—	290	160	100	—	135	140	79	25	—	165	—	39	1269
No. 3 - - -		176	—	165	135	90	—	105	140	79	62	—	—	205	70	1227

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
TREASURY—*cont.*															(Euclid.)	
September 17, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	**200**	**2100**
Ferguson; R. R. N.	A Clerkship.	207	—	255	150	100	—	125	155	128	135	—	—	160	100	1515
No. 2 - - -		184	—	265	125	100	—	95	135	107	55	—	80	—	90	1236
No. 3 - - -		254	—	240	140	100	—	75	125	35	7	—	—	60	85	1121
October 1, 1867.																
Seymour; H. A. D.	A Clerkship.	243	—	270	130	100	—	120	140	107	118	—	185	—	110	1523
No. 2 - - -		201	—	291	165	100	—	130	180	57	74	—	235	—	40	1473
No. 3 - - -		228	—	190	120	100	—	130	150	121	109	—	165	—	123	1436
									Criminal Law.	Law of Evidence.	Common Law Procedure & Practice.					
December 27, 1866.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	—	—	—	—	**1700**
*Wakefield; T. F.	A Clerkship in the Solicitor's Office.	131	—	300	155	100	—	105	150	160	130	—	—	—	—	1221
No. 2 - - -		133	—	300	170	98	—	90	70	0	90	—	—	—	—	951
No. 3 - - -		151	—	290	120	100	—	90	80	50	0	—	—	—	—	881
October 29, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Luff; W. W. -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	186	—	260	120	95	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	756
No. 2 - - -		194	—	210	110	85	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	674
No. 3 - - -		176	—	210	80	85	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	666

June 23, 1868.																
*Ray; W. S. -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	285	—	285	135	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	925
No. 2 - - -		273	—	300	150	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	913
No. 3 - - -		212	—	100	80	60	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	542
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND).																
April 30, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	Geometrical Drawing. **300**	—	—	**200**	**1300**
Talbot; T. - -	4 Clerkships.	315	—	55	75	100	—	90	—	—	—	165	—	—	120	920
*Freeman; D. -		180	—	100	75	100	—	135	—	—	—	185	—	—	90	865
Bell; R. - -		261	—	70	80	100	—	105	—	—	—	115	—	—	115	846
Irwin; W. G. -		311	—	95	85	95	—	90	—	—	—	100	—	—	70	846
No. 5 - - -		132	—	90	50	100	—	105	—	—	—	125	—	—	100	702
No. 6 - - -		238	—	80	0	95	—	90	—	—	—	0	—	—	140	643
No. 7 - - -		216	—	60	65	90	—	70	—	—	—	122	—	—	0	623
No. 8 - - -		151	—	80	65	100	—	95	—	—	—	0	—	—	85	576
No. 9 - - -		147	—	100	65	100	—	125	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	537
No. 10 - - -		196	—	70	60	80	—	110	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	516
No. 11 - -		0	—	80	65	100	—	120	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	365
No. 12 - -		0	—	50	70	90	—	95	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	305
		0	—	65	50	95	—	95	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	305
No. 14 - -		0	—	0	70	50	—	60	—	—	—	102	—	—	0	282
March 3, 1868.																
Ward; D. - -	A Clerkship.	322	—	80	60	90	—	95	—	—	—	170	—	—	188	1005
No. 2 - - -		284	—	60	80	85	—	105	—	—	—	280	—	—	96	990
No. 3 - - -		281	—	80	85	95	—	120	—	—	—	155	—	—	136	952
No. 4 - - -		274	—	100	72	100	—	95	—	—	—	165	—	—	106	912
No. 5 - - -		188	—	55	80	100	—	95	—	—	—	260	—	—	108	886
Ny. 6 - - -		139	—	0	55	90	—	90	—	—	—	225	—	—	143	742
No. 7 - - -		230	—	70	70	95	—	105	—	—	—	0	—	—	118	688
No. 8 - - -		212	—	88	70	100	—	110	—	—	—	0	—	—	87	667
No. 9 - - -		163	—	0	65	70	—	120	—	—	—	0	—	—	77	495
No. 10 - - -		0	—	0	70	80	—	75	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	225

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
WAR OFFICE.																
August 20, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**300** (German.)	**300**	**300**	—	**1950**
*Griffith ; C. A. -	A Clerkship.	204	—	270	140	100	—	115	130	115	106	205	—	—	—	1385
No. 2 - - -		205	—	270	110	95	—	105	155	96	103	—	—	175	—	1314
No. 3 - - -		189	—	300	135	90	—	120	150	108	46	—	170	—	—	1308
No. 4 - - -		167	—	200	130	95	—	150	135	80	79	—	—	260	—	1296
No. 5 - - -		254	—	280	150	100	—	95	125	118	90	—	60	—	—	1272
No. 6 - - -		207	—	255	140	90	—	100	110	80	80	—	125	—	—	1187
April 16, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**110**	—	**200**	**200**	**100**	—	**200**	**200**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	**1210**
Cutler ; W. W. -	A Temporary Clerkship in the Adjutant-General's Office	71	—	190	150	100	—	170	70	57	65	—	—	—	—	873
No. 2 - - -		0	—	185	165	100	—	140	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	590
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	120	90	—	120	0	55	0	—	—	—	—	385
August 27, 1867.																
*Stainforth ; R. T.	A Temporary Clerkship in the Adjutant-General's Office.	58	—	170	140	95	—	140	125	46	40	—	—	—	—	814
No. 2 - - -		35	—	160	140	100	—	150	110	0	0	—	—	—	—	695
No. 3 - - -		29	—	130	110	80	—	105	75	0	0	—	—	—	—	529

April 14, 1868.																
Leggett; F. O. -	3 Supplemental Clerkships in the Adjutant-General's Office.	72	—	195	170	100	—	145	150	52	37	—	—	—	—	921
McLeod; W. T. -		77	—	165	150	100	—	160	130	73	53	—	—	—	—	908
April 28, 1868.																
No. 1 - - -	A Supplemental Clerkship in the Adjutant-General's Office.§	41	—	165	125	90	—	110	120	0	0	—	—	—	—	651
December 10, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	**300**	—	—	**1450**
Ludlam; G.	A Clerkship in the Commander-in-Chief's Office.	193	—	75	75	95	—	90	110	122	—	—	180	—	—	940
No. 2 - - -		0	—	0	70	70	—	65	0	66	—	—	0	—	—	271
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	0	0	—	95	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	95
March 3, 1868.																
Allen; G. E. -	A Clerkship in the Commander-in-Chief's Office.	255	—	60	60	90	—	105	70	105	—	—	55	—	—	800
No. 2 - - -		0	—	50	55	50	—	0	0	60	—	—	0	—	—	215
March 17, 1868.	**Maximum -**	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**600**
No. 1 - - -	A Temporary Clerkship in the Commander-in-Chief's Office.	98	—	0	60	90	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248
No. 2 - - -		0	—	0	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
April 3, 1868.																
Keily; H. J. L. -	A Temporary Clerkship in the Commander-in-Chief's Office.	79	—	90	75	80	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	439
No. 2 - - -		74	—	75	70	95	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414
No. 3 - - -		64	—	80	50	95	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389
No. 4 - - -		97	—	0	0	70	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257

§ One other competition for this office was announced but, the nominations having been withdrawn, it did not take place.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
WOODS, OFFICE OF.																
March 19, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	**1650**
*Stableforth ; C. B.	A Clerkship.	263	—	300	140	95	—	145	180	—	110	—	170	—	—	1403
No. 2 - -		257	—	210	130	100	—	110	180	—	80	—	90	—	—	1157
No. 3 - -		236	—	150	140	100	—	115	140	—	75	—	100	—	—	1056
WORKS, OFFICE OF.																
March 17, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	**300**	—	—	**1600**
Thompson ; R. C.	A Clerkship.	230	—	273	140	90	—	90	67	—	—	—	70	—	—	960
No. 2 - -		140	—	228	125	80	—	100	80	—	—	—	120	—	—	873
No. 3 - -		187	—	240	120	70	—	75	115	—	—	—	0	—	—	807

TABLE G. (2.)—COLONIAL OFFICE.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Précis.	Class I.					Class II.					Class III.		Class IV.			Class V.		Total.
			Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	Greek and Roman Literature.	French.	German.	Italian.	Geology.	Surveying.	History.	English Composition.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Mathematics.	Book-keeping.	
June, 1867.	**Maximum**	600	300	300	300	300	300	500	500	500	500	500	900	600	500	500	500	1400	100	5100
Pearson; A. A.	A Clerkship.	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	675	435	350	375	325	900	30	3580
No. 2		390	200	135	210	210	90	—	—	—	—	—	450	400	125	100	150	—	—	2460
No. 3		420	165	90	165	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	340	435	150	200	165	—	—	2190
No. 4		510	165	30	200	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	225	480	—	—	—	400	15	2070
No. 5†		390	60	60	180	—	0	225	20	—	—	—	—	—	50	50	50	—	—	1085
November 27, 1867.																				
Fanshawe; C. H.	A Clerkship.	300	230	115	230	55	150	—	—	—	—	—	620	480	—	—	—	465	5	2650
No. 2		450	255	105	60	30	130	—	—	—	—	—	400	420	190	275	300	—	—	2615
No. 3†		330	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	610	420	225	300	225	—	—	2185
April 23, 1868.																				
No. 1†	A Clerkship.	180	225	135	165	150	45	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	1350

† One other candidate was nominated, but he failed to pass the preliminary examination.

TABLE G. (3.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Précis.	Class I. Latin Translation.	Class I. Latin Composition.	Class I. Greek Translation.	Class I. Greek Composition.	Class I. Greek and Roman Literature.	Class II. Modern History.	Class II. English Composition.	Class III. Constitutional Law.	Class III. International Law.	Class III. Political Economy.	Class IV. Mathematics.	Class IV. Book-keeping.	Total.
November 27, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**600**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**900**	**600**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**1400**	**100**	**5100**
Wragg ; W. - -	A Ceylon Writership.	465	285	240	235	165	190	625	420	335	—	—	—	—	2960
No. 2 - - -		510	—	—	—	—	—	500	300	110	225	275	580	25	2525
No. 3 - - -		375	250	105	120	100	105	360	400	—	—	—	95	15	1925
No. 4† - - -		315	225	100	70	—	70	70	330	—	—	—	0	10	1190
May 12, 1868.															
Swettenham ; J. A.	A Ceylon Writership.	330	240	195	130	—	120	450	490	—	—	—	620	—	2575
No. 2 - - -		240	225	195	170	160	70	490	540	20	20	80	—	—	2210
No. 3 - - -		450	—	—	—	—	—	315	360	20	—	70	25	13	1253

† One other candidate was nominated, but he failed to pass the preliminary examination.

TABLE G. (4.)—**EDUCATION OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Indexing.	Digest of Summary.	Book-keeping.	Précis.	—	Total.	French.	History.	Total.
May 28, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**200**		**1450**	**300**	**300**	**0 50**
Hodgson; T. - -	An Assistant Clerkship.	285	60	80	80	75	75	75	125	130	—	985	0	—	985
No. 2 - - -		0	0	60	40	75	0	0	50	0	—	225	—	0	225
No. 3 - - -		0	0	50	40	75	0	0	14	0	—	179	—	—	179

TABLE G. (5.)—NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Orthography.	English Composition.	English Grammar and Language.	English Literature.	Rhetoric and Criticism.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Geography.	English History.	Greek and Roman History.	Physical Science.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Total.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Philosophy of Education.	Chemistry.	Animal Physiology.	Vegetable Physiology.	Magnetism, Electricity, and Heat.	Total.
		600	200	200	600	300	500	400	400	400	300	500	200	200	600	300	300	6000	500	500	400	400	400	400	200	250	250		
January 8, 1867.	**Maximum**																	3585											
Stapleton; W. R.	A Sub-inspectorship.	464	112	150	330	112	173	194	354	367	257	294	139	136	273	130	100	3049	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 - - -		490	116	195	330	138	0	135	322	358	169	334	138	124	0	100	100	1993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 - - -		0	0	190	500	100	192	220	245	0	0	160	104	122	0	0	160		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April 16, 1867.																		3781	300	380	170	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	4631
Nicholls; W. -	A Sub-inspectorship.	421	88	190	480	200	273	170	380	300	186	330	120	151	252	140	100	3187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 - - -		466	0	110	525	160	268	220	341	274	150	170	160	128	0	105	110	3120	—	90	160	0	120	0	65	110	120	—	3785
No. 3 - - -		427	102	180	360	135	274	140	253	177	199	325	90	104	159	115	150	1325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4 - - -		247	0	160	200	0	0	0	373	0	0	245	0	0	0	100	0												
October 1, 1867.																													
No. 1 - - -	An Inspectorship.	353	130	195	480	100	245	200	264	0	126	370	153	145	203	130	220	3314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 - - -		405	100	175	450	170	340	135	190	136	0	365	166	159	0	120	170	3081	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE G. (5).—**NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).**—*continued.*

1 INSPECTORSHIP OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Orthography.	English Composition.	English Grammar and Language.	English Literature.	Rhetoric and Criticism.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Geography.	English History.	Greek and Roman History.	Physical Science.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Total.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Philosophy of Education.	Animal Physiology.	Vegetable Physiology.	Magnetism, Electricity, and Heat.	Total.
February 8, 1868.	**Maximum**	600	200	200	600	300	500	400	400	400	300	500	200	200	600	300	300	6000	500	500	400	400	400	400	250	250	500	9600
Hamilton; A. -	An Inspectorship.	394	136	195	540	205	280	200	333	168	123	260	143	153	175	180	240	3725	363	385	155	135	260	210	—	—	224	5457
No. 2 - - -		474	100	200	300	140	265	230	326	142	118	295	93	108	263	100	125	3279	—	148	215	80	55	140	107	144	166	4334
No. 3 - - -		438	124	150	450	150	240	250	369	154	192	270	124	143	150	100	145	3449	—	161	—	0	90	180	—	—	—	3880
No. 4 - - -		375	120	100	450	125	0	230	285	153	0	220	79	76	175	100	190	2678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE G. (6.)—**NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND)**—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Précis.	Geography.	Book-keeping.	English Literature.	French.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
December, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	**150**	**200**	—	**200**	**1850**
Naish ; R. P. - -	A Clerkship.	269	60	72	95	87	135	138	90	—	64	130	—	164	1304
No. 2 - - - -		288	95	85	100	0	105	85	78	—	50	140	—	116	1142
No. 3 - - - -		166	80	80	100	0	125	122	51	—	50	85	—	87	946
No. 4 - - - -		0	0	60	60	0	100	80	50	—	0	0	—	0	350
March 17, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**356**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2050**
Boyle ; L. - - -	A Clerkship.	298	93	85	98	105	105	170	108	97	75	90	—	118	1442
No. 2 - - - -		270	95	62	98	115	100	110	115	144	110	—	125	65	1409
No. 3 - - - -		298	95	65	98	115	100	170	131	110	120	—	0	57	1359
No. 4 - - - -		240	95	70	100	80	125	135	80	135	95	145	—	55	1355
No. 5 - - - -		248	73	68	90	65	110	70	91	87	65	105	—	93	1165
No. 6 - - - -		180	95	57	100	85	95	170	65	95	85	55	—	0	1082
No. 7 - - - -		213	0	50	90	0	0	0	58	0	60	0	—	0	471

TABLE G. (7.)—CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	Health Marks.	Total.
January 8, 1867.	**Maximum** -	260	50	120	100	120	170	150	80	1050
Gardiner; J. C. -	A Cadetship.	202	48	96	75	82	100	105	60	768
No. 2 - - -		136	18	72	65	115	120	70	65	661
No. 3 - - -		92	16	96	55	96	110	84	80	629
No. 4 - - -		182	16	0	50	100	110	85	57	600
No. 5 - - -		0	10	82	50	82	100	0	51	375
January 22, 1867.										
Mulock; G. C. -	A Cadetship.	212	40	100	70	114	110	125	75	846
No. 2 - - -		170	29	78	65	120	120	101	56	739
No. 3 - - -		170	33	66	60	108	100	106	72	715
No. 4 - - -		180	0	0	80	102	120	90	60	632
No. 5 - - -		101	23	0	65	114	110	78	54	545
January 22, 1867.										
Madders; A. S. -	A Cadetship.	248	40	98	60	120	130	130	55	881
No. 2 - - -		198	42	104	65	114	135	121	73	852
No. 3 - - -		177	48	103	70	114	120	116	70	818
No. 4 - - -		200	36	74	70	120	110	113	75	798
April 2, 1867.										
Lee; W. - -	A Cadetship.	200	21	115	75	120	105	110	62	808
No. 2 - - -		180	38	80	73	110	105	135	70	791
No. 3 - - -		204	34	80	62	110	110	100	68	768
No. 4 - - -		205	12	105	63	115	85	106	74	765
No. 5 - - -		126	12	0	50	90	95	77	60	510
April 16, 1867.										
Somerville; H. B.	A Cadetship.	178	38	105	75	110	145	85	51	787
No. 2 - - -		145	50	0	60	105	119	115	78	672
No. 3 - - -		126	34	70	55	95	102	90	52	624
No. 4 - - -		0	25	0	0	95	119	75	55	369
April 16, 1867.										
Townsend: N. L.	A Cadetship.	212	42	100	70	115	120	135	65	859
No. 2 - - -		165	32	70	68	110	130	140	72	787
No. 3 - - -		146	17	75	60	105	105	120	76	704
No. 4 - - -		130	44	0	75	110	100	90	73	622
No. 5 - - -		126	50	0	65	100	100	105	60	606
May 14, 1867.										
Carter; S. R. -	A Cadetship.	217	40	75	70	90	110	135	75	812
No. 2 - - -		174	40	115	65	115	110	100	59	778
No. 3 - - -		181	23	75	70	120	110	95	65	739
No. 4 - - -		154	45	105	0	115	120	105	72	716
No. 5 - - -		120	36	60	85	115	130	63	69	678
May 14, 1867.										
Smith; H. W. -	A Cadetship.	216	46	100	75	120	105	115	80	857
No. 2 - - -		201	46	90	95	120	115	105	67	839
No. 3 - - -		115	18	0	70	90	115	61	72	541
No. 4 - - -		145	17	0	65	100	95	50	60	532
June, 1867.										
Hickson; E. F. -	A Cadetship.	219	47	78	70	115	135	115	68	847
No. 2 - - -		220	38	108	70	115	95	85	76	807
No. 3 - - -		164	32	84	65	115	135	115	70	780
No. 4 - - -		187	41	98	60	115	85	80	60	726
No. 5 - - -		179	43	66	65	115	75	75	54	672

TABLE G. (7.)—Constabulary (Ireland)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	Health Marks.	Total.
August 20, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**260**	**50**	**120**	**100**	**120**	**170**	**150**	**80**	**1050**
Greene; W. J. -	2 Cadetships.	233	36	105	80	115	110	131	66	876
Holland; E. - -		210	49	115	70	105	100	124	70	843
No. 3 - - -		195	44	60	60	100	100	123	76	758
No. 4 - - -		115	44	90	75	110	110	115	73	732
No. 5 - - -		159	21	90	70	115	100	86	67	708
No. 6 - - -		150	18	85	60	100	105	101	64	683
No. 7 - - -		98	14	65	65	115	100	87	51	595
No. 8 - - -		0	4	0	75	90	80	0	75	324
No. 9 - - -		86	16	0	60	70	0	0	53	285
No. 10 - - -		0	0	0	50	60	0	0	72	182
October 1, 1867.										
Lawlor; J. E. C. -	A Cadetship.	245	46	102	90	120	150	133	60	946
No. 2 - - -		180	46	120	90	120	136	77	69	838
No. 3 - - -		183	36	96	85	115	120	112	51	798
No. 4 - - -		0	27	60	65	110	102	80	64	508
No. 5 - - -		0	28	66	50	112	0	95	56	407
October 1, 1867.										
McDermott; E. J.	A Cadetship.	189	42	102	80	105	136	107	59	820
No. 2 - - -		194	46	60	60	100	94	100	70	724
No. 3 - - -		137	27	60	85	115	136	96	64	720
No. 4 - - -		138	21	0	50	112	102	97	67	587
October 29, 1867.										
Warburton; J. -	A Cadetship.	187	39	100	65	120	120	110	72	813
No. 2 - - -		219	41	60	70	115	120	105	65	795
No. 3 - - -		189	46	72	70	95	0	105	75	652
No. 4 - - -		128	33	72	60	115	80	85	70	643
No. 5 - - -		0	40	66	65	100	0	63	68	402
December 10, 1867.										
Hamilton; S. B. -	4 Cadetships.	205	45	120	70	120	155	142	75	932
Smith; R. A. -		196	38	96	90	120	155	148	70	913
Bull; R. G. - -		220	50	114	75	114	120	140	79	912
No. 4* - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martin; W. L. -		198	46	108	65	108	130	110	78	843
No. 6 - - -		184	46	120	65	120	120	128	59	842
No. 7 - - -		186	45	90	65	120	120	130	64	820
No. 8 - - -		154	29	84	70	108	155	140	54	794
No. 9 - - -		96	44	90	75	120	120	112	77	734
No. 10 - - -		145	27	90	60	108	155	73	62	720
No. 11 - - -		135	30	60	60	108	100	100	66	659
No. 12 - - -		141	37	60	50	84	130	80	58	640
No. 13 - - -		121	17	0	62	114	136	90	80	620
No. 14 - - -		0	0	96	70	108	155	60	77	566
No. 15 - - -		0	0	0	75	114	100	63	61	413
No. 16 - - -		0	0	0	60	84	100	67	51	362
February 4, 1868.										
Reeves; W. - -	A Cadetship.	190	48	120	65	120	115	88	70	816
No. 2 - - -		171	36	110	75	110	120	95	57	774
No. 3 - - -		132	30	100	80	105	135	108	55	745
No. 4 - - -		139	39	0	50	70	0	79	60	437
No. 5 - - -		117	27	0	0	80	85	60	64	433
February 18, 1868.										
Dickson; W. A. -	A Cadetship.	246	48	120	80	120	120	125	52	911
No. 2 - - -		191	29	110	70	120	110	95	72	797
No. 2 - - -		206	46	70	65	110	100	125	75	797
No. 4 - - -		0	12	0	50	90	85	55	78	370

* This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that he was within the limits of age, or that his character was such as to fit him for public employment.

TABLE G. (7.)—Constabulary (Ireland)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	Health Marks.	Total.
March 31, 1868.	**Maximum** -	260	50	120	100	120	170	150	80	1050
Gambell; A. - -	A Cadetship.	227	48	110	75	115	135	140	60	910
No. 2 - - -		202	30	115	70	120	100	115	75	827
No. 3 - - -		0	16	105	85	120	85	50	70	531
No. 4 - - -		0	40	0	70	100	135	100	64	509
May 12, 1868.										
Bailey; E. W. -	A Cadetship.	184	44	110	65	120	102	86	73	784
No. 2 - - -		197	46	85	50	90	85	134	70	757
No. 3 - - -		162	42	90	75	115	102	87	69	742
No. 4 - - -		117	30	0	55	80	85	56	74	497
May 12, 1868.										
Fleury; A. E. -	A Cadetship.	167	34	105	60	110	75	122	72	745
No. 2 - - -		119	42	80	73	100	90	92	77	673
No. 3 - - -		166	18	0	75	80	80	112	65	596
No. 4 - - -		171	43	0	62	100	0	91	75	542
No. 5 - - -		0	0	65	0	70	70	54	80	339
June 9, 1868.										
Greene; G. G. - -	2 Cadetships.	235	44	110	73	120	100	145	51	878
Williamson; W. G.		200	42	120	72	120	105	120	59	838
No. 3 - - -		198	27	120	80	120	85	125	66	821
No. 4 - - -		173	25	115	65	115	90	100	63	746
No. 5 - - -		160	31	105	70	115	95	115	54	745
No. 6 - - -		156	48	100	65	120	85	80	75	729
No. 7 - - -		186	46	60	50	115	100	55	77	689
No. 8 - - -		112	40	0	60	95	95	95	71	568
No. 9 - - -		0	30	0	50	105	110	0	74	369
No. 10 - - -		0	0	0	0	85	0	0	52	137

Table G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	French.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
June 4 and 5, 1867.	**Maximum**	250	100	100	100	100	100	150	300	300	1500
Walke; A. J.	Situation of Engineer Student, Devonport.	233	92	60	65	91	100	110	300	300	1351
Shapcott; R. A.		201	75	75	75	92	70	140	300	300	1328
Kits; E. J.		213	95	80	80	94	85	140	190	300	1277
Michell, W. H.		230	97	90	90	89	68	140	178	295	1277
Dawe; C. J.		170	92	80	50	87	76	120	198	275	1148
No. 6		172	97	70	70	88	62	135	162	284	1140
*Hearson; G. H.		172	85	75	55	78	61	125	210	273	1134
No. 8		201	70	85	30	88	43	120	214	195	1046
No. 9		166	87	85	30	86	72	90	162	213	991
No. 10		152	96	80	60	82	48	125	180	155	978
No. 11		195	75	85	50	78	37	110	142	183	955
No. 12		114	86	70	45	92	87	140	180	140	954
No. 13		119	60	70	40	70	81	120	178	180	918
No. 14		140	80	90	45	77	68	50	160	206	916
No. 15		170	90	80	60	86	39	145	124	116	910
No. 16		112	95	85	50	90	74	115	162	123	906
No. 17		173	80	75	45	81	37	45	82	266	884
No. 18		131	65	65	45	87	61	50	178	180	862
No. 19		187	40	70	60	72	93	5	118	170	815
No. 20		180	100	75	50	91	32	100	24	123	775
No. 21		146	60	60	20	76	62	10	114	207	755
No. 22		146	70	80	30	61	22	5	126	158	698
No. 23		70	70	85	30	70	34	40	93	57	549
No. 24		61	60	70	25	71	51	40	78	75	531
No. 25		99	35	65	30	70	27	45	84	75	530
No. 26†		57	75	50	40	57	14	35	0	54	382
June 4 and 5, 1867.											
Santo; A.	Situation of Engineer Student, Portsmouth.	211	92	80	45	82	88	125	254	288	1265
Murray; D. D.		189	82	85	50	70	72	120	287	300	1255
West; J. S.		233	85	65	30	76	61	100	287	300	1237
Langmaid; J.		156	95	75	65	85	75	120	267	269	1207
Shirvell; J.		170	100	80	35	74	55	125	287	264	1190
‡Bramsdon; W. H.		213	65	85	45	76	74	60	245	300	1163
No. 7		205	80	75	50	75	63	120	230	212	1110
No. 8		168	96	75	50	78	61	130	225	219	1102
No. 9		174	65	85	30	74	48	100	293	231	1100
No. 10		164	60	75	50	74	50	45	227	258	1003
No. 11		167	92	85	35	62	34	110	156	246	987
No. 12		155	75	75	35	58	52	25	246	256	977
No. 13		154	80	85	50	82	45	60	222	159	937
No. 14		186	82	75	30	60	43	30	180	242	928
No. 15		146	70	75	50	71	50	45	180	204	891
No. 16		158	45	70	50	67	67	25	137	203	822
No. 17		101	85	75	40	74	45	65	153	168	806
No. 18		107	93	70	45	86	41	140	78	129	789
No. 19		126	85	80	80	54	29	0	186	126	766
No. 20		159	90	70	40	77	43	40	90	155	764
No. 21		129	95	60	40	65	35	20	167	132	743
No. 22		109	55	80	65	70	39	30	210	78	736
No. 23		90	30	70	25	66	74	85	155	99	694
No. 24		86	90	85	35	66	27	35	96	102	622
No. 25		100	60	85	25	44	62	20	105	27	528
No. 26		63	60	80	30	65	39	50	99	24	510
No. 27		53	40	65	30	64	57	10	0	57	376
No. 28§		91	40	70	20	52	4	10	45	30	362

* This candidate was appointed to Sheerness.
† One other candidate presented himself, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ This candidate was appointed to Woolwich.
§ Two other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	French.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
June 4 and 5, 1867.	**Maximum**	2 0	100	100	100	100	100	150	300	300	1500
Rule; T.	Situation of Engineer Student, Sheerness.	183	80	65	75	94	85	135	216	275	1208
Bennington; J. W.		177	60	65	80	69	61	35	186	155	888
Hurst; J. E.		147	94	80	35	74	61	80	144	135	850
No. 4		169	70	80	30	72	32	—	102	125	680
No. 5		133	50	60	50	67	42	35	75	126	638
No. 6		76	82	80	90	74	64	35	69	45	615
No. 7		57	55	65	30	55	53	20	156	84	575
No. 8*		127	70	75	25	60	18	—	54	75	504
June 4 and 5, 1867.											
Little; E.	Situation of Engineer Student, Woolwich.	155	75	85	25	86	78	145	210	162	1021
Gay; W. H.		117	40	65	50	81	68	120	166	249	956
Icely; C.		83	90	55	40	87	96	120	154	129	854
No. 4		134	65	60	55	73	48	30	186	105	756
No. 5		124	60	60	35	60	57	115	100	126	737
No. 6		109	95	80	40	82	46	110	60	111	733
No. 7		132	40	60	35	78	36	105	54	129	669
No. 9		85	97	70	20	71	13	105	76	132	669
No. 10†		84	25	50	25	55	41	110	150	101	641
		135	50	75	25	58	44	15	126	54	582

		Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health	Total.
June 4 and 5, 1867.	**Maximum**	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Tweedall; J. S.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Chatham.	214	96	85	85	79	64	—	66	90	190	969
Rogers; C. H.		145	60	60	60	49	18	30	44	90	140	696
Hand; C. M.		167	20	60	30	62	13	—	14	70	170	606
Jones; H.		106	65	70	35	32	7	—	10	80	160	565
Thompson; W.		151	20	60	45	53	38	—	36	70	80	553
‡Robson; G.												
‡Carroll; J.												
‡Platts; H. J.§												
June 4 and 5, 1867.												
Crockford; R. D.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Deptford.	211	70	75	40	32	30	35	38	80	110	721
Moon; C. H.		181	70	65	0	49	0	—	22	85	100	572
Hider; J.		57	35	55	0	8	0	—	—	85	175	415
‡Hennessy; J. W.‖												
June 4 and 5, 1867.												
Crocker; W. H.		216	65	75	60	59	63	40	32	60	200	870
Harris; J. T.		225	80	60	45	45	42	70	39	65	175	846
Toms; H.		197	60	75	45	59	7	97	92	60	145	837
Cotton; W. S.		206	96	65	65	60	57	16	27	60	165	817
Martin; E. L.		189	60	60	20	71	37	84	60	55	165	801
Tallack; J. G.		149	85	65	80	68	31	0	58	55	185	776
Trays; J. T.		150	85	65	30	66	34	44	10	60	200	744

* Four other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† One other candidate presented himself, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ Passed on a somewhat lower standard in the test subjects in order that the necessary number of appointments might be made.
§ Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‖ Five other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
	Maximum	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Dunn; P. J.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Devonport.	157	55	65	60	46	50	21	27	60	200	741
Phillips; W. C.		180	85	70	45	48	35	14	39	60	150	726
Manicom; B.		199	20	55	45	52	39	41	90	60	120	721
No. 11		164	75	70	15	78	20	—	41	55	200	718
No. 12		131	20	60	35	58	22	74	86	60	170	716
No. 13		218	45	70	60	40	33	—	51	60	135	712
No. 14		105	85	65	85	60	30	11	20	55	195	711
No. 15		198	75	50	35	50	17	—	65	60	150	700
No. 16		94	75	70	45	42	40	24	37	55	182	664
No. 17		131	35	75	45	52	35	—	18	60	200	651
No. 18		140	70	65	45	62	35	—	46	55	100	618
No. 19		97	75	70	45	50	31	—	18	55	175	616
No. 20		118	55	65	45	47	20	21	13	55	165	604
No. 21		172	45	60	5	45	10	0	36	55	175	603
No. 22		96	50	70	35	46	13	19	17	55	200	601
No. 23		138	20	50	15	69	25	—	23	60	175	575
No. 24		149	30	65	20	34	18	—	35	55	155	561
No. 25		100	30	70	15	46	26	—	10	50	195	542
No. 26*		98	80	50	5	17	2	0	0	55	200	507
June 4 and 5, 1867.												
James; J. R.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Pembroke.	299	90	75	71	70	78	109	125	70	150	1137
Griffiths; W. B.		300	75	70	41	83	56	81	150	70	200	1126
John; A.		244	80	80	48	67	76	99	106	72	100	972
No. 4		221	80	62	63	64	82	89	87	70	100	918
No. 5		217	70	65	58	56	62	82	77	60	150	897
No. 6		231	75	67	61	66	42	—	59	75	150	826
No. 7		212	50	60	55	70	67	25	69	60	125	793
No. 8		163	60	72	75	64	57	14	35	60	50	650
June 4 and 5, 1867.												
Bryant; W.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Portsmouth.	278	75	80	30	68	77	54	117	50	175	1004
Earl; H. T.		290	85	80	25	62	34	45	128	60	175	984
Boryer; H. C.		289	90	75	25	71	49	29	119	65	50	862
Inder; W. S.		261	80	70	50	73	72	22	103	65	50	846
Lawrence; J.		242	60	65	50	71	41	31	96	60	75	791
Cooke; J. G.		193	65	80	25	60	52	45	77	60	125	782
Wadmore; C. E.		178	65	65	15	67	31	12	113	60	175	781
Nicklin; T.		164	95	64	60	65	26	3	52	60	125	714
Cheesman; W.		221	90	70	20	66	25	11	99	60	50	712
Downton; G. H.		218	60	65	25	61	30	11	133	50	50	703
Cook; T.		111	80	70	50	72	50	0	21	40	200	694
Ford; A.		188	90	70	15	70	17	27	0	65	150	692
Caine; J. E.		84	90	75	65	84	54	43	70	80	25	670
Betenson; C. H.		131	45	60	45	48	31	7	67	55	125	614
Davidson; F.		125	60	70	35	45	39	7	10	45	175	611
Lander; W.		154	20	60	60	64	35	19	30	45	100	587
Heard; J. H.		161	75	75	5	42	7	11	25	60	125	586
Cluett; G. E.		119	55	75	20	75	39	42	27	50	75	577
Bridle; W. H.		175	55	65	5	45	8	12	40	40	125	570
No. 20		175	25	75	50	36	10	21	63	50	50	555
No. 21		103	75	70	30	59	46	0	7	40	75	505
No. 22		151	35	60	10	54	5	4	20	60	100	499
No. 23		146	45	60	15	56	16	0	25	35	100	498
No. 24		93	35	55	10	47	17	0	0	40	150	447
		78	40	60	15	73	17	4	0	60	100	447
No. 26		78	55	60	20	62	14	12	0	70	75	446
No. 27†		75	40	50	15	23	7	0	0	50	150	410
June 4 and 5, 1867.												
Corner; D. W.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice,	209	83	70	40	56	38	20	49	65	195	825
Burrows; J. H.		169	85	70	25	58	25	20	42	72	190	756
Clark; W. C.		135	70	75	35	60	17	55	48	70	190	755
McCarthy; J.		181	90	65	15	66	26	20	31	60	200	754
Clayton; J. J.		169	70	60	25	58	15	30	61	60	190	738

* Fourteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† Fifteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

§Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
	Maximum -	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Nichol; J. A. McG. -	Sheerness.	118	75	70	60	49	13	53	63	65	170	736
Watford; W. J. -		112	60	62	10	51	6	31	39	75	180	626
*Brown; W. J. -												
*Barnes; W.† - -												
June 4 and 5, 1867.												
Gibson; S. P. - -	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Woolwich.	178	87	70	60	54	36	—	30	80	180	775
Platts; A. - - -		127	40	60	40	54	7	15	56	80	190	669
Bird; E. - - -		70	60	60	22	58	39	5	34	85	180	613
Proom; W. - -		113	60	60	5	38	11	—	23	85	190	585
*Kingwell; J. H. -												
*Grainger; T. - -												
*Picton; W. T. -												
*Redding; J. B. -												
*Marsh; J. H. - -												

		Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	French.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.	**Maximum** -	250	100	100	100	100	100	150	300	300	1500
Gard; T. L. - -	Situation of Engineer Student, Devonport.	200	85	75	88	65	95	140	293	288	1329
Sanders; J. S. P. -		200	80	85	65	81	100	100	261	293	1265
Firks; W. J. C. -		148	90	80	79	84	100	145	276	255	1257
Pellow; C. H. - -		227	95	65	74	68	80	105	281	254	1249
Gilbert; E. R. - -		200	85	85	66	85	92	130	243	255	1241
‡Ellis; M. W. - -		201	95	70	61	76	48	100	228	266	1145
No. 7 - - -		206	95	80	58	76	68	105	240	150	1078
No. 8 - - -		200	100	80	72	77	52	130	170	191	1072
No. 10 - - -		174	85	85	68	82	78	140	270	90	1072
No. 11 - - -		189	20	85	63	45	67	45	278	266	1058
No. 12 - - -		131	85	85	76	56	69	100	233	207	1042
No. 13 - - -		217	100	70	63	75	48	90	105	233	1001
No. 14 - - -		158	75	85	77	61	43	95	255	123	972
No. 15 - - -		153	75	80	62	71	54	30	255	167	947
No. 16 - - -		200	50	80	61	66	64	5	219	201	946
No. 17 - - -		157	90	80	69	89	55	50	104	143	837
No. 18 - - -		196	90	80	85	57	13	30	153	117	821
No. 19 - - -		111	80	85	77	68	73	0	120	105	719
No. 20 - - -		132	25	75	48	65	69	40	104	59	617
No. 21‖ - - -		47	45	80	53	67	75	105	60	56	588
		76	75	70	56	49	39	35	0	42	442
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.											
Riley; W. H. - -		241	70	80	65	82	81	140	294	288	1341
Hyde; T. H. - -		237	90	80	66	92	50	115	273	93	1296
Hamon; J. T. D. -		225	95	85	62	71	78	135	282	246	1279
Prowett; J. A. - -		217	60	85	73	74	47	95	300	245	1196
Glasspole; R. M. -		223	90	80	76	80	74	125	179	210	1137
No. 6 - - - -		195	85	75	64	80	59	110	210	236	1114

* Passed on a somewhat lower standard in the test subjects in order that the necessary number of appointments might be made.
† Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ This candidate was appointed to Woolwich.
§ Fifteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‖ One other candidate presented himself, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	French.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
Maximum		250	100	100	100	100	100	150	300	300	1500
No. 7	Situation of Engineer Student, Portsmouth.	186	85	90	52	77	59	55	272	186	1062
No. 8		200	85	75	70	64	52	130	126	194	996
No. 9		189	65	80	54	67	48	30	230	173	936
No. 10		189	50	80	40	61	38	40	182	248	928
No. 11		161	60	80	69	74	52	75	180	146	897
No. 12		143	85	75	77	48	63	95	92	150	828
No. 13		120	80	85	74	74	65	100	122	105	825
No. 14		118	60	85	85	57	50	25	182	137	799
No. 15		109	90	70	50	77	53	145	75	105	774
No. 16		117	35	85	72	61	59	25	60	114	628
No. 17*		161	20	80	78	40	68	25	0	143	615
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.											
Coleman; W.	Situation of Engineer Student, Sheerness.	240	90	85	75	81	78	110	294	245	1298
Killpatrick; G. H.		215	85	80	65	74	29	105	147	276	1076
Agnew; T.		233	100	70	60	74	67	30	138	239	1011
Thomas; E.		157	20	65	55	73	36	100	248	210	964
No. 5		160	85	85	58	61	48	100	131	158	886
No. 6		166	45	65	52	39	44	120	158	60	749
No. 7		153	65	80	60	49	29	10	120	132	698
No. 8		159	70	70	15	57	47	30	158	74	680
No. 9		184	80	70	50	81	45	45	0	90	645
No. 10		119	60	70	22	80	30	30	92	135	638
No. 11		82	80	80	80	64	60	85	47	57	635
No. 12		126	40	70	55	49	56	5	146	62	609
No. 13		142	90	85	42	52	39	15	45	90	600
No. 14		117	60	75	44	44	31	10	35	123	539
No. 15†		118	50	70	48	63	50	10	41	53	503
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.											
Lane; C.	Situation of Engineer Student, Woolwich.	137	85	85	58	89	40	100	242	213	1049
Atkinson; J. J.		142	60	75	78	73	63	125	230	182	1028
Stainton; H.		139	50	85	56	75	53	105	177	132	872
No. 4		165	65	75	62	78	60	40	180	95	820
No. 5		150	60	75	44	51	23	30	146	208	787
No. 6		126	75	50	32	63	62	40	197	117	762
No. 7		106	95	70	72	56	35	50	105	95	684
No. 8		75	35	75	59	64	51	20	38	60	477
No. 9‡		61	20	75	72	54	22	35	80	35	454

* Six other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† One other candidate presented himself, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
Dec. 3 *and* 4, 1867.	**Maximum** -	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Champness; E. C. -	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Chatham.	262	80	60	70	54	46	98	121	60	110	961
Peckitt; J. - -		213	55	50	10	35	23	72	34	60	140	692
Webb; J. - -		132	55	45	80	35	44	0	64	60	160	675
Tierney; E. J. - -		157	55	55	60	40	50	0	0	55	160	632
Breaks; J.* - -		165	40	65	65	50	31	0	0	60	150	626
Dec. 3 *and* 4, 1867.												
Crockford; G. T. -	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Deptford.	238	40	65	40	55	45	100	87	60	105	835
Pender; G. - -		154	40	65	50	52	38	7	14	70	175	665
Rowe; W. H. - -		119	50	70	27	34	10	44	33	80	95	562
Rugg; G. J. - -		95	50	25	18	30	6	0	0	95	125	444
Jermyn; A. - -		108	50	40	10	34	9	0	0	75	100	426
No. 6† - - -		97	30	20	20	10	16	0	0	70	140	403
Dec. 3 *and* 4, 1867.												
Ball; G. H. - -	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Devonport.	245	65	75	50	44	58	150	89	65	170	1011
Uglow; J. S. - -		254	50	65	28	66	36	104	132	85	163	983
Martin; A. - -		199	70	60	85	53	64	66	41	70	200	908
Pike; J. N. - -		178	95	75	52	52	40	0	66	95	200	853
Truscott; J. E. -		235	60	60	18	38	36	110	35	92	138	822
Trenamen; N. A. -		192	55	70	54	36	42	45	40	75	173	782
Barrett; R. R. - -		207	35	75	55	68	15	0	71	62	179	767
Lewthwaite; S. W. T.		236	50	50	85	43	22	0	31	62	161	740
Flynn; P. - -		142	30	70	42	54	16	57	45	85	195	736
Hawken; J. - -		143	70	80	58	62	54	0	48	60	138	713
No. 11 - - -		155	65	60	55	30	23	36	26	60	200	710
No. 12 - - -		90	55	80	25	16	14	105	36	82	200	703
No. 13 - - -		208	25	65	42	44	34	0	45	65	171	699
No. 14 - - -		171	25	65	40	34	31	0	43	68	200	677
No. 15 - - -		179	85	55	36	41	23	0	0	90	155	664
No. 16 - - -		126	70	65	35	41	22	27	43	75	135	639
No. 17 - - -		136	55	65	45	50	16	0	32	70	166	635
No. 18 - - -		136	40	70	25	30	22	0	22	60	194	599
No. 19 - - -		92	45	60	60	47	25	0	4	85	135	553
No. 20 - - -		169	45	70	48	40	20	Absent			140	532
No. 21‡ - - -		95	20	25	70	34	12	0	0	70	136	462
Dec. 3 *and* 4, 1867.												
Eynon; T. - -	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Pembroke.	294	85	70	49	64	78	108	108	95	125	1076
Thomas; G. M. -		308	80	60	65	55	91	99	69	85	150	1062
Lifton; G. R. -		282	95	70	75	66	41	9	82	90	150	960
No. 4 - - - -		245	60	55	58	65	68	74	99	75	150	949
No. 5 - - - -		245	75	70	66	60	44	18	14	80	50	722
No. 6 - - - -		169	93	65	62	58	30	0	15	60	150	702
No. 7 - - - -		163	65	70	22	58	41	0	8	85	75	587
Dec. 3 *and* 4, 1867.												
Biles; J. H. - -		316	85	75	72	71	82	140	150	70	75	1136
Woodnutt; A. H. -		259	80	60	70	92	56	150	131	70	150	1118
Googe; G. - -		261	85	75	82	64	56	140	150	50	150	1113
Mullice; W. J. - -		226	95	80	75	78	68	150	140	60	75	1047
Ryder; J. - - -		324	40	80	42	55	55	150	150	40	100	1036
Mayston; W. - -		314	70	80	58	72	65	75	104	50	25	913
Adams; J. W. - -		233	60	70	73	73	66	60	10	50	175	870
Turpin; G. - -		195	85	75	80	56	59	6	54	50	200	860
Langford; G. F. -		207	60	75	50	43	38	107	65	50	150	845
Hopkins; W. H. -		264	40	75	36	56	22	108	100	50	75	826
Mills; W. - - -		204	65	70	25	60	41	150	94	65	50	824
Burden; H. C. -		282	90	80	75	28	32	27	61	55	75	805
Lemmon; J. E. -		233	30	65	58	38	37	41	86	55	150	793
Mares; H. - -		281	60	70	57	45	44	81	88	45	—	771

* Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† Five other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ Fifteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
	Maximum -	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Lawrence; H. J. -	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Portsmouth.	165	50	70	40	43	25	134	106	50	75	758
Andrewartha; H. -		179	85	75	67	46	57	12	95	55	75	746
Poate; H. - -		178	95	70	50	57	42	30	22	65	125	734
Faber; T. J. - -		165	55	85	51	59	31	110	64	60	50	730
Miller; J. H. - -		182	70	75	30	47	31	60	20	60	150	725
Padbury; G. W. -		185	40	75	46	54	37	0	115	40	125	717
Kigie; W. - -		142	85	70	22	43	26	83	83	55	100	709
Dixon; C. - - -		188	65	65	25	43	6	98	99	40	50	679
Godden; T. W. -		150	90	70	76	54	29	38	6	55	95	663
No. 23 - - -		219	90	70	0	33	36	0	15	50	150	663
No. 25 - - -		195	35	70	20	45	49	0	38	50	150	652
No. 26 - - -		187	80	70	63	49	24	30	66	50	25	644
No. 27 - - -		180	40	80	44	36	25	11	77	70	75	638
No. 28 - - -		260	50	70	24	33	21	0	53	50	75	636
No. 29 - - -		179	40	75	47	42	29	0	15	55	125	607
No. 30 - - -		231	30	65	10	44	42	0	60	30	75	587
No. 31 - - -		127	60	55	46	46	31	5	0	70	125	565
No. 33 - - -		126	75	70	22	39	33	0	10	65	125	565
No. 34 - - -		99	50	55	24	49	39	105	0	45	95	561
No. 35 - - -		225	55	70	33	40	13	0	27	45	50	558
No. 36 - - -		152	70	80	15	43	14	89	17	70	—	550
No. 37 - - -		177	40	70	60	65	52	24	5	55	—	548
No. 38 - - -		111	30	65	47	39	26	38	20	45	125	546
No. 39 - - -		141	60	65	21	45	40	6	15	45	100	538
No. 41 - - -		127	50	45	20	49	40	0	56	50	75	512
No. 42 - - -		131	65	65	0	32	23	23	38	60	75	512
No. 43 - - -		137	30	65	45	34	41	3	7	45	100	507
No. 44 - - -		73	45	70	65	39	3	0	5	50	150	500
No. 45 - - -		124	80	80	80	41	6	0	0	60	—	471
No. 46 - - -		114	85	70	16	24	49	21	0	50	—	429
No. 47 - - -		53	60	70	67	33	13	0	0	55	75	426
No. 48* - - -		117	60	75	52	17	28	0	7	50	—	406
		106	80	60	20	21	18	0	30	50	—	385
		81	75	75	18	31	20	5	0	45	25	375
Dec. 3 *and* 4, 1867.												
Truscott; G. A. -	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Sheerness.	269	81	65	25	66	70	120	150	50	200	1096
Craddock; W. A. -		298	75	65	48	78	44	71	135	70	200	1084
Baskett; W. T. -		310	85	70	55	55	46	84	99	70	200	1074
Scutt; S. - -		228	76	65	35	45	32	125	150	45	200	1001
McDonald; W. -		204	70	70	38	76	40	77	78	70	120	843
Wallis; R. - -		183	72	65	60	49	46	36	48	55	200	814
Hodges; H. A. - -		195	48	65	18	55	34	68	17	45	190	735
Howard; G. S. - -		92	75	60	36	58	46	60	55	50	200	732
Brett; A. - - -		158	100	70	28	53	33	33	37	60	100	672
Attwood; F. M. -		192	55	50	30	32	17	11	29	50	175	641
Sainsbury; R. - -		141	83	70	0	27	19	0	0	50	200	590
Marsnew; R. J. -		90	50	70	10	35	21	0	0	50	175	501
No. 13† - - -		64	76	50	38	12	20	0	0	45	0	305
Dec. 3 *and* 4, 1867.												
Crandle; E. J. - -	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Woolwich.	109	65	75	33	42	13	62	27	80	190	696
Moore; G. F. - -		172	65	65	26	21	16	0	17	70	200	652
Jones; J. J. - -		157	60	60	22	32	29	0	6	80	200	646
Rogan; W. - -		98	50	60	25	42	61	15	21	90	175	637
Padgen; W. - -		108	30	50	34	51	30	8	0	75	190	576
Woodward; T. J.‡ -		111	30	30	4	38	10	0	0	80	160	463

* Eighteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† Twelve other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ Ten other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	French.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
June 2 and 3, 1868.	**Maximum**	250	100	100	100	100	100	150	300	300	1500
Pibworth; W. H.	Situation of Engineer Student.	223	92	75	44	91	75	125	245	288	1258
Wakenham; W. P.		248	96	80	80	79	63	100	236	230	1212
Elbrow; G.		228	95	80	58	71	44	130	215	285	1206
Armstrong; T.		203	85	75	38	65	56	115	252	258	1147
Willson; H.		219	95	75	45	72	61	125	240	210	1142
Linnington; E. A.		178	90	80	54	77	79	110	256	204	1128
Attwood; H.		217	98	70	42	82	71	140	206	195	1121
Williams; T.		192	75	85	62	63	71	55	245	233	1081
Robins; J. J.		200	90	70	47	58	82	60	194	240	1041
Burt; H. P.		147	100	70	50	77	55	135	207	194	1035
Layton; J. G.		214	92	65	48	77	60	105	156	215	1032
Barnes; B. J.		201	85	75	50	66	65	110	174	189	1015
Coomber; R. J.		229	90	65	60	52	56	95	171	170	988
London; A. J.		193	85	70	30	64	29	85	272	152	980
Martin; S.		194	96	80	52	57	66	90	122	216	973
Watch; J. S.		183	80	75	63	74	59	70	113	235	952
Henwood; J. W.		200	80	70	47	72	55	60	200	165	949
Spurrett; J. P.		147	92	75	46	60	56	75	198	195	944
No. 19		191	85	70	67	72	81	35	116	219	936
No. 20		175	100	70	35	61	35	115	122	218	931
No. 21		151	70	60	70	66	74	80	219	137	927
No. 23		211	80	70	25	53	66	55	200	167	927
No. 24		169	90	60	40	84	55	60	220	141	919
No. 25		200	98	70	52	52	62	45	150	189	918
No. 26		184	35	75	31	61	61	90	180	182	899
No. 28		169	85	80	62	67	67	60	117	171	878
No. 29		152	75	60	50	77	66	75	156	167	878
No. 30		161	90	75	26	57	61	27	227	131	855
No. 32		183	75	75	50	51	51	60	119	141	805
No. 33		171	80	60	40	43	39	55	140	164	792
No. 34		151	90	70	37	58	24	115	107	140	792
No. 35		153	70	60	40	62	37	55	162	152	791
No. 36		136	40	60	40	47	50	100	126	188	787
No. 37		160	96	70	65	54	35	115	90	101	786
No. 38		195	40	70	20	39	16	10	213	171	774
No. 39		152	75	60	23	60	37	45	201	102	755
No. 40		151	80	75	55	63	64	60	87	107	742
No. 41		133	75	85	45	55	66	30	131	114	734
No. 42		153	98	73	45	58	38	110	40	108	723
No. 43		201	40	70	58	39	68	30	33	174	713
No. 44		147	80	75	58	49	26	30	102	105	672
No. 45		121	60	60	42	28	60	27	171	94	663
No. 46		163	60	67	40	60	34	27	57	152	660
No. 47		114	80	70	58	55	38	15	30	150	610
No. 48		142	60	78	35	29	23	45	63	122	597
No. 49		151	80	65	18	64	28	130	38	0	574
No. 50		113	80	65	53	65	23	100	23	48	570
No. 51		148	30	55	35	30	47	7	84	126	562
No. 52		167	80	50	20	54	50	—	51	89	561
No. 53		106	85	50	42	48	80	15	39	77	542
No. 54		87	55	60	30	43	54	50	87	68	534
No. 55		148	90	72	44	59	35	25	21	36	530
No. 56		162	50	70	48	65	38	5	26	62	526
No. 57		141	30	50	35	52	18	45	66	83	520
No. 58		142	90	70	38	59	19	27	9	38	492
No. 59		98	70	70	33	42	23	7	59	88	490
No. 60		130	70	65	32	36	47	0	81	27	488
No. 61		113	60	50	25	38	45	45	26	63	465
No. 62		98	25	50	60	49	27	25	59	68	461
No. 63		109	80	60	30	36	21	—	24	93	453
No. 64		122	60	60	28	29	27	15	14	56	411
No. 65*		74	55	55	25	50	16	25	42	27	369
		96	50	65	27	27	19	7	24	35	350
		56	35	75	30	23	48	10	0	21	298
		78	35	50	10	32	18	7	0	41	271

* Four other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
June 2 *and* 3, 1868.	**Maximum**	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Pasfield; W. S.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Chatham.	176	80	70	59	56	35	92	56	65	75	764
Izaby; G. N. S.		189	80	80	47	42	34	0	50	70	170	762
Coleman; F.		243	95	65	66	23	20	0	36	80	130	758
Watson; R.		198	45	60	71	25	28	0	44	80	190	741
Harley; W. H.		154	55	45	64	16	4	0	16	75	160	589
Beeman; T. R.		118	65	60	54	22	15	0	0	95	100	529
Driver; H.		105	55	50	6	26	12	0	25	85	150	514
No. 8.		88	85	45	46	6	1	0	17	70	75	433
No. 9.*		97	30	30	22	10	0	0	28	65	150	432
June 2 *and* 3, 1868.												
Jago; A.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Devonport.	248	98	70	75	56	47	147	113	65	200	1119
Prust; W. H.		257	70	65	46	56	45	51	100	50	190	930
Davis; J. O.		202	55	65	59	49	55	66	127	48	200	926
Toms; F. W.		235	30	65	57	65	39	150	61	48	160	910
Lancaster; H. J. B.		251	75	45	23	39	56	75	78	55	200	897
Miller; A.		183	85	75	32	46	26	79	53	55	190	824
No. 7		219	30	70	53	48	41	47	43	52	200	803
No. 8		173	80	70	64	49	33	9	45	60	190	773
		225	75	70	42	50	36	1	64	50	160	773
No. 10		210	70	65	60	42	36	22	41	55	160	761
No. 11		246	60	50	46	34	9	0	58	50	200	753
No. 12		205	70	60	47	50	18	5	41	52	200	748
No. 13		137	90	70	51	44	27	11	53	45	180	708
No. 14		165	70	60	34	40	28	6	34	58	200	695
No. 15		150	40	70	27	31	17	49	44	55	200	683
No. 16		208	50	60	20	49	2	110	35	40	100	674
No. 17		168	25	65	34	19	31	11	62	42	200	657
No. 18		154	60	65	57	27	24	0	14	52	200	653
No. 19		185	30	70	42	39	28	13	35	50	160	652
No. 20		159	70	60	33	27	12	11	18	55	200	645
No. 21		185	25	70	39	35	13	0	35	35	200	637
No. 22		181	90	50	27	45	21	0	0	52	170	636
No. 23		134	60	65	43	27	7	60	23	50	150	619
No. 24		133	65	70	48	47	31	18	22	50	110	594
No. 25		119	20	70	44	42	29	0	16	55	170	565
No. 26		97	60	40	76	54	13	5	27	50	130	552
No. 27		153	55	60	53	42	14	0	14	50	110	551
No. 28		127	25	45	56	25	27	0	33	55	120	513
No. 29		76	50	40	29	23	0	0	8	55	200	481
No. 30		114	25	50	32	21	14	0	62	52	110	480
No. 31†		156	65	60	53	38	9	0	14	48	20	463
June 2 *and* 3, 1868.												
Jenkins; P.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Pembroke.	347	85	60	40	61	64	123	133	80	150	1143
Roads; C. F.		259	85	70	58	70	49	150	102	75	175	1093
Phillips; L.		313	80	70	52	49	44	147	124	75	100	1054
Cozens; J.		299	70	65	32	56	45	95	103	75	75	915
No. 5		253	88	60	50	52	47	67	48	70	125	860
No. 6		305	80	60	25	57	49	46	94	75	50	841
No. 7		213	65	62	36	49	39	91	88	70	100	813
No. 8		250	60	55	36	46	50	45	46	75	100	763
No. 9		198	65	55	30	55	45	44	62	65	75	694
No. 10		203	70	40	22	41	44	36	57	80	100	693
No. 11		161	25	50	55	55	45	30	48	75	100	644
No. 12		239	55	50	18	39	13	0	48	75	75	612
No. 13		184	20	50	28	15	28	15	36	75	150	601
No. 14		155	20	50	24	28	39	5	59	75	100	555
No. 15‡		160	40	60	20	21	10	0	20	70	75	476
June 2 *and* 3, 1868.												
Fowling; C. R. H.		213	95	75	70	60	61	110	51	55	100	890
Young; G. F.		305	62	70	51	46	49	54	113	60	50	860
Hopkins; A. F.		264	75	78	18	32	28	150	90	30	75	840

* Six other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† Five other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ One other candidate presented himself, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
	Maximum -	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Gould; W. - - -	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Portsmouth.	282	70	75	27	46	31	106	45	50	100	832
Gaze; J. - - -		264	80	60	43	42	29	76	75	50	100	819
Wheeler; E. - -		206	65	52	60	40	41	133	51	65	100	813
Hollis; E. - - -		283	70	75	36	49	22	63	59	55	90	802
Andrews; H. J. -		271	75	70	40	52	46	83	58	55	45	795
Hobbs; T. - -		215	92	70	30	41	27	82	70	55	100	782
No. 10 - - -		251	25	60	68	46	47	104	58	45	75	779
No. 11 - - -		198	95	55	61	53	61	121	48	65	0	757
No. 12 - - -		232	20	70	55	40	42	113	57	60	25	714
No. 13 - - -		254	50	55	60	35	14	47	42	60	90	707
No. 14 - - -		196	65	62	23	27	44	77	46	70	85	695
No. 15 - - -		191	83	50	31	39	23	68	36	45	125	691
No. 16 - - {		199	90	45	45	40	15	140	31	55	25	685
{		260	65	50	37	64	32	77	30	70	0	685
No. 18 - - -		213	65	60	39	21	50	55	54	70	50	677
No. 19 - - -		217	80	50	23	44	32	66	21	40	100	673
No. 20 - - -		175	67	70	46	37	32	77	29	55	80	668
No. 21 - - -		191	20	40	42	49	40	106	51	45	75	659
No. 22 - - -		236	65	55	11	26	2	39	50	70	100	654
No. 23 - - {		179	35	55	45	30	35	27	21	80	125	632
{		208	50	62	21	34	24	32	56	45	100	632
No. 25 - - -		151	80	63	29	43	30	77	44	55	50	622
No. 26 - - -		145	80	70	44	39	9	76	42	60	25	590
No. 27 - - -		187	55	60	33	45	14	0	9	80	100	583
No. 28 - - {		136	75	65	53	39	21	73	45	70	0	577
{		209	40	65	17	27	22	27	35	60	75	577
No. 30 - - -		150	96	68	26	49	12	69	48	45	0	563
No. 31 - - -		196	80	60	12	28	31	9	35	50	50	551
No. 32 - - {		121	70	67	47	38	15	24	5	60	100	547
{		199	75	75	28	16	30	23	21	80	0	547
No. 34 - - -		174	72	62	15	34	13	0	21	55	75	521
No. 35 - - -		112	30	35	32	42	25	94	44	40	50	504
No. 36 - - -		121	50	55	31	25	7	77	16	55	50	487
No. 37 - - -		117	85	60	35	31	4	0	0	50	100	482
No. 38 - - -		136	65	55	12	20	9	24	24	60	75	480
No. 39 - - -		199	40	70	6	10	25	50	32	40	0	472
No. 40 - - -		110	65	50	14	22	7	36	29	60	75	468
No. 41 - - -		161	20	65	15	31	17	25	31	40	50	455
No. 42 - - -		121	60	63	6	36	8	26	29	55	50	454
No. 43 - - -		118	60	60	24	21	5	0	16	60	50	414
No. 44 - - -		107	65	55	15	14	16	9	6	40	50	377
No. 45* - - -		128	65	60	10	29	7	0	21	40	0	360
June 2 and 3, 1868.												
Mills; I. - - -	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Sheerness.	249	90	70	32	57	36	39	37	70	200	880
Wells; G. - - -		282	97	60	58	47	7	10	47	70	200	878
Jago; W. J. - -		216	60	60	63	28	9	56	58	68	200	818
Burgess; J. W. L. -		221	92	70	33	43	9	35	24	60	200	787
Ride; H. W. - -		249	45	60	16	40	9	27	54	50	200	750
Wilson; W. - -		138	72	65	37	33	40	83	47	60	160	735
No. 7 - - - -		223	60	60	26	24	11	3	32	65	200	704
No. 8 - - - -		194	30	60	27	22	13	0	10	72	200	628
No. 9 - - - -		142	35	60	57	24	5	5	23	62	200	613
No. 10 - - - -		136	30	65	39	20	13	18	19	68	200	608
No. 11 - - - -		184	20	45	26	15	22	5	26	58	200	601
No. 12 - - - -		152	45	60	21	15	9	28	31	68	120	549
No. 13 - - - -		116	57	70	15	7	6	0	0	58	200	529
No. 14 - - - -		131	25	70	46	6	8	0	25	55	140	506
No. 15† - - -		83	25	55	21	19	5	0	3	75	150	436

* Eleven other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† Nine other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

Note.—The Civil Service Commissioners have also conducted certain examinations (of which the following is a list) of candidates for promotion in the several dockyards and victualling yards under the Admiralty.
(In these examinations the papers in professional subjects are prepared and valued at the Admiralty.)

Date.	Place of Examination.	Dockyard in which Promotion was sought.	Dockyard to which the Competitors belonged.	Class of Situation.	Number of Candidates examined.
1867.					
5 July -	London -	(General competition).	Various - -	Master smith - - - -	6
28 Aug. -	Chatham -	Chatham -	Chatham -	Leading-man of painters - -	4
Oct. -	London - -	Portsmouth -	Devonport -	Foreman of joiners - - -	1
7 Oct. -	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	„ smiths - - -	8
12 Nov. -	London - -	(General competition).	Various - -	Assistant master shipwright - -	11
5 Dec. -	At respective Dockyards.	„	5 Dockyards -	Foreman of shipwrights - -	14
„	„	„	4 „ -	Inspector of caulkers - - -	6
„	„	„	5 „ -	„ joiners - - -	14
„	Deptford -	Deptford -	Deptford -	„ shipwrights - -	2
„	„	„	„	Draughtsman - - - -	2
„	„	„	„	Writer - - - - -	7
„	„	„	„	Leading man of shipwrights - -	18
„	„	„	„	„ caulkers - -	1
„	„	„	„	„ joiners - -	4
„	Woolwich -	Woolwich -	Woolwich -	Inspector of shipwrights - -	13
„	„	„	„	Writer - - - - -	17
„	„	„	„	Leading man of shipwrights - -	49
„	„	„	„	„ caulkers - -	7
„	„	„	„	„ joiners - -	7
„	„	„	„	Draughtsman - - - -	3
„	Chatham -	Chatham -	Chatham -	Inspector of shipwrights - -	9
„	„	„	„	Draughtsman - - - -	3
„	„	„	„	Writer - - - - -	19
„	„	„	„	Leading man of shipwrights - -	40
„	„	„	„	„ caulkers - -	10
„	„	„	„	„ joiners - -	8
„	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	Inspector of shipwrights - -	8
„	„	„	„	Draughtsman - - - -	4
„	„	„	„	Writer - - - - -	10
„	„	„	„	Leading man of shipwrights - -	30
„	„	„	„	„ caulkers - -	7
„	„	„	„	„ joiners - - -	3
„	Portsmouth -	Portsmouth -	Portsmouth -	Leading man of shipwrights - -	72
„	„	„	„	Draughtsman - - - -	12
„	„	„	„	Writer - - - - -	15
„	„	„	„	Inspector of shipwrights - -	28
„	„	„	„	Leading man of caulkers - -	6
„	„	„	„	„ joiners - - -	12
				Carried forward -	490

Date.	Place of Examination.	Dockyard in which Promotion was sought.	Dockyard to which the Competitors belonged.	Class of Situation.	Number of Candidates examined.
1867.				Brought forward - -	490
5 Dec. -	Devonport -	Devonport -	Devonport -	Inspector of shipwrights - -	15
„	„	„	„	Leading man of shipwrights - -	47
„	„	„	„	Draughtsman - - - -	5
„	„	„	„	Shipwright writers - - -	25
„	„	„	„	Leading man of joiners - -	11
„	„	„	„	„ caulkers - -	10
„	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Inspector of shipwrights . -	7
„	„	„	„	Draughtsman - - - -	3
„	„	„	„	Writer - - - - -	11
„	„	„	„	Leading man of shipwrights - -	16
„	„	„	„	„ joiners - -	3
„	„	„	„	„ caulkers - -	3
Dec. -	„	„	„	„ labourers - -	5
1868.					
January	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Acting leading man of angle-iron smiths.	2
24 Jan. -	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	Leading man of riggers - - -	6
Feb. -	Plymouth -	Plymouth -	Royal William Victualling Yard.	Leading man of millers - - -	1
„	„	„	„	Leading man of stores - - - -	4
4 March -	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Second-class storehouseman - -	6
March -	„	„	„	„ „ „ - -	1
„	„	„	„	Writer in smithery - - -	4
April -	Gosport -	Gosport - -	Royal Clarence Victualling Yard.	Leading man of stores - - -	3
„	„	„	„	Second-class storehouseman - -	6
„	Plymouth -	Plymouth -	Royal William Victualling Yard.	„ „ „ - -	5
May -	Portsmouth -	Portsmouth -	Portsmouth -	Leading man of labourers - -	15
2 June -	Devonport -	Devonport -	Devonport -	„ „ storehouses - -	2
3 June -	„	„	„	Liner in mast house - - -	3
23 June -	Deptford -	Deptford -	Royal Victoria Victualling Yard.	Leading man of labourers - -	3
				Total - -	712

LIST of ALL PERSONS who have obtained CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION for CLERKSHIPS and similar APPOINTMENTS in the various PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS between 1st January 1867 and 30th June 1868.

* Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (*) obtained honorary additions to their Certificates, either for proficiency in extra subjects chosen by themselves, or for marked proficiency in prescribed subjects.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of *competition*.

‡ Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (‡) obtained appointments as the result of *open competition*.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			
*†Abdy; William Neville	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1867, Jan. 26.
†Abraham; Edward Wild	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
*Ackermann; Adolphus William.	Admiralty	Draughtsman (Director of Works Department).	1868, June 13.
Adams; Baldwin Dacres	Probate Court	Clerk	1867, March 15.
Adams; George Francis	Do.	Do.	1868, March 20.
Adams; Henry Beattie	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Feb. 29.
Adams; Thomas	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Nov. 28.
†Adams; William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Keeper's Department).	— June 3.
Addis; Thomas	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 22.
†Addis; Thomas Chalmers	Do.	Clerk (Edinburgh)	1867, July 25.
Agar; Joseph	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— March 23.
Ager; Henry	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 19.
Aikman; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Oct. 4.
†Alcorn; Nathaniel Thomas	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 15.
Alderson; Robert	Customs	Writer	1867, March 18.
Alexander; David Donald	Do.	Do.	— March 6.
Alexander; Frederick William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 15.
Allchin; Thomas	Charity Commission	Third-class Clerk	— Feb. 13.
†Allen; George Ernest	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Clerk	1868, March 18.
Allen; Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 3.
Allen; Walter Guest	British Museum	Junior Assistant	1867, April 2.
†Allnatt; Charles Atherton	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Anderson; Archibald	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Controller-General's Office, Edinburgh).	— July 9.
Anderson; John	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 21.
Anderson; John Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 3.
†Andrew; William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Solicitor and Controller-General's Office, Edinburgh).	— Sept. 6.
*†Andrews; Charles James	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Oct. 25.
Angel; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 10.
†Archibald; Clarence Holford	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1867, Jan. 16.
Archibald; Edward Brenton	Foreign Office	Clerk in Mixed Commission Court (New York).	1868, April 22.
Aris; Charles Douglas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Nov. 18.
Armstrong; William	Do.	Do.	— April 6.
Armstrong; William	Do.	Do.	1868, May 26.
†Arundell; Charles Murray	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	1867, May 27.
Ash; Richard Guy	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— July 11.
Ashby; Samuel Joseph	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, March 3.
Ashdown; William Edward	Do.	Do.	1867, Oct. 4.
Astley; Thurlow Augustus	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, March 7.
Atchley; Harry March	Colonial Office	Supernumerary Copying Clerk	1867, June 3.
Atkins; John George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 20.
Atkinson; Richard William	Customs	Writer	— March 21.
Audas; James Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 5.
*†Austen-Leigh; William	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1868, June 3.
B.			
Back; Thomas	Customs	Writer	1867, March 27.
†Bacon; Edward	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Clerk	— Sept. 27.
†Badcock; Arthur Peter	Paymaster-General's Office.	Do.	— Nov. 15.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Bagge; Richard Salisbury	Foreign Office	Queen's Foreign Service Messenger.	1867, Feb. 27.
*†Bagot; Ernest Alfred John	Do.	Clerk (Librarian's Department).	1868, May 12.
Bailey; John Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— March 20.
Baily; Robert Flowerday	Do.	Do.	1867, Oct. 4.
Bain; Walter James Peter	Board of Fisheries (Scotland).	Fishery Officer	1868, April 24.
Baird; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 22.
Baker; Charles	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, July 18.
Baker; Henry James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 24.
†Baldwin; Herbert	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Nov. 4.
Ballantyne; James Lindsay	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 11.
†Ballinger; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— May 7.
Bamber; Edward Fisher	Customs	Writer	— Oct. 22.
Bane; David	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 23.
Banks; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 19.
Bannister; Peter	Do.	Do.	1868, Jan. 1.
*†Barbor; Robert Christopher.	Do.	Clerk (Comptroller of Stamps Office, Dublin).	— May 26.
Barlow; Charles James Pratt	Patent Office	Clerk	1867, June 20.
Barnardo; George G. F.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1868, April 16.
Barnes; John Nathaniel	Poor Law Board	Copyist	1867, Aug. 20.
*Barnett; Hamilton Brown	Foreign Office	Temporary Clerk (Librarian's Department).	1868, April 25.
†Barrett; Charles Alfred	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	1867, Dec. 2.
Barrett; Richard	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Dec. 11.
*†Barrington; [*Hon.*] Bernard Eric Edward	Foreign Office	Clerk	— Feb. 7.
Barry; George Frith	State Paper Office (Dublin).	Do.	— Dec. 23.
*†Bartlett; Herbert Fögelstrom.	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	— March 12.
Baskerville; John	Patent Office	Writer	— Aug. 15.
Basnett; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	— Nov. 8.
Bates; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— March 27.
Batho; Isaac	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 24.
†Batho; John Morris	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— March 22.
Bayliffe; Robert	Post Office	Postmaster (Newark)	— Jan. 5.
Baynes; Thomas Clarke	Customs	Writer	— Dec. 2.
†Beale; William Letheby	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 27.
Bearne; Reginald	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk (Hong Kong)	— Dec. 3.
†Beatty; William Alexander	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
*†Beckingsale; George	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Beddeson; Thomas	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Feb. 4.
Belcher; William	Customs	Writer	1867, July 27.
Bell; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— July 25.
†Bell; Robert	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Assistant	— May 20.
Bellis; Alexander Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 4.
Belshaw; Edward	Science and Art Department.	Clerk	1868, May 21.
†Bence-Jones; Henry Robert	Board of Trade	Do.	1867, March 5.
Bennett; Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 26.
Bennett; Francis James	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Nov. 29.
*†Bennett; George Spencer Leigh.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	— Oct. 21.
Bennett; Harry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 31.
Bennett; Lyon Duncombe	British Museum	Junior Assistant	— July 16.
†Bennett; Seymour John	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	1868, April 27.
Beresford; Frederic John Isaac.	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Temporary Clerk	— Jan. 14.
*†Berry; Henry Fitzpatrick	Record Office (Ireland)	Clerk	— March 21.
Berry; John Arthur	Admiralty	Writer	1867, Oct. 22.
Berry; Manners Candler	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Jan. 15.
Best; Herbert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 6.
†Bidwell; Hayward John	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1867, April 13.
Bigglestone; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Jan. 10.
Bignold; John Henry	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	— March 12.
†Bird; George Adolphus	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Third-class Clerk	1867, May 21.
Birkett; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 12.
Birse; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 3.
Blackwood; Robert Fairley	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Dec. 21.
Blake; John Hopwood	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1868, April 6.
Blaylock; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 11.
*Bleaymire; Archibald Calder	Colonial Office	Supernumerary Copying Clerk	1867, May 27.
Blenkinsopp; George Ilderton L aton.	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	— Dec. 27.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Blomefield; Thomas Wilmot Peregrine.	Board of Trade	Clerk	1868, April 27.
†Blyth; Edward	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Boles; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 6.
Bolton; Lewis	Common Pleas (Associate's Office).	Clerk	— Nov. 28.
Bolton; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 6.
†Bomford; Rodon Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Bone; James Edwin	Admiralty	Writer	— Dec. 12.
†Bonney; Francis Taylor	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— March 8.
Bostock; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 30.
†Bourne; John Henry	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
†Bovay; Albert John	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Bowen; Bell Ince John Webb.	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 26.
†Bowen; Edward Henry	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Bowling; Charles Rodber	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, June 1.
Boyd; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Nov. 13.
†Boyle; Antony	Customs	Clerk (Ballina)	1868, March 25.
†Boyle; Louis	National Education Office (Ireland).	Clerk	— April 15.
Brabner; John Wesley	Customs	Writer	1867, Feb. 25.
Bracegirdle; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 23.
Brack; Robert	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 28.
Bradford; Robert	Do.	Do.	— April 11.
Branch; James	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, March 23.
†Brand; William Eden	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1867, Nov. 7.
Brangan; Edward	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 13.
Brennan; Edward	Do.	Do.	1867, May 28.
†Brereton; Edward Henry	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 14.
*†Bridge; John Charles Edward.	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 11.
†Bristow; Henry Barnes	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1867, July 25.
Brocklebank; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 27.
Brocklebank; Joshua	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 25.
Brown; Duncan	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 25.
†Brown; George Roger	Convict Service	Clerk (Millbank)	1867, Jan. 18.
Brown; Harold Theodore	Probate Court	Clerk	— Feb. 23.
Brown; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 31.
Brown; Robert	Do.	Do.	— May 22.
Brown; William	Do.	Do.	— April 25.
Brown; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 28.
†Browne; Augustus Hawthorn.	Do.	Clerk (Office of Examiner of Spoiled Stamps).	1867, May 9.
Browne; George Augustus	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Transcriber or Indexer	— May 23.
†Browne; Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Buchanan; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 20.
Bucklow; Edward	Do.	Do.	1868, Jan. 1.
Budgen; Edward	Customs	Writer	1867, April 2.
Bullock; Walter	Do.	Do.	1868, Jan. 2.
†Bundy; Frederick William	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Burden; William George	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 11.
*Burge; Charles Henry	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 28.
*Burge; Charles Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 29.
Burgess; Frederick William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 16.
†Burgess; John Francis Chassereau.	National Debt Office	Clerk	— Aug. 8.
Burgess; Nathaniel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 11.
*Burke; Granby James	Four Courts (Dublin)	Clerk in Common Bench Office.	1867, May 31.
Burnett; Welbore Egar Richard Ellis.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 20.
†Burns; Arthur Wellesley	Do.	Clerk (Controller-General's Office, Edinburgh).	1868, Feb. 7.
Burns; David	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Aug. 8.
Burns; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 29.
Burroughs; Richard David	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, June 4.
Burrows; Herbert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 19.
Burton; Alfred Henry	Charity Commission	Clerk	— July 25.
†Butler; John	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Do.	— Sept. 18.
†Butler; William George	India Office	Clerk (Director-General of Stores Department).	— Feb. 9.
Byrne; Richard Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 5.
Byron; William	Do.	Do.	1868, May 20.

B.

†Callander; William Miller	Customs	Clerk (Grangemouth)	1867, Jan. 4.
Cameron; Alan Charles Grant.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Nov. 23.
†Cameron; Alexander James Wallace.	Customs	Clerk (Kirkcaldy)	— July 20.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Cameron; John	Customs	Clerk (Leith)	1868, Jan. 4.
Cameron; Samuel	Do.	Writer	1867, Oct. 10.
Camilleri; Salvatore	Post Office	Provincial Clerk (Malta)	1868, March 17.
Campbell; Alexander Ross	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Nov. 29.
Campbell; Charles Ralph	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Nov. 30.
†Campbell; James	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
*†Cantrell; Robert	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Extra Clerk	— Feb. 7.
*†Capel; Arthur Joseph	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1867, Oct. 24.
Capern; Jonathan	Customs	Writer	— May 16.
Cardno; Alexander George	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 27.
Carey; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 25.
*†Carles; William Richard	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Oct. 23.
†Carlile; James Martin	Petty Sessions Clerks' Registry (Ireland).	Clerk	1868, April 28.
Carlisle; Thomas	Admiralty	Writer	— May 26.
*Carmichael; Charles Henry Edward.	British Museum	Assistant	1867, Aug. 2.
Carrington; George Henry Hill.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Oct. 10.
†Carruthers; William Wynne	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 24.
Carter; Henry	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 21.
Carter; Thomas William	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Jan. 16.
†Carter; William Brand	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, May 9.
*†Cartwright; James Joel	Record Office	Clerk	— March 20.
Castle; John Scott	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 1.
Chambers; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 8.
Chambers; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Dec. 13.
Chamney; William Graves	Admiralty Court (Ireland).	Clerk in Court	1868, Feb. 25.
†Chancellor; Henry Alexander Robertson.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Charge; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 23.
†Chaytor; William	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1867, Dec. 21.
Cheesbrough; William Coulson.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Feb. 27.
Cheffins; William Henry	Patent Office	Writer	1868, Feb. 13.
Christie; Charles Augustus	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1867, June 3.
Chubb; Osborn	Convict Service	Compounder	— Jan. 3.
Claridge; Richard James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 24.
†Clark; Charles Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 11.
Clark; Charles O'Neil	Admiralty	Draughtsman (Hydrographical Department).	— Jan. 20.
*†Clark; John	Board of Trade	Clerk	— Feb. 10.
Clarke; George	War Office	Clerk (Royal Military College, Sandhurst).	— May 28.
†Clarkson; Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1867, March 11.
†Clatworthy; Abraham	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	1868, March 23.
Clayton; William Henry	Customs	Writer	1867, Feb. 20.
Coates; Thomas William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 22.
†Cobb; Montague William	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Coghill; William	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 18.
Coghlan; Daniel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 3.
Colbron; Benjamin	Post Office	Postmaster (Chesterfield)	— Feb. 21.
Collier; Alfred Selman	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 19.
Collier; Charles	Do.	Do.	1867, April 26.
†Collingwood; Charles Compton.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Collins; Edward	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	— Aug. 20.
Collins; Joseph	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— June 3.
Collins; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 5.
Collins; Robert John	"London Gazette" Office.	Third Clerk	— Dec. 31.
Colman; Michael Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— May 16.
*†Colquhoun; Evelyn Herbert	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1868, Jan. 15.
*†Colthurst; Herbert Baldwin	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	— June 23.
Comber; William Charles Alexander.	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Dec. 5.
†Compson; Reginald Ernest	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Comyn; Charles James Bourchier.	Metropolitan Police (Receiver's Office).	Clerk	— March 30.
Connick; Simon	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 13.
Connor; John	Customs	Writer	1867, Jan. 31.
†Cook; Keningale Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 7.
Cooke; Charles Fletcher	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Aug. 16.
†Cooper; Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Cooper; Francis Nelson	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Aug. 3.
Cooper; George Ellis	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Jan. 2.
Coopey; William Benjamin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 22.
Cosgrave; Daniel Nicholas	Do.	Do.	1867, Sept. 25.
Cotter; Thomas Young	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 12.
Couche; Edward	Do.	Do.	1868, April 8.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Coulson; Alfred Lawrence	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, June 16.
†Coulson; Harry Blenkinsopp.	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1867, April 5.
Court; George	Admiralty	Writer	1868, Feb. 13.
Courtis; William Walter Crozier.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Nov. 26.
†Cousins; Augustus	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Cowcher; Edward Parker	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 4.
Cox; Henry John William	Admiralty	Do.	— Nov. 11.
†Cox; Henry Poore	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Cox; William Lewis Henry	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Crabb; James Cornish Parker.	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes (Scotland).	1868, May 25.
*Craig; Richard Forssteen	House of Commons	Clerk in Private Bill Office	1867, May 1.
Cramp; William Dawkins	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, March 3.
*†Crane; Edward Henry	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— June 22.
†Crawford; Johnstone	Registrar-General's Office (Scotland).	Indexer	— Feb. 27.
†Creagh; William	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Creighton; Mitchell Angelo	Joint Stock Companies' Registry.	Temporary Clerk	— March 21.
Cribb; Henry Hatfield	Examiner of Criminal Law Accounts Office.	Clerk	— June 4.
Crispeyn; James Bernard	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk (Trincomalee).	1868, June 12.
Crofts; George John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 24.
Croke; John	Do.	Do.	1867, Dec. 23.
Cromack; Benjamin May	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 11.
*Crooke; William Boyle	Admiralty	Writer	— Dec. 5.
†Crookshank; William Herbert Francis.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Crossfield; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 26.
Crowe; Gervaise	Do.	Do.	— June 12.
†Crozier; Robert George	India Office	Clerk (Office of Director-General of Stores).	1867, Feb. 1.
Cruise; Richard	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Aug. 9.
Cullen; Robert William	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, March 24.
Cummins; Edward Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, April 1.
Curneen; Denis	Do.	Do.	1868, Feb. 5.
Cusack; Simon	Do.	Do.	1867, March 6.
Cutfield; Alfred Kennett	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, Jan. 20.
†Cutler; William Windham	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	1867, May 6.

D.

†Dacres; Sydney Lambert	Admiralty	Clerk (Whitehall)	1867, Dec. 16.
*†Dale; Lewis Bruce	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Dalton; William Herbert	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— July 31.
Daly; Denis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 17.
Daly; William	Do.	Do.	1867, May 20.
†Dance; Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Daniell; Ernest Harden	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Dart; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 27.
Davenport; George Frederick.	Do.	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	— Feb. 12.
†Davey; Charles Hellyar	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Davies; Dan Isaac	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1868, Jan. 20.
Davies; James Blake	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, March 2.
†Davis; Hewitt	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— Jan. 12.
Davis; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 13.
Davis; Joseph	Common Pleas (Associate's Office).	Clerk	— Nov. 28.
*Davis; Percy Lyall Hooker	Admiralty	Third-class Computer (Nautical Almanac Office).	— Jan. 14.
Davis; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 25.
Dawson; David James	Do.	Do.	1867, Feb. 11.
Dawson; Robert	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 28.
Dawson; William Vaucrosson.	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— June 4.
Day; Robert Godfrey	Record Office (Ireland)	Senior First-class Clerk	— Dec. 14.
Deacon; William Lewis	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	— Nov. 15.
Dearlove; Francis	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Feb. 13.
*Deering; William Henry	War Office	Junior Assistant in Chemical Department.	— July 1.
De la Cour; Charles	Admiralty	Writer	— Aug. 3.
†De la Cour; Charles	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, May 31.
Delaney; John William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, April 8.
De L'or; Edward	Customs	Writer	— Oct. 24.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Denton; William	Lunacy Board (Scotland).	Clerk	1868, March 26.
De Rance; Charles Eugene	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Nov. 23.
*De Ridder; Edgar Anthony	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Dec. 17.
†Dibdin; Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Dickinson; Henry Peter	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— March 4.
Dillon; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept 20.
Dillon; Henry Michael	Do.	Do.	1868, Jan. 8.
*Dillon; Philip Gerald	Probate Court	Clerk	1867, Dec. 27.
†Dimock; Henry Hotchkin Turner.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 16.
†Dixon; Matthew John	Do.	Do.	1867, March 23.
Don; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 16.
Donegan; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, May 30.
Donnelly; Andrew	Customs	Writer	1867, Sept. 6.
*Donoghue; Freeman Marius	British Museum	Junior Assistant	— Jan. 8.
Dooly; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 12.
Dorman; Edward	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 23.
†Douet; Ernest Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Sept. 3.
Douglas; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 6.
Douglas; William Henry	Admiralty	Writer	1867, Dec. 23.
†Dowling; Joseph John	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Extra Clerk	— July 1.
†Dowse; William Benjamin	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Dowty; Artemas Aglen	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— June 26.
Drake; Henry Tapscott	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— June 8,
†Drennan; William Henry	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	— Sept. 11.
Dudley; Switzer James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 11.
Dugard; Frederick	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— Aug. 6.
Dunbar; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 21.
Duncan; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 17.
Dunn; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Oct. 16.
Dunsterville; Elias Frederick Evans.	Admiralty	Writer	— Nov. 26.
Durden; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 17.
Dutton; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 17.
Dyer; Augustus Frederick	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1867, June 13.
*†Dyson; Thomas Gervase Finch.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 31.

E.

Eales; Richard Smerdon	Customs	Writer	1867, July 30.
†Eames; Alfred John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 31.
†Eaton; Walter Francis	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1867, March 29.
Edmonds; Frederick James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 4.
†Edmonds; George	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Edney; Thomas John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 22.
Edwards; Caleb	Royal Parks and Gardens.	Clerk in Kew Herbarium	1868, Jan. 31.
Egan; Frederick William	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— May 6.
†Egerton; Reginald Arthur	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 31.
†Elborough; Alfred Louis	Do.	Do.	— March 11.
Ellerington; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 1.
†Ellington; Charles Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Rochester)	1867, Sept. 18.
Elliott; John Arthur	Customs	Writer	— Jan. 14.
Elliott; John Read	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— Oct. 4.
Elliott; Thomas Griffin	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, June 16.
†Ellis; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, Feb. 20.
Ellis; Orlando Frederick	Admiralty	Writer	— Nov. 16.
Emberson; Arthur Henry	Board of Trade	Clerk	— March 12.
†Emden; William Samuel	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Emery; Alfred Richard	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 27.
Emery; Rowland George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 26.
English; James William	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 27.
Evans; John Elldeyrn	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 27.
Evans; Joseph	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Sept. 11.
†Evans; Lloyd	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Evenden; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 7.
†Everard; Charles Walter	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— July 20.
Everett; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 27.
†Everitt; George Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
F.			
Fabian; William Munro	War Office	Temporary Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	1868, June 6.
Faiers; Joseph Jackson	Customs	Writer	— Jan. 7.
†Fanshawe; Charles Harding	Colonial Office	Clerk	1867, Dec. 20.
*†Farmer; William John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Faussett; Godfrey Trevelyan	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	— Dec. 23.
Faville; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Feb. 4.
†Fawcett; Lamplugh Hird	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 31.
*Feely; William Lovell	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1867, Dec. 7.
*†Feely; William Lovell	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 14.
Ferguson; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Feb. 20.
†Ferguson; Ronald Robert Norman.	Treasury	Clerk	—' Sept. 27.
Fernandez; Frederick	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1868, Jan. 31.
Ferris; George	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 26.
Ferris; Robert Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Aug. 20.
†Fielding; Thomas Edward	Customs	Clerk (Preston)	— May 3.
Fisher; Edward John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 14.
†Fisher; Frederick	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Fisher; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 1.
Fisher; Robert Henry	Do.	Do.	1867, June 3.
*†Fitzgerald; David	Board of Trade	Clerk	— March 11.
Fitzpatrick; James	Convict Prisons Department (Ireland).	Steward and Accounting Clerk, Smithfield Prison.	— April 26.
Fitzpatrick; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 29.
Flanagan; Edward	Do.	Do.	1867, April 16.
Flanagan; John	Do.	Do.	— July 30.
*†Flaxman; Arthur John	Registrar - General's Office (England).	Clerk	— March 11.
Fleet; Frederic Roche	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	— Oct. 18.
Fletcher; Donald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 3.
Fletcher; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 4.
*Flight; Walter	British Museum	Assistant	— Aug. 29.
Flynn; John Owen Hamilton	Admiralty	Writer	1868, Feb. 18.
Follett; Frederic Tucker	Treasury	Supplementary Audit Clerk	— April 16.
†Fooks; Henry	Customs	Clerk (Weymouth)	1867, June 27.
†Ford; Colin McKenzie	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— July 20.
†Forder; Alfred Mimmack	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Sept. 20.
Fortune; John	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 26.
Foster; Arthur	Foreign Office	Assistant Book-keeper (Chief Clerk's Department).	1868, Feb. 8.
Foster; Edward	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 20.
*†Foster; Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes (Scotland).	— April 28.
Foster; Samuel	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1867, Dec. 28.
*Foster; Thomas	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— June 24.
*Fowke; Frank Rede	Science and Art Department.	Clerk	1868, March 18.
Fowle; Richard	Customs	Writer	1867, Jan. 18.
†France; Henry Howard	Paymaster - General's Office.	Clerk	— July 2.
*†Fraser; George Rae Thomson.	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	1868, March 16.
†Fraser; John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— June 4.
*†Freeman; Denis	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Assistant	1867, May 23.
Frost; William Lane	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 12.
Fuller; Charles Henry	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— July 15
G.			
Gaffney; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, July 16.
†Gahan; James Francis Blundell.	Customs	Clerk (Workington)	— March 28.
Gamble; William John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 12.
Gandy; David Edward	Do.	Do.	— April 3.
Garland; Henry	Do.	Do.	— May 10.
†Garnett; Thomas	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Aug. 3.
Gaskell; Peter	Adjutant - General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	— Aug. 5.
Gasson; Alfred	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 1.
Gaywood; Thomas	Customs	Writer	1867, Jan. 14.
Geer; Edward	Poor Law Board	Copyist	— Aug. 8.
†Geraghty; Charles Echlin	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Sept. 6.
Gibbons; James Simm	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 11.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Gibbs; Francis Washbourne	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, Nov. 15.
†Gibbs; Walter Thomas	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 14.
Gibson; Abraham	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, April 16.
†Gibson; John Kershaw	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 31.
Gilbert; John Thomas	Record Office (Ireland)	Secretary	1867, Dec. 14.
†Giles; Herbert Allen	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Jan. 26.
Gilhespy; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Sept. 6.
Gilmour; William	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, May 14.
†Girdlestone; Thomas Bolton.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Feb. 1.
Glasspole; Theophilus Russell.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 5.
†Gleed; Thomas	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1867, Sept. 27.
†Godfrey; Jullien Louis Faulconbridge Henry.	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— Jan. 12.
Godwin-Austen; Robert Alfred.	Colonial Office	Cadet (Straits Settlements)	— March 13.
†Goldsmith; John Mills	Constabulary (Ireland).	Clerk (Inspector-General's Office).	— Jan. 26.
Goodale; Alfred Steel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 16.
Goodchild; John George	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Aug. 7.
Gordon; George Croughly	Queen's Bench (Masters' Office).	Clerk	— May 21.
Gordon; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 4.
*Gosse; Edmund William	British Museum	Junior Assistant	— Jan. 10.
*†Gould; Edward Blencowe	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1868, Jan. 18.
Gould; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan 1.
†Graham; Thomas James	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1867, Sept. 27.
Graham; William Ramshaw	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 19.
Grainger; Isaac	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 27.
Granger; Edward	Post Office	Postmaster (Chelmsford)	— Feb. 21.
†Grantham; Edward	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 31.
†Graves; Henry Cyril Percy	Board of Trade	Clerk	1867, Aug. 24.
†Gray; Hugh Francis Rickman.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, April 9.
Green; John George	Customs	Writer	— April 2.
Green; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Dec. 10.
Greer; James	Do.	Do.	— May 15.
†Grene; Reginald George	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 8.
†Grenside; William Christopher.	Metropolitan Police (Commissioner's Office).	Clerk	1868, Jan. 21.
*†Griffith; Charles Allix	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1867, Sept. 25.
Grimes; Herbert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, June 29.
†Grimwade; Arthur John	Customs	Clerk (Ipswich)	— Feb. 19.
Groves; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 26
Gunn; William	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Sept. 6.

H.

Hall; Andrew	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, July 16.
†Hall; John	Customs	Clerk (Newcastle)	— Aug. 29.
*†Hall; John Carey	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Nov. 9.
†Hall; Matthew Henry Bunning.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Hallett; Ernest Hughes	Exchequer of Pleas (Masters' Office).	Clerk	— July 25.
†Hamilton; Alexander	National Education Office (Ireland).	Inspector of Schools	1868, April 2.
*Hammerton; Edward Owen	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— Jan. 21.
Hammond; George Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, June 25.
*Handcock; Charles Henry	Admiralty	Writer	— Nov. 20.
*†Handcock; Charles Henry	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, Jan. 30.
Hando; Alfred	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 22.
Hanlon; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 12.
†Hann; George	Do.	Clerk (Collector's Office, Glasgow).	1867, Nov. 26.
Hannan; Cornelius	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— May 6.
Hansell; Henry Rous	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— March 19.
†Harding; James Procktor	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	— Nov. 20.
Hardy; (*Capt.*) Campbell	Convict Service	Deputy Governor (Chatham)	— Dec. 19.
Hare; Alfred Maxwell	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 17.
Hare; John William	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Nov. 26.
†Harley; Henry	Do.	Temporary Clerk (Accountant's Office, Dublin).	— Nov. 13.
†Harnett; William Vincent	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 11.
†Harper; John	Chelsea Hospital	Clerk	1867, May 16.
Harris; Clement Bettesworth	Probate Court	Do.	— March 2.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Harris; John Augustine	Customs	Writer	1868, June 8.
Harris; Owen Herbert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, March 5.
Harris; William Henry	Do.	Do.	— June 27.
Harrison; Basil William	House of Commons	Clerk in Private Bill Office	— Dec. 16.
Harrison; Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan 31.
†Harrison; William Launcelot.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1867, Aug. 5.
Harrold; Thomas	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk (Solicitor's Office).	— March 18.
†Hart; William	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Hartley; Edmund Baron	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— June 3.
Hartrick; George	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 1.
Harvey; Andrew	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Feb. 15.
Harvey; Andrew	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 20.
†Hasdell; Henry Dennis	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Hatton; George Cooper	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 17.
Hatton; William John	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Feb. 21.
Hawken; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 19.
†Haworth; William Treleaven	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, Aug. 22.
Hay; John Walker	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— May 2.
†Haydn; Thomas Matthew	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Hayes; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 22.
Hayes; Samuel	Admiralty	Writer	1867, Dec. 9.
*Hayman; Samuel	Joint Stock Companies' Registry.	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 4.
Haywood; William Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, June 18.
†Hearn; Arthur Ridley	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Hebblethwaite; Edwin	Do.	Postmaster (Walsall)	— Feb. 26.
Hedges; Charles James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 9.
Heffernan; Patrick J.	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 5.
Hendre; Francis Henry	Friendly Societies' Registry.	Temporary Clerk	1868, Jan. 1.
Hennessy; William Maunsell	Record Office (Ireland)	Junior First Class Clerk	1867, Dec. 14.
Henry; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 12.
‡Henwood; John Chambers	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	1868, Jan. 1.
Hepworth; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Nov. 28.
†Hepworth; William Dalton	Do.	Clerk (Fire Insurance Duty Department).	— Aug. 1.
Herd; William Watt	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 3.
†Herring; George	Customs	Clerk (Newcastle)	1868, Jan. 15.
Hervey; Dudley Francis Amelius.	Colonial Office	Cadet (Straits Settlements)	1867, March 12.
*Hervey; Frederic Robert James.	Patent Office	Clerk	— March 20.
Hetherington; Thomas James.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 7.
*Hewish; John	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 22.
†Hewitt; Alfred James	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Hewitt; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 25.
Hickey; John Morgan	Customs	Writer	1867, Sept. 20.
Hickling; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 22.
Higgins; Daniel O'Loughlin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Oct. 10.
Hill; Charles Thomas	Do.	Do.	1868, June 22.
*†Hill; Clement Lloyd	Foreign Office	Clerk	1867, Sept. 3.
†Hill; Robert	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, April 29.
*†Hill; William McCullough	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 10.
Hillam; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, Aug. 8.
*†Hillier; Walter Caine	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Oct. 23.
Hillman; Samuel	Registrar-General's Office.	Statistical Abstractor	— Feb. 1.
Hills; Thomas Elvin	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 18.
Hinsley; John Fennell	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 15.
†Hitchings; John Joseph	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Aug. 6.
Hoar; George	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 16.
*†Hodges; George Justus Liebig.	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— July 24.
†Hodgson; Thomas	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	— June 11.
Hogan; John	Customs	Writer	— Sept. 11.
Holbrook; Henry	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	1868, Jan. 3.
Hollier; Arthur	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— May 28.
Holmes; Edward	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 9.
Holmes; Robert William Arbuthnot.	Probate Court (Dublin).	Registrar's Clerk	1867, Oct. 24.
Holmes; Thomas Vincent	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Nov. 29.
Honey-Atkinson; Percy	Customs	Writer	— Jan. 10.
Hood; Andrew John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 13.
†Hooley; Samuel Cutler	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Hoome; John Laird	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 22.
Hopkins; Andrew	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 22.
Hopper; William Henry	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1868, Feb. 17.
Horan; Charles Joseph	Customs	Writer	1867, April 23.
Horgan; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 6.
Horne; John	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Aug. 15.
†Hoskins; William	Convict Service	Third-class Schoolmaster	1868, April 23.
*†Hoste; George Henry	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Jan. 27.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*Hough; Edwin	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, March 15.
*Houghton; Luther	Admiralty	Writer	— Nov. 23.
†Howard; Cecil	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Howard; Charles Lionel	Colonial Convict Service.	Clerk (Western Australia)	— April 1.
Hoyland; Edward Algernon	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 29.
Hudson; Richard Jones	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 12.
Hughes; Edward Lake	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 21.
Hughes; Walter Tatham	Chelsea Hospital	Clerk	— March 21.
Humphreys; William Henry	Poor Law Board	Copyist	— Aug. 10.
Hunter; George Rigg	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 27.
Hunter; Henry William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 29.
Hunter; John Chaine	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 7.
Hunter; William	Do.	Do.	1868, Feb. 15.
†Hurford; Sydney William	Customs	Clerk (Cardiff)	1867, June 25.
†Hurt; George Edward	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Oct. 28.
Hutchins; Harry Gideon	War Office	Registry Clerk	— Sept. 11.
Hutson; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 18.
I.			
Irvine; Duncan Robertson	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1868, April 17.
†Irvine; William	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 14.
†Irwin; William George	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Assistant	1867, May 24.
*†Isaacs; Charles Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— April 30.
†Isaacson; Robert Fraser	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 29.
†Isaacson; Robert Fraser	Do.	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Department).	— Oct. 11.
†Isdell; David	Customs	Clerk (Belfast)	— May 28.
Izzo; Gaetano	Post Office	Provincial Clerk (Malta)	1868, March 17.
J.			
Jack; Robert Logan	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Aug. 15.
Jackman; John Burdwood	Admiralty	Third-class Computer in Nautical Almanac Office.	— Jan. 16.
Jackson; Francis Arthur	War Office	Registry Clerk	— Jan. 7.
Jackson; John Vivian	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 11.
Jackson; Martha	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 23.
†Jackson; William Harry Chaplehow.	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Jacobs; Robert Haddon	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 5.
†Jacobs; William Heaton	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Oct. 23.
James; John Richard	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 25.
†James; Robert George Gordon.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Jaques; Ralph Dennis	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— April 30.
Jay; Macdonald Henry	Admiralty	Writer	— Dec. 17.
Jelley; Frederick John	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	1868, May 5.
Jenkins; Thomas	Fisheries Board (Scotland).	Fishery Officer	1867, Nov. 11.
Jenner; Henry Augustus	Probate Court	Clerk	— Feb. 7.
Jennings; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 20.
Johnson; Francis James Needham.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, May 12.
†Johnson; Frederick Charles	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 31.
Johnson; John Thomas	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 17.
†Johnston; Arthur	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 11.
†Johnston; Francis Henry	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 14.
*Johnston; William Henry	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1867, Dec. 23.
†Jones; Albert Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1868, Feb. 22.
†Jones; Frederick	Customs	Clerk (Cardiff)	1867, June 26.
†Jones; Frederick Johnson	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
Jones; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 16.
Jones; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 21.
Jones; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 28.
Jones; William Robert	Do.	Do.	1867, May 24.
Jordison; Elizabeth Emily	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 17.
†Joseph; Cecil Sidney	Convict Service	Clerk in Director's Office	— Oct. 15.
Judd; John Wesley	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Aug. 6.
Jupp; Sarah Ann	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 13.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
K.			
‡Kearns; Samuel	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	1868, Jan. 24.
Keenan; Richard Lee	Royal Parks and Gardens.	Second Assistant in Kew Herbarium.	— Feb. 7.
†Keily; Herbert John Lewis	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Temporary Clerk	— April 20.
Keily; John	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk (Registry of Licences).	1867, March 1.
Kelly; John	Registrar-General's Office. (Ireland).	Temporary Clerk	— Aug. 29.
†Kelson; Edward James	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1868, May 19.
Kemm; George	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Sept. 18.
†Kempe; John Arrow	Treasury	Clerk	— Aug. 10.
†Kendle; John Henry	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 27.
Kendrew; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 16.
†Kennedy; Milford Sutherland.	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— March 26.
Kennett; John	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Nov. 26.
†Kenney; James Guillaume	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 11.
†Kent; George Green	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 31.
†Kerr; Robert James	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	1867, April 15.
Kettle; Joseph Augustus	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	— July 25.
Killick; Caleb	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 7.
†Kilvert; Edward Newton	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1867, Oct. 24.
†Kilvington; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Leith)	1868, June 5.
†King; Francis Wingfield	Do.	Clerk (Newry)	1867, Nov. 28.
†King; Herbert Charles	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	1868, May 27.
King; Thomas	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— May 25.
†Kirby; Alfred Francis Philip.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Kirkby; Charles James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 27.
Kirker; William	Customs	Writer	1867, Aug. 31.
*Knatchbull; Wyndham	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	— Dec. 13.
Knollys; Frederick Robert	House of Commons	Clerk in Committee Office	— Dec. 16.
Knowles; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 29.
L.			
†La Croix; Frederick Bradfield.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
†Laing; John	Do.	Temporary Clerk (Edinburgh).	— April 23.
Lake; William James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 18.
†Lambe; Roger	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Lambert; Stubbs	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 29.
†Lane; Charles John Sidney	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Lane; Charles John Sidney	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Clerk	— Nov. 28.
†Lane; Henry Tydd	Petty Sessions Clerks' Registry (Ireland).	Clerk	— April 10.
†Lang; Charles Augustus	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Lang; Charles Dowson	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— July 18.
*†Langley; Henry Fitzroy James.	Foreign Office	Clerk	— Feb. 11.
Lannin; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, June 27.
Laslett; Henry James	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1867, June 3.
La Touche; John James Digges.	Record Office (Ireland)	Assistant Deputy Keeper	— Dec. 14.
Laurence; Edward Hayes	Colonial Convict Service.	Clerk in Governor's Office (Western Australia).	1868, Jan. 22.
Law; Leonard	Customs	Writer	1867, April 3.
†Lawler; John Elliot Cairnes	Constabulary (Ireland)	Clerk (Inspector-General's Office).	— Sept. 3.
Lawrenson; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 20.
Lawson; James	Customs	Writer	— March 25.
†Leach; James	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Leaman; Andrew	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 12.
Lebour; George Alexander Louis.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Aug. 5.
Lee; Henry Albert	Admiralty Court (Ireland).	Clerk to Marshal	1868, Feb. 18.
Leech; Benjamin Robert Moody.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Jan. 10.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Leech; Thomas Darby	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, June 19.
†Leeson; Leonard	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Extra Clerk	1868, Feb. 22.
†Lefroy; Anthony William Hamon.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 20.
†Lefroy; Thomas Charles Perceval.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1868, Jan. 24.
†Leggett; Frederick Octavius	Adjutant-General's Office.	Supplementary Clerk	— April 27.
Leonard; Hugh	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Aug. 7.
Leonard; William Benjamin	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 6.
Lepts; Louis Charles	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, April 3.
Lewis; Charles	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— March 9.
Ley; Wiliam Henry	House of Commons	Supernumerary Clerk in Journal Office.	— Feb. 10.
Lightfoot; George Herbert	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Nov. 27.
Lilburn; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 28.
Lillywhite; John	Admiralty	Clerk of Works	— Feb. 13.
†Lindsay; William	India Office	Clerk (Director-General of Stores Department).	1867, Feb. 19.
†Lindsey; Thomas	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 17.
Linfoot; Robert	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, June 4.
*†Linford; Herbert Wadeson	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Little; James	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	1868, Feb. 22.
Littlejohn; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, March 16.
Livock; Henry Rising	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 31.
Llewelyn; Robert Baxter	Colonial Office	Supernumerary Copying Clerk.	1868, May 21.
†Lloyd; John Michael	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
†Lloyd; Leonard Sheffield	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1868, June 5.
†Lloyd; Owed Tudor	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, April 5.
Lochée; Alfred Henry	Colonial Convict Service.	Clerk (Western Australia)	1868, Jan. 22.
Lockley; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 24.
Lofts; Jacob Cooke	Customs	Writer	— June 29.
Logan; James	Do.	Do.	1867, March 11.
*†Long; James Duncan	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Lopdell; John	Record Office (Ireland)	Second class Clerk	— Dec. 14.
*†Love; Robert Hamilton	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	— Jan. 3.
†Loveday; Edward Archibald.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Lowe; Alfred	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 4.
Lucas; Joseph	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Jan. 17.
Lucas; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 3.
†Ludlam; George	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Clerk	— Dec. 30.
†Luff; William Weakford	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	— Nov. 4.
Luke; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 5.
†Lupton; William Haselwood.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Lush; Charles	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Feb. 28.
Lush; William James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, May 28.
Lusty; Anthony Thomas	Do.	Do.	— May 23.
Lynch; William Henry Joseph.	Landed Estates Court (Ireland).	Assistant in Record Office	— Aug. 20.
*†Lyndon; Michael	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 14.
Lynskey; Edward	Do	Provincial Clerk	1867, July 13.
M.			
†McArdle; James Taaffe	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Macarthy; Daniel	Foreign Office	Clerk in Chief Clerk's Department.	1868, May 25.
†McCallum; John Towson	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— April 2.
McCarthy; Jeremiah	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Nov. 28.
McClelland; David Campbell Ward.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 24.
McCombie; James	Board of Fisheries (Scotland).	Fishery Officer	1868, May 1.
†McConnell; Hugh Fergusson.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 14.
Macconnell; Thomas Henry	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Oct. 16.
McConnochie; Robert Williamson.	Do.	Do.	— April 18.
McCowan; Hugh	Do.	Do.	1868, June 5.
McDermott; Benjamin Kennicott Selby.	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	— April 7.
McDermott; Edward	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Jan. 22.
McDermott; Peter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 7.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†McDermott; Richard William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office, Dublin).	1867, July 30.
Macdonald; George Edward	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 26.
Macdonald; John	Do.	Do.	— July 31.
†McDonnell; Francis	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
McDonogh; Morgan John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 22.
Macdougall; Charles	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Nov. 16.
Macdougall; John	Do.	Do.	— May 8.
Mace; Edward Cousins	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 14.
†Macfarlane; Duncan	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, April 7.
McGhee; Ponsonby George	Quartermaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— March 28.
†McGhee; Thomas	Record Office (Ireland)	Do.	— March 24.
McGowan; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Dec. 14.
McGregor; John	Do.	Do.	1868, Feb. 10.
*†MacGregor; Robert	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Edinburgh).	Clerk	1867, May 28.
McHardy; Peter	Customs	Writer	— March 7.
McIntosh; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 8.
Mackay; George Alexander	Petty Sessions Clerks' Registry (Dublin).	Temporary Clerk	1868, May 16.
Mackay; John James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, Nov. 29.
Mackey; William Curson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, June 6.
†McKee; John Alexander	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Mackenzie; Henry	Customs	Writer	— Sept. 27.
Mackenzie; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 2.
McKenzie; Roderick	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 9.
†Mackie; Nathan Alexander	Customs	Clerk (Goole)	1867, April 4.
McLaren; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 10.
*McLaughlin; James Butler	Convict Service	Schoolmaster	1868, Jan. 10.
McLaurin; John	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Teacher	1867, Aug. 24.
†McLeod; Walter Thompson	Adjutant-General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk	1868, April 28.
McLoughlin; Mark	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 1.
McMahon; Richard Dermott	Do.	Do.	1867, April 6.
McNamara; Denis	Do.	Do.	— July 5.
Macrae; John	Do.	Do.	1868, June 15.
McWilliams; James	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 7.
Maddock; Benjamin	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Transcriber	— Jan. 13.
Maginn; John Joseph	State Paper Office	Clerk (Dublin)	1867, Dec. 23.
*Magowan; Hugh	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 1.
Magrath; Edwin	Admiralty	Writer	— May 14.
Mahony; Timothy Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, Nov. 16.
Mailer; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 10.
Mainprise; William Turley	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1867, March 20.
*†Maitland; William James	India Office	Clerk (Accountant-General's Department).	— July 23.
Major; Dale	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 27.
Manley; John Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, Dec. 6.
†Manuel; George	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	— March 2.
Mara; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 14.
*†Margary; Augustus Raymond.	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1867, Jan. 29.
†Marshall; George	Inland Revenue	Clerk in Chief Accountant's Department.	— May 30.
Marshall; Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 21.
Marshallsay; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 18.
Martelli; Thomas Mathias	Registry of Petty Sessions Clerks.	Clerk (Dublin)	1867, July 15.
†Martin; Richard	Customs	Clerk (Swansea)	— July 23.
†Martyn; John Waddon	Board of Trade	Clerk	— Feb. 5.
Mason; George Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 9.
†Matthews; Walpole Sant Ittley Kenrick.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, April 8.
†Maude; Charles John	Admiralty	Clerk (Whitehall)	— Dec. 18.
Maxfield; Bernard	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, June 20.
Maxwell; Robert Charles Heron	Board of Trade	Clerk	1867, March 15.
May; Henry	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Deputy Governor and Steward (General Prison, Perth).	1868, March 10.
May; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, April 2.
Maycock; John	Patent Office	Clerk	— Aug. 5.
Mayne; Edward Watson	Customs	Writer	— Oct. 16.
Mayne; William Otway	House of Commons	Junior Accountant	1868, Jan. 30.
Meaden; Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 15.
Meals; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Sept. 18.
†Measor; Edward William	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Measor; Robert Francis	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	— Nov. 18.
Meers; James Blackader	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	1868, Feb. 12.
†Megson; John Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
†Mells; Frederick James	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
Mernin; Samuel Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 6.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Messervy; Philip	Customs	Writer	1867, May 24.
Methold; Edward Vincent	Common Pleas Office	Clerk	— Oct. 4.
Michie; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 26.
*†Michôd; Charles James	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 5.
*Millard; George Grantley	Science and Art Department.	Clerk	1868, June 1.
Miller; Gordon William	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1867, April 18.
Miller; James Hine	Do.	Temporary Clerk and Draughtsman (Haslar Hospital).	— March 29.
*†Miller; Moses	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1868, April 30.
Miller; Robert Edward	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1867, May 29.
†Miller; William Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Sept. 3.
Milis; Alexander	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 25.
†Mills; Arthur Dillon Fitzgerald.	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— March 25.
Mills; Charles	Admiralty	Writer	1868, April 6.
*†Mills; James	Record Office (Ireland)	Clerk	— March 18.
Mills; James Joseph	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, July 17.
*Mills; Joseph William	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Aug. 31.
Millward; William	Customs	Writer	1868, June 15.
*†Minchin; Charles Owen	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1867, Jan. 31.
Minkley; Frederick	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 20.
Mitchell; Charles Stuart	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 23.
Mitchell; Robert	Do.	Do.	1868, March 17.
Mitchell; William John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Dec. 16.
†Mitford; Robert Sidney	Home Office	Clerk	1868, Feb. 19.
Molineux; Thomas Richard Williams.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, July 18.
†Moloney; Michael	Record Office (Ireland)	Clerk	1868, March 24.
*†Molyneux; Henry Philip	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	1867, Aug. 20.
†Montgomery; Henry Bevan Slator.	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Assistant	— Jan. 9.
Moore; James Craig	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 5.
Moore; James John	Admiralty Court (Ireland).	Chief Clerk	1868, Feb. 25.
Moore; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, June 24.
†Moore; Ponsonby William	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1868, May 13.
Moore; Thomas Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 27.
†Moore; William Colles	Lunatic Asylums (Ireland), Office of Inspector of.	Clerk	— March 9.
†Mordaunt; William Frederick.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
†Morgan; Albert Charles Frederick.	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
Morgan; Edward James	Customs	Writer	— June 18.
†Morgan; Ernest Kennedy Buckley.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Morgan; Thomas	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 29.
†Morgan; Thomas Robert	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Morgan; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 20.
*†Morgan; William Christmas.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 31.
Morris; George	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1867, Oct. 4.
*†Morris; George Philip	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Morris; Theodore Watkins	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
Morrow; Whittaker Montgomery.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 13.
Morton; Edward	Do.	Do.	— April 15.
Moss; Otho Austin	Poor Law Board	Copyist	1867, Aug. 5.
Mostyn; Thomas Pyers	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, March 24.
†Moule; Henry Joseph	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Muir; Richard	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— July 18.
Mullin; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 2.
Munday; George Powell	Do.	Do.	1867, June 27.
Murgatroyd; Luke	Do.	Do.	— June 17.
*Murray; Alexander Stuart	British Museum	Assistant	— Feb. 12.
Murray; Evan Sutherland	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Jan. 24.

N.

†Naish; Redmund Peter	National Education Office (Ireland).	Clerk	1868, Jan. 30.
†Nankivell; John Howard	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1867, Oct. 28.
†Napier; Walter Edward	Board of Trade	Clerk	1868, Jan. 24.
Nash; Charles Edward Stevens.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1867, June 24.
*†Nathan; Walter Arthur	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	— Jan. 21.
*Nathan; Walter Arthur	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1868, Jan. 7.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Neale; Henry St. John	Foreign Office	Temporary Clerk (Librarian's Department).	1868, April 8.
Nesbit; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, May 13.
†Nevins; James West	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 5.
*†Nevins; Reginald Theophilus Graham.	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
New; William Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 17.
Newby; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Feb. 21.
Newlyn; Robert Walter	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Nov. 26.
Newman; Theodore John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 3.
*†Newport; Henry Richard	Board of Trade	Clerk	— March 7.
†Nicholls; William	National Education Office (Ireland).	Inspector of Schools	— June 7.
Nicholson; Isaac	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 20.
Nicholson; Samuel Thompson.	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Nov. 8.
†Nicol; George Thomson	Do.	Probationary Sorting Clerk, Edinburgh.	— Nov. 8.
Noble; John George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 5.
Nolan; Joseph	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Aug. 5.
Noonan; John Benjamin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 4.
Noot; (*Major*) Francis Harry	Convict Service	Deputy Governor (Portsmouth).	1867, May 29.
†Nops; Walter	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
Norfolk; Charles	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Aug. 31.
*†Norman; Arthur William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Oct. 31.
*Norman; Edward James	Quartermaster-General's Office.	Clerk	1868, March 30.
†North; Hickman Joseph	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 14.
†Northcote; Henry Stafford	Foreign Office	Clerk	— March 18.
†Nutt; Whaley Bouchier	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 31.

O.

Oakes; Montague Nevill	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	1867, April 16.
Oakes; Walter	Customs	Writer	— Sept. 18.
†O'Brien; John	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 15.
O'Callaghan; George Loftus	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Aug. 27.
†O'Connor; Ignatius Jeremiah.	Chelsea Hospital	Clerk	— May 14.
O'Donnell; Bryan	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 22.
†O'Donoghue; James	Customs	Clerk (Waterford)	— Oct. 18.
*†O'Driscoll; John	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Oct. 25.
*†O'Dwyer; James Jerome	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes (Ireland).	— July 9.
O'Hara; Patrick Joseph	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 30.
Oldfield; Francis	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, May 27.
Oliver; John Henry	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— May 4.
O'Neill; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 30.
†Orr; James Stewart	Home Office	Clerk	1868, Feb. 19.
†Orr; Robert Stafford	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1867, Sept. 27.
†Orwin; Arthur Wigelsworth	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Osborn; Edward Haydon	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, June 18.
Osborne; Robert George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 19.
Ovenden; Francis Edwin	Admiralty	Writer	— March 5.
Overend; John Overend	Record Office (Ireland)	Second Class Clerk	1867, Dec. 14.
Owens; Louis Octave	Inspector-General of Prisons' Office (Ireland).	Junior Clerk	— April 8.

P.

†Paddon; William John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Page; John William	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 11.
Paget; Berkeley	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	— Dec. 21.
Palmer; James William	Poor Law Board	Copyist	— Aug. 8.
†Papworth; Harry James	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	— April 23.
†Parsons; Alfred William	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Parsons; Charles Thomas	Do.	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	— Oct. 11.
Partridge: Charles Bye	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 11.
†Paterson; Arthur William	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Paterson; Frederick	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
Paton; James	Science and Art Department.	Clerk in Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.	— Feb. 27.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Pattinson; Angus Shaw	Record Office	Clerk	1867, Nov. 30.
Payne; Joseph William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 7.
†Payne; William Hugh	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Peacock; Isaac	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 27.
Pearce; Charles Gilbert Pleydell.	Do.	Do.	— June 26.
†Pearce; Thomas Elliott	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— June 3.
†Pearse; Norman	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Pearson; Arthur Ashley	Colonial Office	Clerk	— July 2.
Pearson; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 14.
Pearson; James Molesworth	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 24.
Peel; Robert	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Clerk	1867, Feb. 6.
*Pelham; John Frank	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	— March 2.
Pelly; Cornelius	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Auditor of Union Accounts	1868, Feb. 7.
†Pemberton; Augustus Clarke	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Sept. 3.
†Pemberton; Wriothesley Russell Henry.	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 31.
†Penkivil; Arthur George Burr.	Reformatories, Office of Inspector of.	Clerk	— June 24.
Pennefather; Alfred Richard	Home Office	Accountant	— March 24.
Penning; William Henry	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, July 30.
†Penny; Samuel John	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	— Jan. 14.
†Perring; Robert John	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Petrie; James	Customs	Clerk (Middlesborough)	— July 31.
†Phepoe; Henry William	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 17.
Pheysey; Alfred William	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, Feb. 22.
†Philipps; Herbert Rees	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	— Oct. 11.
Phillips; William George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 20.
Pickering; Hugh	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 26.
*Pike; Francis Crawford	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— March 4.
†Pitcairn; James Edward	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1868, Feb. 15.
†Pitcher; Julius Etheldred	Do.	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	— Feb. 25.
†Pithie; Michael	Do.	Clerk (Controller-General's Office, Edinburgh).	1867, Oct. 18.
Pitts; George	Customs	Writer	— Jan. 18.
Platt; Hans	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 13.
Pole; Henry Lionel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, Oct. 4.
Ponsford; John	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— Dec. 28.
†Ponsonby; John Henry	Privy Council Office	Clerk	— June 17.
*†Pontet; Claude Hale	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Poole; Llewelyn Panton	Customs	Writer	1868, June 8.
Pope; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 31.
†Porter; Edward Endymion	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1867, Aug. 9.
†Posnett; Robert George Macaulay.	Petty Sessions Clerks' Registry.	Clerk	— April 4.
†Pott; John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Poulton; Francis William	Customs	Writer	— Sept. 27.
*†Powell; Augustus Ffolliott	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Oct. 24.
†Powell; Henry Gay	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Powell; William Walter Richmond.	Do.	Do.	— April 8.
†Prall; Cedric	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Prall; Henry Elliott	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Pratt; Charles Alfred	Customs	Clerk (Manchester)	— Jan. 29.
†Price; Herbert	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Aug. 3.
Price; Richard	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 15.
*†Price; Thomas Edward	Board of Trade	Clerk	1867, Feb. 7.
†Price; William Holroyd	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Feb. 16.
Pringle; Walter Louis	Privy Council Office	Junior Clerk	— April 4.
Pringuer; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 20.
Prior; John	Do.	Postmaster (Ipswich)	— Feb. 21.
Purdy; William Frederick	Poor Law Board	Extra Clerk	— Aug. 6.
Q.			
†Quartermaine; Harry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Department).	1868, Jan. 9.
†Quennell; John	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	— Jan. 20.
†Quin; Francis	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	1867, Nov. 29.
†Quin; John James	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— July 20.
Quirke; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 9

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
R.			
*Radmore; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 1.
Rae; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 9.
Ralph; Henry Harrison	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Feb. 27.
†Ramsay; John Milburn	Customs	Clerk (Carlisle)	1867, Feb. 22.
Ray; William Henry	Council of Military Education.	Second-class Clerk	— Feb. 12.
†Read; Louis Charles	Customs	Clerk (Penzance)	— Jan. 5.
Reading; Edwin	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— July 23.
Redworth; Ebenezer	Customs	Writer	— Jan. 11.
Regnaud; Henry Frederick	Admiralty	Writer (Malta)	— March 20.
†Reid; James	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	1868, April 2.
Reid; Robert	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, July 19.
Renwick; Jane Elizabeth Doyne Vicars	Convict Service	Deputy Superintendent (Brixton Prison).	1868, June 10.
Reyner; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Feb. 13.
†Rhodes; Edward John	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1868, May 13.
Rhodes; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 9.
*†Rhodes; John Frederic	Convict Service	Temporary Clerk (Woking Prison).	1867, April 4.
*†Rice; Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	1868, March 18.
Richards; George	Customs	Writer	1867, Feb. 5.
Richards; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 27.
Richards; Oliver William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Aug. 31.
†Richards; Walter John	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	— Nov. 21.
†Richardson; Ernest George	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Richardson; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 21.
Richardson; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 25.
Richmond; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— June 17.
Riggott; Edwin	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 31.
†Rishworth; Walter Watts	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Roberts; Frederick Walter	India Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	— July 26.
Roberts; James Harold	Office of Woods	Clerk to Deputy Surveyor of New Forest.	— Nov. 4.
†Roberts; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1868, June 11.
Roberts; William	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— April 7.
Robertson; John Stewart	Do.	Do.	1867, Oct. 4.
Robinson; William	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 28.
†Robinson; William Eyre Tooke.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 19.
Robson; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Nov. 7.
*†Roe; William James	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Rogers; Charles Thomas	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 11.
Rogers; Patrick Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 21.
Rogers; William	Do.	Do.	— June 16.
†Rolfe; Robert Andrew	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, June 3.
Romer; Arthur	Foreign Office	Temporary Clerk (Librarian's Department).	1868, April 15.
Roper; Alfred Haymes	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 6.
Roper; Henry Basil	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, Sept. 11.
*†Rose; Frederick William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Oct. 24.
Rose; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 8.
Ross; William Henry Thomas Tanner.	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 26.
Roughton; Robert Hawker	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk (Trincomalee).	1868, Feb. 3.
Routh; Leonce Havilland Isham.	War Office	Commissariat Clerk	1867, Nov. 20.
†Rowan; William Terence	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	1868, May 22.
Rowe; George Frederick Alexander.	Customs	Writer	1867, Feb. 21.
†Roy; William France	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office, Dublin).	1868, March 17.
Ruegg; Edward William	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1867, March 16.
†Rushton; William Samuel	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Russell; Robert	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— July 31.
Russwurm; Sumner Charles Abbot.	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— June 3.
*†Rutherford; David	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Aug. 6.
†Rutley; Frank	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— May 4.
Rutley; Frank	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Aug. 6.
Ryan; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 2.
†Ryan; Michael	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— Nov. 18.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
S.			
*†Sadler; Frederick Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
†Sadler; John	Chelsea Hospital	Temporary Clerk	1868, March 5.
Sadler; John	Do.	Clerk	— May 21.
St. John; Charles Louis	Consular Service	Vice-Consul (Christiania)	— Feb. 26.
†Sala; Edward Wilkes	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 7.
Sale; John Edward	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	— Jan. 28.
†Salisbury; Francis	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
†Salt; Thomas Philip	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
*Samson; Arthur Burrell	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	1867, Dec. 18.
Sanders; William Coombe	British Museum	Junior Assistant	1868, April 28.
†Sanderson; Edwin Alfred	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1867, Sept. 27.
†Sanderson; Robert John	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 31.
*†Sanger; William Edward	Duchy of Lancaster	Clerk	1867, Sept. 20.
†Saul; Frank Joseph John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 31.
*Saumarez; (*Hon.*) James St. Vincent.	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	1867, April 8.
Saurin; William Granville	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1867, Dec. 21.
Sawyer; John Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 31.
Sceales; Andrew Downing	War Office	Clerk (Chief Auditor's Department).	1868, Jan 28.
Scholes; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Oct. 10.
†Scott; Benjamin Charles George.	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Jan. 30.
*†Seager; Osmund	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, June 18.
Searl; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 18.
Sears; Francis	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Sept. 20.
Segrave [*Capt.*] William Francis.	Consular Service	Consular Officer (French Territory).	— Nov. 14.
†Selby; Walford Daking	Record Office	Clerk	— June 14.
*†Seton; Bertram William	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Office).	— May 7.
†Seton; Bertram William	Board of Trade	Clerk	1868, Feb. 7.
Sexton; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Dec. 2.
†Seymour; Horace Alfred Damer.	Treasury	Clerk	— Oct. 15.
Shackle; Edward	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— June 24.
†Sharland; Richard May	Seamen's Registry Office	Do.	— March 12.
Sheldrick; Joseph Albert	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, May 4.
Shelswell; John	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— April 6.
Shepherd; Thomas George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 10.
†Shilleto; Edward Richard	Metropolitan Police (Commissioners' Office).	Clerk	1867, April 15.
Shillington; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 12.
Shore; William Carpenter	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Temporary Clerk	— June 3.
Shuttleworth; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 20.
†Sievwright; James Dickson	Customs	Clerk (Dundee)	— Nov. 7.
†Silvester; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Aug. 2.
†Simpson; James Herbert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 11.
Simpson; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Feb. 5.
Sinden; Frederick John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, May 4.
Skae; Harriman Malcolm	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, July 31.
*†Skene; Felix James Henry	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Edinburgh).	Clerk	1868, Feb. 19.
*Skinner; George Edward	Treasury	Supplementary Audit Clerk	— April 8.
†Slattery; James	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 14.
Sloan; Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 18.
Smale; James Edward	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Account-ant General's Office).	1867, Dec. 13.
Smale; Silas James	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 28.
Small; Robert	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1868, May 1.
*Smeeton; Samuel Page	Colonial Office	Supernumerary Copying Clerk	1867, May 27.
*†Smith; Arthur Hippisley	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Jan. 21.
†Smith; Bernard	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 17.
Smith; Edgar Albert	British Museum	Junior Assistant	1867, July 18.
Smith; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Aug. 13.
Smith; James Alexander Waddel.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 19.
Smith; James Howker	Do.	Do.	— May 13.
Smith; Joseph	Do.	Do.	1868, Feb. 21.
Smith; Reginald Masters	Queen's Bench (Masters' Office).	Clerk	— Jan. 16.
†Smith; Robert Henderson	Registrar-General's Office (Scotland).	Indexer	— Feb. 7.
†Smith; Seymour Haughton	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 14.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Smith; Talbot Samuel	Customs	Writer	1867, July 5.
Smith; Thomas Reece	Do.	Do.	— May 11.
Smith; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 18.
*†Smyth; Arthur Weatherley	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Oct. 28.
†Snow; Robert Augustus	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Sept. 3.
Solomon; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 22.
†Somerville; Charles Edward	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Southern; George William	Home Office	Inspector of Mines	— Jan. 26.
Sparkman; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, March 13.
Speak; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 13.
Speak; Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 24.
Spedding; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, May 31.
Spence; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 28.
Spencer; John Milsted	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, June 7.
Spratt; Arthur	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— June 24.
*†Stableforth; Charles Barton	Office of Woods	Supplementary Clerk	— April 1.
*†Stainforth; Richard Terrick	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	— Sept. 11.
Stalker; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 17.
Stanley; George William	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 11.
†Stapleton; William Ringland	National Education Office (Ireland).	Inspector of Schools	— Feb. 9.
Staunton; John	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Transcriber	1868, Jan. 15.
†Stephens; Augustus Ashben	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— April 25.
Stephens; Francis	Customs	Writer	1867, Aug. 20.
†Stephens; John Wills	Do.	Clerk (Bristol)	— Feb. 7.
Stevens; James Ebenezer	Admiralty	Writer	1868, March 17.
Stevenson; Thomas	Convict Service	Schoolmaster (Pentonville)	— March 2.
Steventon; Charles	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— April 15.
Stewart; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, May 23.
Stewart; John	Do.	Do.	1868, Jan. 6.
†Stoker; Abraham	Petty Sessions Clerks' Registry (Ireland).	Clerk	1867, April 6.
Stone; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 5.
Stonhouse; Gilbert Heathcote.	Quartermaster-General's Office.	Clerk	1868, March 25.
*†Stoodley; Edwin Edward	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	— March 16.
†Strafford; Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Strand; John	Customs	Writer	— July 20.
Strangways; Charles Edward Fox.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— July 30.
†Stretton; Henry Cope	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Striedinger; Otto	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, May 8.
Stroud; Alfred William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 17.
†Sturdee; Edwin James	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Suddaby; Thomas	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, March 18.
Sutherland; Kenneth Thomas	Admiralty	Writer	1867, Dec. 14.
Sutherst; Henry Jackson	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Aug. 31.
Sutton; Anthony Pierce	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 12.
†Swainson; Charles Braybrooke.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, May 11.
†Swainson; Walter Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Swan; Samuel	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Jan. 11.
†Swayne; Francis Thomas	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
†Swettenham; James Alexander.	Colonial Office	Writer (Ceylon)	1868, May 30.
Swift; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, Sept. 20.
Swindells; Henry	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 15.
*†Symes; Maurice	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Spoiled Stamps Department).	— Aug. 2.
Symon; Alexander	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 7.
Symons; Henry	Do.	Do.	1868, May 27.
Syvret; John Renouf	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 18.

T.

†Talbot; Thomas	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Assistant	1867, June 3.
Tarrant; Henry Procter	Convict Service	Clerk	1868, April 1.
*†Tate; Francis Ambrose Hardinge Giffard.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 7.
*†Tate; Francis Ambrose Hardinge Giffard.	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— May 8.
Taylor; George Herbert	Copyhold, &c. Commission.	Temporary Clerk	— June 18.
Taylor; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 24.
*†Taylor; John	Board of Trade	Clerk	— March 16.
Taylor; Matthew	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Nov. 13.
Taylor; Pringle Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 6.
†Taylor; Sam Arthur	India Office	Clerk (Director-General of Stores Department).	1867, Feb. 9.
†Taylor; Thomas	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 27.
Tennant; Thomas Pierce	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 15.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Thomas; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 7.
Thomas; Howell	Poor Law Board	Supplementary Clerk	1867, March 19.
Thomas; Humphrey	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, June 9.
Thomas; James Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Aug. 10.
Thomas; John David	Do.	Do.	1868, Feb. 12.
†Thomas; Martyn Parnall	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 31.
*†Thomas; Sidney Gilchrist	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Clerk	1867, Sept. 25.
Thompson; Charles	Customs	Writer	— May 9.
Thompson; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 15.
†Thompson; John Martin	Record Office	Clerk	1868, June 25.
†Thompson; Robert Charles	Office of Works	Do.	— March 28.
*†Thompson; Stamford Raffles.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (Receiver and Acccountant-General's Office).	1867, May 7.
*†Thompson; Stamford Raffles.	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— July 18.
*†Thompson; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Nov. 25.
Thompson; Walter	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 20.
Thomson; Lewis Charles	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— June 3.
†Thomson; Maitland Mills	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Licence Department)	1868, April 6.
†Thorn; Scott	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, June 26.
Thornhill; Henry Morley	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	— Dec. 21.
*Thorpe; Thomas	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— May 2.
Threlfall; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 22.
†Thwaites; Edward Francis Wiliams.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Tinniswood; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 24.
†Tippell; William Archer	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Todman; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 27.
*Tomlinson; Walter John Frederic.	Patent Office	Clerk	— March 26.
Tovey; George Stephen	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— May 6.
Townley; James Henry	Do.	Do.	— Oct. 30.
*Townsend; James Frederick	Court of Exchequer (Masters' Office).	Clerk	— Nov. 18.
Traill; William Acheson	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1868, April 17.
Treacy; Edward Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Sept. 25.
†Trenery; John Walter	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Treseder; Samuel Edward	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 15.
†Trewhella; Thomas	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
†Tribe; Paul Cunningham Macleod.	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
†Trimmer; Robert Douglas	Record Office	Clerk	1868, Feb. 12.
*†Trollope; Charles William Annesley.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Jan. 25.
†Trousdell; Frederick William.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Sept. 3.
†Turner; Edward Wilson	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, March 7.
Turner; Joseph Whitworth	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Feb. 26.
*†Turner; Percy Pollexfen Vere.	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— July 18.
†Turner; Robert	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	— March 11.
†Turnor; Algernon	Treasury	Clerk	— Aug. 29.
†Turvey; Isaiah	Convict Service	Clerk (Woking Prison)	1868, April 20.
†Twiss; Arthur Edward	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 29.
Tylee; John Thomas	War Office	Commissariat Clerk	1868, April 15.
Tynan, Edward	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 2.

U.

Ussher; William Augustus Edmond.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1868, April 3.

V.

*†Vaughan; Walter Filmer	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1867, March 18.
Veale; John	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 10.
Veale; William	Do.	Do.	— June 2.
Venning; Edwin William Edgcombe.	Admiralty	Writer	— March 9.
Viney; John Langford	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, April 18.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
W.			
*†Waddington; Samuel	Board of Trade	Clerk	1868, Feb. 8.
Waite; Simon	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 19.
*†Wakefield; Thomas Frederick.	Treasury	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	1867, Jan. 3.
†Wakefield; Walter	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
*†Walbaum; Adolphus Frederick William Rudolph.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, April 29.
Waldie; John	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, March 22.
Waldren; Arthur Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 2.
†Walker; Ingram Bathurst	Board of Trade	Clerk	1867, Feb. 5.
Walker; Thomas Porter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 21.
†Walker; William Higgin	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 27.
†Waller; Henry	Do.	Do.	— April 5.
†Ward; Daniel	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Clerk	1868, March 25.
†Ward; Edwin Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 31.
*†Ward; Henry Ernest	Paymaster General's Office.	Clerk	1867, Aug. 15.
Ward; James Anness	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, June 5.
Ward; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 12.
Ward; William	Customs	Writer	1867, Feb. 6.
Wardell; Frank Newby	Home Office	Inspector of Mines	1868, April 23.
Warner; Beaumont	War Office	Commissariat Clerk	1867, March 15.
*Warren; Charles Bulgin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 21.
Warren; James Liley	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, July 30.
Warren; John Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 2.
Warren; Pelham Laird	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1867, Feb. 1.
†Waterworth; William	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 11.
Watson; Alexander Hook	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— March 30.
*Watson; John McLean	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— June 24.
Watson; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 20.
Watts; Henry	Colonial Office	Supernumerary Copying Clerk.	— May 27.
Weatherston; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 18.
Webb; Charles Hamilton	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 5.
Webster; George Penrose	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 5.
†Weeks; Martin	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
Welch; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1867, Jan. 23.
†Welchman; Charles Walter Frederick.	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Sept. 3.
†Weld; William Henry	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 27.
Wells; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 23.
Wemyss; John	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Feb. 15.
†West; Arthur Ormsby	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
West; Edwin Alfred	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 8.
Westington; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, March 18.
Wetherell; Frederick Arthur	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1867, Feb. 20.
Wheeler; James Arrowsmith	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— July 3.
White; Albert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 16.
White; Alfred	Customs	Writer	1868, Feb. 19.
†White; George Edward	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
White; John Mackellar	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 11.
White; Robert Osborne	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 8.
†White; William George	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Sept. 11.
Whitehead; George	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 30.
Whitehead; Wilbraham Tollemache.	Adjutant General's Office.	Clerk	— March 30.
†Whitelocke; Bulstrode Henry.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Whitmore; William Thomas	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 22.
Whyte; Andrew	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— March 21.
†Wigg; Edward Thomas	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 27.
*†Wigner; John Murch	India Office	Clerk (Director-General of Stores Department).	— Feb. 1.
†Wigney; Albert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Wilcox; Edward	Customs	Writer	— Nov. 18.
Wilde; Charles Gilmore	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 19.
Wiley; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 6.
Wilkie; Robert	Customs	Writer	1867, March 2.
*†Wilkins; William	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 31.
Wilkinson; Berdoe Sidney Neal.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Aug. 1.
†Wilkinson; Denison Matthew	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Wilkinson; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 18.
Wilkinson; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, May 4.
*Williams; Arthur	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 4.
Williams; Cyril Faithfull	Queens' Bench (Masters' Office).	Clerk	1867, Sept. 27.
Williams; Ellen Verner	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 16.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Williams; Henry	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Clerk	1868, May 27.
†Williams; John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Williams; John Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 6.
Williams; John Samuel	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— July 11.
Williams; Lewis	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 15.
Williams; William George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, June 24.
†Willmore; Frederick Robert	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (Edinburgh).	1867, April 29.
†Wilmot; John George	Do.	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	— Oct. 15.
†Wilson; Benjamin Marshall	Constabulary (Ireland)	Clerk (Inspector-General's Office).	1868, Jan. 14.
†Wilson; George Perks	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, April 23.
Wilson; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 27.
*Wilson; Henry Bringhurst	British Museum	Junior Assistant	— Jan. 12.
Wilson; John James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 8.
Wilson; Joseph	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 4.
Wilson; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, March 12.
Wilson; Samuel Potter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 11.
*Wilson; William Wallace	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 19.
Wilton; Charles	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 16.
Wilton; Joseph	Admiralty	Writer	— May 26.
*†Winfield; Fitz	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 14.
Wollaston; George Hyde	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— April 1.
†Wolsey; William Edward	Customs	Clerk (Whitby)	1867, Nov. 7.
Wood; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 3.
Wood; John Charles	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 31.
Wood; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 17.
Woodburn; Hugh	Do.	Do.	— March 30.
Woodehouse; Henry Ernest	Colonial Office	Hong Kong Cadet	1867, Jan. 15.
*Woodgate; Arthur George Kennedy.	Foreign Office	Clerk (Chief Clerk's Department).	— Jan. 23.
†Woodgate; Musgrave	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 17.
†Woodward; Algernon Thomas.	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
Woodward; Horace Bolingbroke.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— July 30.
†Woodward; Hugh Alfred	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 12.
Wootton; Arthur Fanshawe	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1867, Jan. 17.
Woozley; David Adams	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 26.
†Wragg; Walter	Colonial Office	Writer (Ceylon)	1868, Jan. 2.
Wren; Thomas Stephen	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Jan. 10.
†Wright; Frederick Charles Buckley.	India Office	Clerk (Stores Department)	— July 11.
Wright; John Garner	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— April 17.
Wright; Joseph Godsell	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 15.
†Wylde; Everard William	Foreign Office	Clerk	1868, May 25.
*†Wylie; David	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, April 17.
Wynne; Owen Lowry	Admiralty Court (Ireland)	Assistant Clerk to Registrar	1868, Jan. 28.
†Wynter; Cecil Delap	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
*Wynter; (*Capt.*) Henry Philip Mascie.	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, Jan. 10.
*Wynter; (*Capt.*) Henry Philip Mascie.	Foreign Office	Queen's Foreign Service Messenger.	— Feb. 12.
Y.			
Yates; Charles William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Jan. 18.
†Yeld; Thomas Alleyne	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Yorke; Reginald Beauchamp	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Feb. 19.
*†Young; Robert	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.

HONORARY CERTIFICATES.

LIST of CANDIDATES who, between 1st January 1867 and 30th June 1868, obtained HONORARY ADDITIONS to their CERTIFICATES, either for EXTRA SUBJECTS voluntarily chosen or for marked proficiency in prescribed Subjects.

NOTE.—For the *prescribed* subjects in which these Candidates were examined, see Table B., *ante*, p. 14.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of competition.

‡ Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (‡) obtained appointments as the result of open competition.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Abdy; W. N. -	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Translation from German.	Very creditable.
			Translation into German.	Very creditable.
			German conversation	Very creditable.
Ackermann; A.W.	Admiralty -	Draughtsman, Director of Works Department, (Somerset House).	Translation from German.	Fair.
			German conversation-	Useful practical knowledge.
			Practical Strains on Ironwork Roofs, Girders, &c.	Creditable.
			Geometrical drawing -	Creditable.
†Andrews; C. J. -	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Translation into Latin	Creditable.
			Translation from Greek	Fair.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Trigonometry - -	Fair.
†Austen-Leigh; W.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Constitutional history	Highly creditable.
			Translation from Latin	Highly creditable.
†Bagot; E. A. J. -	Foreign Office.	Clerk (Librarian's Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Euclid - - -	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Modern history -	Fair.
†Barbor; R. C. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Comptroller of Stamps Office, Dublin).	Translation from Latin	Fair.
			Translation into Latin	Fair.
			Translation from French	Creditable.
			Translation into French	Fair.
			Translation from German.	Fair.
			Translation into German.	Fair.
			English literature -	Creditable.
			Book-keeping - -	Fair.
Barnett; H. B. -	Foreign Office.	Temporary Clerk (Librarian's Department).	English literature -	Very creditable.
			English composition -	Creditable.
†Barrington; (*Hon.*) B. E. E.	Do. - -	Clerk - -	Translation into French	Fair.
			French conversation -	Very creditable.
			Translaition into German.	Fair.
			German conversation	Creditable.
†Bartlett; H. F. -	Inland Revenue.	Do. - -	Translation from French	Creditable.
†Beckingsale; George.	Post Office -	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Geography - - -	Fair.
			English history -	Fair.
†Bennett; G. S. L.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk - -	Translation into Latin	Fair.
			Translation from Greek	Fair.
			Euclid (Books IV., V., VI., and XI.)	Fair.
			Algebra - - -	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Berry; H. F. -	Record Office (Ireland).	Clerk - -	English literature -	Fair.
Bleaymire; A. C. -	Colonial Office.	Supernumerary Copying Clerk.	Translation from French.	Fair.
			Indexing - - -	Creditable.
			Précis - - -	Fair.
†Bridge; J. C. E. -	Post Office -	Clerk (Savings Bank).	English history - -	Fair.
Burge; C. H. -	Trade, Board of.	Temporary Clerk.	Geography - -	Fair.
	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.		
Burke; G. J. -	Four Courts (Dublin).	Clerk in Common Bench Office.	Translation from French.	Fair.
			Translation into French	Fair.
†Cantrell; R. -	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Extra Clerk -	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I., IV., and VI.)	Fair.
			Plane trigonometry (including solution of triangles).	Fair.
			English history -	Fair.
†Capel; A. J. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from French.	Very creditable.
			Translation into French	Fair.
			French conversation -	Creditable.
†Carles; W. R. -	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Translation into Latin	Creditable.
			Translation from Greek	Very creditable.
			Translation into Greek	Fair.
Carmichael; C. H. E.	British Museum.	Assistant - -	Translation from Italian.	Creditable.
†Cartwright; J. J.	Record Office.	Clerk - -	Translation from German.	Very creditable.
†Clark; J. - -	Board of Trade.	Do. - -	Translation from German.	Creditable.
			German conversation	Fair.
†Colquhoun; E. H.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from Greek	Creditable.
			Translation from Latin	Creditable.
			Translation from French.	Creditable.
			English literature -	Creditable.
†Colthurst; H. B.	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk - - -	Pure Mathematics -	Creditable elementary knowledge.
Craig; R. F. - -	House of Commons.	Clerk (Private Bill Office).	Translation from Latin	Creditable.
			English literature -	Fair.
†Crane; E. H. -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation from German.	Creditable.
			German conversation	Useful practical proficiency.
Crooke; W. B. -	Admiralty -	Writer - -	Précis - - -	Fair.
†Dale; L. B. -	Post Office -	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			English composition -	Creditable.
			Translation from French.	Fair.
			French conversation -	Fair.
Davis; P. L. H. -	Admiralty -	Third Class Computer in Nautical Almanac Office.	Translation from Latin	Fair.
			Translation into Latin	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Plane trigonometry -	Fair elementary knowledge.
Deering; W. H. -	War Office -	Junior Assistant in Chemical Department.	Organic chemistry -	Very creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
De Ridder; E. A.	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	Translation from French. Geography	Fair. Fair.
Dillon; P. G.	Probate Court.	Clerk	Translation into French. French conversation	Fair. Fair.
Donoghue; F. M.	British Museum.	Junior Asssistant	Translation from French. Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Fair. Fair.
†Dyson; T. G. F.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
†Farmer; W. J.	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). English composition	Creditable. Fair.
†Feely; W. L.	Do.	Provincial Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). English composition	Very creditable. Fair.
	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). English composition	Very creditable. Fair.
*†Fitzgerald; D.	Board of Trade.	Clerk	English composition	Very creditable.
†Flaxman; A. J.	Registrar-General's Office.	Do.	Translation from French. French conversation Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair. Fair. Creditable.
Flight; W.	British Museum.	Assistant	Inorganic chemistry Processes of the laboratory.	Very satisfactory. "Competent to conduct "ordinary analytical operations."
†Foster; F.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Précis	Fair.
Foster; Thos.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation into French French conversation	Fair useful proficiency.
Fowke; F. R.	Science and Art Department.	Clerk	French conversation	Fair practical proficiency.
†Fraser; G. R. T.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	Translation from French. Translation from Latin	Creditable. Fair.
†Freeman; D	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Assistant	Translation from French.	Fair.
Gosse; E. W.	British Museum.	Junior Assistant	Geography Translation from French. English literature	Creditable. Fair. Creditable.
†Gould; E. B.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). English history	Creditable. Fair.
†Griffith; C. A.	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	Translation from Latin Translation from Greek. Translation from French. Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Fair. Fair. Fair. Creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Hall; J. C.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Translation into Latin	Creditable.
			Translation from Greek.	Creditable.
			Political economy	Fair.
			History of English literature.	Fair.
			History of Greek and Roman literature.	Fair.
Hammerton; E. O.	Board of Trade.	Temporary Clerk	Translation from French.	Fair.
†Handcock; C. H.	Admiralty	Writer	French conversation	Creditable.
	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation from German.	Creditable.
			Translation into German.	Creditable.
			German conversation	Creditable.
Hayman; S.	Joint Stock Companies' Registry.	Temporary Clerk	Précis	Fair.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			English composition	Fair.
Hervey; F. R. J.	Patent Office	Clerk	Higher arithmetic	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV).	Creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations and progressions of series).	Very creditable.
Hewish; J.	Board of Trade.	Temporary Clerk	Geography	Fair.
			History	Fair.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
†Hill; C. L.	Foreign Office.	Clerk	Translation into German.	Creditable.
			German conversation	Creditable.
†Hill; W. M.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation from Greek	Creditable.
			Translation into Greek	Creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Translation into Latin	Creditable.
†Hillier; W. C.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions, and the higher branches).	Creditable.
†Hodges; G. J. L.	Do.	Do.	Translation from German.	Fair.
†Hoste; G. H.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation from Greek	Fair.
Hough; E.	Board of Trade.	Temporary Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Précis	Fair.
Houghton; L.	Admiralty	Writer	Translation from Latin	Fair.
†Isaacs; C. E.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Translation from French.	Creditable.
			Translation from German.	Fair.
			Précis	Creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
			Use of logarithms	Fair.
Johnston; W. H.	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	Translation from Greek	Fair.
			Translation from French.	Fair.
Knatchbull; W.	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	Précis	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Langley; H. F. J.	Foreign Office.	Clerk	Translation into German.	Fair.
			German conversation	Fair.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions.)	Fair.
			English composition	Fair.
			Constitutional history	Fair.
			Translation from Latin	Creditable.
Lawrence; J. H.	Post Office	Boy Messenger	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions.)	Very creditable.
†Linford; H. W.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Translation from French. French conversation	Fair.
†Long; J. D.	Do.	Do.	English composition	Fair.
			Translation from Latin	Fair.
†Love; R. H.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	Euclid (Books I to VI.)	Creditable.
			Algebra (including arithmetical progression).	Fair.
			Plane trigonometry (including the solution of triangles).	Fair elementary knowledge.
†Lyndon; M.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
†MacGregor; R.	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancers' Office (Edinburgh).	Clerk	Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Very creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations and progressions of series).	Creditable.
McLaughlin; J. B.	Convict Service.	Schoolmaster	Most of prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
			Translation from French.	Creditable.
			Translation from Latin	Creditable.
Magowan; H.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	Geography	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
†Maitland; W. J.	India Office	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	German grammar	Creditable.
			Translation from German.	Fair.
			Translation into German.	Fair.
			German conversation	Fair.
†Margary; A. R.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Translation from Greek	Creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations and progressions of series).	Creditable.
†Michôd; C. J.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
Millard; G. G.	Science and Art Department.	Clerk	Translation from Greek	Fair.
			Translation from French.	Fair.
			Translation from German.	Fair.
†Miller; M.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
†Mills; J.	Record Office (Ireland).	Clerk	Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
Mills; J. W.	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Very creditable.
			Algebra (including binomial theorem).	Very creditable.
			Logarithms	Very creditable.
			Plane and spherical trigonometry.	Very creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Minchin; C. O.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from French.	Fair.
			English literature	Fair.
			Botany	Creditable.
			Heat	Creditable.
			Electricity	Creditable.
†Molyneux; H. P.	Do.	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	Translation from French.	Creditable.
†Morgan; W. C.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
†Morris; G. P.	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
			Geography	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
Murray; A. S.	British Museum.	Assistant	Translation into Latin	Fair.
†Nathan; W. A.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
	Do.	Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
†Nevins; R. T. G.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Geography	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
†Newport; H. R.	Board of Trade.	Clerk	English composition	Fair.
†Norman; A. W.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Algebra	Creditable.
			Euclid	Fair.
Norman; E. J.	Quartermaster-General's Office.	Clerk	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Translation from French.	Creditable.
†O'Driscoll; J.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	English language and literature.	Fair.
			Translation from Greek	Fair.
†O'Dwyer; J. J.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Précis	Fair.
Pelham; J. F.	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	Euclid	Very creditable.
			Algebra (including the binomial theorem).	Very creditable.
			Plane trigonometry (including the solution of triangles and use of logarithms).	Very creditable.
			Conic sections	Fair elementary knowledge.
Pike; F. C.	Board of Trade.	Do.	Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
†Pontet; C. H.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
			Geography	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
			English composition	Fair.
†Powell; A. F.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from French.	Fair.
			Euclid	Fair.
†Price; T. E.	Board of Trade.	Clerk	English history	Very creditable.
Radmore; T.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	Geography	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Rhodes; J. F.	Convict Service.	Temporary Clerk (Woking Prison).	Geography History of England	Creditable. Fair.
†Rice; H.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	Euclid (Books I. to VI.) Algebra (including quadratic equations.)	Fair. Fair.
†Roe; W. J.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office).	Geography English history Book-keeping by double entry.	Very creditable. Highly creditable. Creditable.
†Rose; F. W.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from French. Translation into French French conversation Translation from German. Translation into German. Précis	Creditable. Fair. Fair. Very creditable. Fair. Fair.
†Rutherford; D.	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Algebra (including the binomial theorem). Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Translation from Latin Translation from French.	Very creditable. Creditable. Creditable. Fair.
†Sadler; F. C.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions, square root, and per-centages). English composition	Creditable. Fair.
Samson; A. B.	Inland Revenue.	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). Geography	Fair. Fair.
†Sanger; W. E.	Duchy of Lancaster Office.	Clerkship	Algebra (including quadratic equations). Euclid (Books I. to VI.) English language	Fair. Creditable. Creditable.
Saumarez; (*Hon.*) J. St. V.	Diplomatic Service.	Attaché	French conversation Translation from German.	Fair. Creditable.
†Seager; O.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation from Latin Translation into Latin Translation from German. Translation into German. German conversation Translation into French French conversation Translation from Italian. Translation into Italian	Creditable. Fair. Creditable. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair.
†Seton; B. W.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Department).	Précis	Fair.
†Skene; F. J. H.	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Edinburgh).	Clerk	Constitutional history of England.	Fair.
Skinner; G. E.	Treasury	Supplementary Audit Clerk.	Book-keeping by double entry. English history Geography Translation from French.	Creditable. Fair. Fair. Fair.
Smeeton; S. P.	Colonial Office.	Supernumerary Copying Clerk.	Indexing Précis	Creditable. Creditable.
†Smith; A. H.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from French.	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Smyth; A. W.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from German.	Creditable.
			Translation into German.	Fair.
			Translation from French.	Fair.
†Stableforth; C. B.	Office of Woods.	Supplementary Clerk.	Translation into French	Fair.
			English grammar and language.	Fair.
			English literature	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
†Stainforth; R. T.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	Translation from French.	Very creditable.
			Translation into French	Very creditable.
			French conversation	Very creditable.
			Translation from German.	Fair.
			German conversation	Fair.
†Stoodley; E. E.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	Translation from French.	Creditable.
			Translation into French	Fair.
			French conversation	Fair.
†Symes; M.	Do.	Clerk (Spoiled Stamps Department).	Book-keeping	Creditable.
			Translation from French.	Fair.
			Translation into French	Fair.
			French conversation	Fair.
†Tate; F. A. H. G.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Translation from French.	Fair.
†Taylor; J.	Board of Trade.	Clerk	Translation from German.	Fair.
†Thomas; S. G.	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Clerk	Translation from Latin	Creditable.
			Translation into Latin	Fair.
			Translation from Greek	Fair.
			Translation from French.	Creditable.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Geography	Creditable.
†Thompson; S. R.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Department).	Geography	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
			Précis	Fair.
†Thompson; Thos.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Euclid (Books I.–IV. and VI.)	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Plane trigonometry as far as solution of triangles.	Fair.
			Translation from French.	Fair.
Thorpe; T.	Board of Trade.	Temporary Clerk	Geography	Fair.
			History of England	Fair.
Tomlinson; W. J. F.	Patent Office	Clerk	Translation from German.	Creditable.
			Translation into French	Fair.
			French conversation	Fair.
Townsend; J. F.	Court of Exchequer (Masters' Office).	Do.	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
Troake; E.	India Office	Messenger	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			English composition	Creditable.
†Trollope; C. W. A.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation from French.	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Turner; P. P. Y.	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office).	Translation from German.	Fair.
			Translation into German.	Fair.
†Vaughan; W. F.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from Latin	Fair.
†Waddington; S.	Board of Trade.	Clerk	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
†Wakefield; T. F.	Treasury	Clerk in Solicitor's Office.	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
			Translation from French.	Very creditable.
			Translation from Latin	Fair.
			Translation from Greek	Fair.
†Walbaum; A. F. W. R.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation into German.	Familiar acquaintance with language.
			German conversation	
†Ward; H. E.	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	Translation from French.	Fair.
Warren; C. B.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	English composition	Fair.
			Geography	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
Watson; J. M'L.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Algebra (including arithmetical and geometrical progression).	Fair.
†Wigner; J. M.	India Office	Clerk (Director-General of Stores' Department).	Algebra (including quadratic equation).	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I.–IV. and XI.)	Creditable.
Wilkins; W.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Euclid (Books I.–IV. and VI.)	Very creditable.
			Algebra (including the binomial theorem).	Very creditable.
			Plane trigonometry and logarithms.	Very creditable.
			Book keeping by double entry.	Creditable.
Williams; A.	Board of Trade.	Temporary Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
Wilson; H. B.	British Museum.	Junior Assistant	Translation from Latin	Fair.
			Translation into Latin	Fair.
			Acoustics	Fair.
			The steam engine	Fair.
			English composition	Fair.
			Translation into French	Fair.
Wilson; W. W.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	Geography	Fair.
Winfield; F.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			English composition	Fair.
Woodgate; A. G. K.	Foreign Office.	Clerk in Chief Clerk's Department.	English history	Fair.
†Wylie; D.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Use of logarithms	Creditable.
Wynter; (*Capt.*) P. H. M.	Foreign Office.	Queen's Foreign Service Messenger.	English composition	Fair.
			Précis	Creditable.
†Young; R.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
			English composition	Fair.
			Précis	Fair.

Appendix II.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

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ADMIRALTY.

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The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 10th May 1867.

Examination of dockyard apprentices and engineer students.

WITH reference to a letter from this department, dated the 29th January last, proposing a reduction of the standard of competency in the examination of candidates for dockyard apprentices to one-fifth of the total number of marks in the essential subjects, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they wish this reduction to be made in all future examinations.

Their Lordships are of opinion that some change is required in the present system of appointing candidates to vacancies for engineer studentships. Under this system a candidate may obtain in the aggregate a sufficient number of marks to entitle him to a high position on the examination list, even to the first place, but if he should fail to exhibit a "competent knowledge" of any one subject he cannot be appointed. My Lords are of opinion that this system frequently inflicts great disappointment, and they propose in future to appoint candidates to vacancies according to the aggregate number of marks which they obtain; but with the view of encouraging candidates for engineer studentships to render themselves proficient in the higher subjects, my Lords wish that a higher value should be attached to such subjects, and that the following marks should be assigned in lieu of those hitherto awarded, viz :—

French - - - - -	150
Algebra - - - - -	300
Euclid - - - - -	300

With the view also of guarding against the admission of uneducated boys to the service, my Lords consider it desirable to fix a minimum aggregate number of marks—850—which must be obtained to qualify candidates for entry as engineer students.

Their Lordships wish that these arrangements should be adopted in the forthcoming examinations.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 22nd May 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, relative to the examination of dockyard apprentices and engineer students, and in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that as the Commissioners do not grant certificates of qualification in these cases, they have no difficulty in agreeing to adopt any method of marking which may be thought desirable and will willingly give effect to their Lordships' wishes as stated in your letter.

On one point they would be glad to receive more precise information, viz., whether it is intended that in the case of engineer students no standard of competence should be insisted upon in respect of those subjects which in the examination of dockyard apprentices are regarded

as "essential," so that a candidate who obtained no marks at all in spelling or handwriting or arithmetic would be eligible for the former class of appointments, but ineligible for the latter.

I have, &c.

Examination of dockyard apprentices and engineer students.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 30th May 1867.

WITH reference to your letter of the 22d instant, on the subject of the examination of engineer students and dockyard apprentices, in which you request to be informed, "whether it is intended that in the "case of engineer students no standard of competence should be in- "sisted upon in respect of those subjects which in the examination of "dockyard apprentices, are regarded as essential so that a candidate "who obtained no marks at all in spelling or handwriting or arith- "metic would be eligible for the former class of appointments, but "ineligible for the latter," I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that candidates for dockyard apprenticeships being required to obtain one-fifth of the maximum number of marks in each of the elementary subjects to qualify them for entry, their Lordships desire that a similar elementary examination should be instituted in the case of engineer studentships.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 24th February 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant (E), relative to the examination of candidates for engineer studentships in the factories.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Commissioners will in future examinations arrange the candidates examined at the several yards in one general list in order of merit.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 10th May 1867.

THE present system of local examinations for the promotion of dockyard artificers having been found to create dissatisfaction on the part of the men, who frequently complain, though doubtless without any grounds, that the examinations are not fairly conducted, being biassed by local influences, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform them whether you are willing to undertake the management of these examinations, in connexion with the department of the Controller of the Navy. Their Lordships would suggest the following arrangements for the conduct of the examinations :—

Examinations for the promotion of dockyard artificers.

1st. The examination papers to be prepared in the department of the Civil Service Commissioners, and sent thence to the dockyards on the evening before the examination day.

2nd. An examiner of the Civil Service Commission to be present at all the annual examinations and at the most important of the occasional examinations.

3rd. The candidates' papers to be sent up to the Civil Service Commissioners, whose examiners would assign marks to the educational papers and refer the professional papers to the Admiralty officer for valuation. These papers, when valued, to be returned to the Civil

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Service Commissioners, who would ultimately report the result to the Admiralty.

5th. The marks for personal qualifications should be assigned by the superintendents of the yards at a fixed date, say one month before the examination, and the number of marks assigned should be made public by printed lists hung up in the workshops, so that every candidate may know the character which he bears in this respect before he goes up for the educational and professional examination.

6th. A book should be kept at some central office in the yard in which all the candidates for examination and promotion should inscribe their names, and if ineligible the reasons should be stated by the officers in a column left for that purpose. This book should be sent to the Controller of the Navy periodically.

Should you concur in these suggestions my Lords would be glad if you would place yourself in communication with the Controller of the Navy, through your secretary, in order to arrange the details of this new examination system.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 24th May 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant relative to the examinations for the promotion of dockyard artificers, and in reply I am to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Civil Service Commissioners will readily undertake the management of these examinations, as requested by their Lordships.

The Commissioners anticipate no difficulty in carrying out their part of the arrangements suggested in your letter. They have only to observe that if they rightly understand these arrangements any examination papers which may be required on professional subjects will be prepared in the department of the Controller of the Navy, and transmitted to this office at such times as may be convenient before each examination.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 28th May 1867.

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th instant, expressing your readiness to undertake the management of the examinations for the promotion of dockyard artificers in accordance with the views of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you that they have ordered the Controller of the Navy to place himself in communication with you, and submit detailed arrangements for conducting these examinations.

I have, &c.

E. J. Reed, Esq., for the Controller of the Navy, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Admiralty, 24th June 1867.

HAVING been directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to submit for their approval after consultation with the Civil Service Commissioners a detailed scheme for the conduct by the Commissioners of Examinations for promotion in Her Majesty's dockyards, I beg leave to enclose a draft of the arrangements that it appears

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to me desirable to make, and shall be glad if the Commissioners will be good enough to state whether they concur therein, or to suggest any modifications or additions that they may deem desirable.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

MEMORANDUM relative to the conduct of Examinations for Dockyard Promotions, by the Civil Service Commissioners.

24th June 1867.

THE enclosed printed circular, with the inapplicable parts struck out, will show the general arrangements for dockyard examinations and promotions, in addition to which arrangements will now require to be made between the Admiralty and the Civil Service Commissioners, as follows :—

Instead of paragraph 4 of the Circular, it would be well to have a date fixed for the examinations, which should be as early as practicable in December. The examination of or entry of dockyard apprentices *begins* on the first Tuesday in December; if these examinations can be limited to two days, it would be well for the annual examinations for promotion to follow on the Thursday and Friday, but the morning sitting on Friday should conclude by or before a quarter to 12, as at that time the weekly wages are paid to the whole of the yard.

The lists of the names of the candidates proposing to be examined will be checked in the Controller's office and forwarded to the Commissioners early in November.

Questions in practical subjects will be prepared in the Controller's office, and forwarded to the Commissioners, who will take charge of them, get them printed, and issue them to the candidates in common with the questions on educational subjects, which will be prepared wholly by the Commissioners.

The officer of the Civil Service Commission present in each yard to conduct the examination will take possession of the candidates' answers, and bring or send them away without reference to the local authorities of the yards, who will be entirely relieved of all responsibility for or control over the examinations.

On the arrival of the answers in London, those relating to practical subjects will be sent at once to the Controller's department for valuation; those relating to educational subjects will be valued by the Commissioners, and the results sent to the Controller, to be placed on the list along with the other results, and with the particulars as to age, servitude, character, conduct, and marks for personal qualifications which will already have been sent to the Controller by the dockyard officers.

With regard to the time by which the lists will require to be completed, they have hitherto been forwarded by the dockyards (those portions which have been done by the dockyards) about the middle or latter end of January, but this has only been accomplished by putting several sections of officers to work on them at once in each of the seven yards. As it will not be possible to employ so many persons under the new arrangement, the practical part of the valuations cannot be completed till a much later period, probably the middle of the year or later.

There will be no reason, however, why the rule hitherto in force of filling up all vacancies that occur on or after the first of January from the new lists should not still be observed, as vacancies do not occur very frequently and are usually foreseen, and it will be easy, as a general rule, for the Controller's department, and the Commissioners also if notified, to prepare such separate list by the time that it is wanted.

Vacancies for the situations marked § in the accompanying circular are filled up from a general list comprised of candidates in all the yards, and it is desirable that the Admiralty should be able at any time to deal in this way with vacancies for inspector of shipwrights: for these situations, therefore the answers of the candidates in each particular subject should be valued by one examiner or set of examiners, so that the comparison may be perfectly uniform throughout. For all the other situations it is only necessary that all the candidates of *each yard* should be separately compared.

When it becomes necessary to hold a casual examination, the Controller will communicate with the Commissioners, and will forward the list of candidates, and the same general principles will be followed as in the case of the annual examinations, except that, where the candidates belong to different yards (as they will generally be few in number), it would be preferable to bring all the candidates to London to be examined. This course has hitherto been followed to a great extent in such cases by bringing all the candidates to the Controller's office.

The precise days for such examinations should be fixed by the Commissioners, and be communicated by them to the superintendents of the several dockyards for the information of the candidates.

In addition to the situations named in the enclosed printed circular, an examination

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is occasionally required for a higher situation, viz., Assistant Master Shipwright. The scope of the educational examination for this office is as follows :

Arithmetic and mensuration ; the same as for Foreman of Shipwrights.
Algebra ; up to and including problems involving quadratic equations.
Geometry ; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th books of Euclid, with deductions therefrom.
Elementary mechanics and hydrostatics.

Copies of the questions set at the last annual examination, and also in certain casual examinations, are enclosed, in order that the Commissioners may see what has been the scope and style of the examinations hitherto.

ENCLOSURE 2.

PROMOTION of ARTIFICERS in DOCKYARDS.

Admiralty.

MY LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the Admiralty have been pleased to approve of the following regulations for the promotion of artificers in the dockyards.

1. An artificer is eligible to be examined for promotion if he has been employed at his trade, as a workman in the dockyard, three years established time, exclusive of apprenticeship, and will remain eligible until he is 45 years of age. This limit may be extended to 50 years for leading men and officers. The length of service in each grade to qualify for examination for promotion to the next above it is not to be less than three years.

2. All persons who desire to be examined are to send in their names to their officers, for transmission to the superintendent, by the first of November. No persons are to be allowed to be examined whose character, conduct, practical ability, and fitness for promotion are not entirely satisfactory ; but all applicants who are approved in these respects, and who fulfil the above conditions of age and service, are to be allowed to compete ; and the grounds on which a candidate is considered ineligible are to be distinctly stated in the list of applicants submitted by the officers to the superintendents.

3. The list of candidates for any examination is not to consist of fewer than three names when there is that number eligible.

4. The annual examinations of the various descriptions of officers, artificers, &c. are to take place in each dockyard on the same day in the month of December, which day will be duly notified by the Controller of the Navy.

5. The examinations in the different yards for the promotion of artificers, &c., are to apply to the following descriptions of workmen, &c., and situations :—

Master Shipwright's Department.

Descriptions.	Situations for which examined.
*Shipwrights	Leading men.
	Draughtsmen.
	Modellers.
	Liners.
	Writers.
	Attendant converters.
	Inspectors.
	Converters.
	Foremen of the yard.§
*Caulkers	Leading men.
	Inspectors.§
	Foremen.§
*Joiners	Leading men.
	Inspectors.§
	Foremen.§
Smiths	Writers.
	Foremen.
	Masters.§
Painters	Leading men.
	Foremen.§
Millwrights	Leading men.
	Foremen.§
Workmen at block mills	Leading men.
Workmen at saw mills	Leading men.
Workmen at metal mills	Leading men.
Plumbers	Leading men.
Labourers	Leading men.

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Master Attendant's Department

Descriptions.	Situations for which examined.
Riggers	Leading men. Foremen. Masters.
Sailmakers	Leading men. Foremen.§
Ropemakers	Layers. Foremen.§ Masters.§
Spinners	Leading men. Foremen.

Storekeeper's Department.

Descriptions.	Situations for which examined.
Shipwrights	Timber reducers. Timber issuers.
Various classes	Writers for manufacturing accounts. Storehouse men.

6. Annual examinations will only be required for those descriptions of workmen, &c. marked thus.* The vacancies in the other classes being in general few, and occurring only at long intervals, the examinations for promotion in these classes will take place when necessary, as heretofore.

The subjects of examination for the before-mentioned situations are annexed.

7. The examination papers, with the marks denoting the relative values of full and correct answers to each question, will be issued to all the yards simultaneously. The number of marks will be printed in the examination papers against the questions.

8. The examinations are to be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

12. The candidate who obtains the highest numbers in educational and professional or practical subjects respectively, will have assigned to him the following numbers, according to the situation for which he competes :—

	Educational.	Professional or Practical.
Leading men Draughtsmen Attendant converters Timber reducers Timber issuers	200	600
Writers	600	600
Inspectors Measurers Converters Foremen of millwrights Foremen of caulkers Foremen of painters Foremen of smiths Foremen of riggers Foremen of sailmakers Foremen of ropemakers Foremen of spinners	240	600
Foremen of the yard Foremen of joiners Master smith Master rigger Master ropemaker	300	600

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13. The numbers for the other candidates are to be assigned in the same proportion to those obtained by them, as the highest number assigned to the highest obtained. The names of the candidates are to be placed in the order of the sum of the marks assigned for educational and professional or practical subjects. By this arrangement such a preponderance will be given to professional and practical knowledge over that which is simply educational as appears desirable, in order to determine as far as can be done by examination the relative qualifications of the several candidates for the situations in question.

14. For the purpose of making the comparison among the candidates as definite as possible, in the columns in the established printed form relative to examinations headed "Character" and "Conduct," the words "very good" or "good" are alone to be used.

16. When a vacancy occurs, the superintendent will propose to the Controller the name of the person who stands first on that list which has already received their Lordships' sanction. The Controller will submit this name for their Lordships' approval, if the promotion is in conformity with the list, or ask for explanations, if it is not.

17. Any candidates who may not have been promoted from the list during the year are to be again examined if they still desire to compete for promotion, subject to the regulations in regard to age. See paragraph 1. When any promotions or advancements are to be made for which an examination is not required, the list of persons recommended for such promotion is not to consist of fewer than three names, when there is that number of qualified candidates.

By command of their Lordships,
C. PAGET.

SUBJECTS of EXAMINATION for the before-mentioned SITUATIONS.

Designation.	Educational.	Professional.
Shipwrights: Leading men -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, vulgar fractions, decimal fractions, and duodecimals.	Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required.
Draughtsmen -	As above, with the addition of mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids.	Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required; ship drawing, laying off, and method of calculating displacements.
Writers -	The same as for draughtsmen.	Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required.
Attendant converters.	Ditto leading men -	Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the various works required. Appropriation and conversion of the different kinds of timber used in ship building.
Inspectors -	The same as for draughtsmen.	Practical construction of a wood ship in its several parts, with details of fittings and fastenings, methods adopted in building iron ships and laying off. The whole shown by sketches as required.

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Designation.	Educational.	Professional.
Shipwrights—*cont.*		
Converters -	The same as for draughtsmen.	Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the various works required. The qualities, appropriation, and conversion of the different kinds of timber used in shipbuilding; and the principles of laying off.
Foremen -	The same as for draughtsmen, with the addition of simple equations in algebra, first three books of Euclid, and deductions therefrom.	Practical construction of a wood ship in its several parts, with details of fittings and fastenings; methods adopted in building iron ships; repairs, reconversions, laying off, and calculation of displacements.
Caulkers:		
Leading men -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, and rule of three.	Various regulations, processes, and practices appertaining to their trade.
Inspectors -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, and practice.	Ditto ditto.
Foremen -	The same as for inspectors of shipwrights.	Ditto ditto.
Joiners:		
Leading men -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, and duodecimals.	Methods of performing different works in their department.
Inspectors -	The same as for leading men of shipwrights.	Methods of performing different works in their department, and descriptions, illustrated by sketches, of some of the principal articles of fitting made by joiners for ships.
Foremen -	The same as for inspectors of shipwrights.	The same as for inspectors, with description of some of the machines used for joiners' work.
Smiths:		
Writers -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, and vulgar and decimal fractions.	Smiths' work.
Foremen -	Ditto ditto -	Questions relating to smiths' work applicable to ships, and description of some of the principal fittings.
Masters -	The same as for inspectors of shipwrights.	The same as for foremen, with questions as to the quality and manufacture of iron, and the building, survey, and repair of iron ships.
Painters:		
Leading men -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, and practice.	Miscellaneous questions relating to their trade.
Foremen -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, vulgar and decimal fractions, duodecimals, and mensuration of surfaces.	

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Examinations for the promotion of dockyard artificers.

Designation.	Educational.	Professional.
Millwrights:		
Leading men	The same as for leading men of shipwrights.	Any kind of work done, or tools or machinery used, by millwrights.
Foremen	The same as for inspectors of shipwrights.	Any kind of work done, or tools or machinery used, by millwrights, and such portions of practical mechanics as are required to be known by them.
Block Mills,* Saw Mill,* Metal Mills† :		
Leading men	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, and rule of three.	*Description and use of the machinery in their department. †Nature and quality of copper and other metals on which the men are employed in the metal mills, and the methods of preparing them for use.
Plumbers' leading men.	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, and duodecimals.	Various works relating to their trade, pumps of different kinds, and hydraulics as far as may be required.
Labourers' leading men.	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.	
Riggers :		
Leading men	Ditto ditto	Rigging, strength of rope, hemp, and wire; transporting and mooring ships, masting ditto, and other matters peculiar to their business.
Foremen	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, and practice.	
Master	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, and vulgar fractions.	
Sailmakers :		
Leading men	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, and mensuration of surfaces.	Questions relating to cutting out and making sails, quality of canvas, &c. &c.
Foremen	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, vulgar fractions, and mensuration of surfaces.	
Masters	The same as above, with the addition of decimals and duodecimals.	
Ropemakers :		
Layers	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.	Appropriate questions on the manufacture of rope, with description of the machinery employed therein, strength of ropes of various kinds and sizes, quality of hemp, &c.
Foremen	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, and practice.	
Master	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, vulgar and decimal fractions, and duodecimals.	

Examinations for the promotion of dockyard artificers.

Designation.	Educational.	Professional.
Spinners:		
Leading men -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.	Questions appertaining to their employment.
Foremen -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, and practice.	
Timber reducers and Timber issuers -	The same as for draughtsmen.	The same as for leading men of shipwrights.
Writers for manufacturing accounts.	The same as for leading men of shipwrights.	The same as for leading men of the branches to which they belong.
Storehouse men -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures in common use.	
Leading men of storehouses.	Ditto, ditto, with the addition of rule of three, and practice.	
Foremen of storehouses.	Ditto, as for leading men, with the addition of vulgar and decimal fractions and duodecimals.	

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 17th June 1867.

WITH reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would wish the examinations for the promotion of artificers in the victualling yards to be conducted in the same manner as those in the dockyards, and for this purpose they have instructed the Comptroller of Victualling to place himself in communication with the Controller of the Navy and yourselves as to the detailed arrangement of these examinations.

Examinations for the promotion of artificers in victualling yards.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 22nd June 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, relative to the examinations for the promotion of artificers in the victualling yards.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in compliance with their Lordships' wish the Civil Service Commissioners will conduct these examinations in the same manner as those in the dockyards, and will be prepared to receive communications from the Controller of the Navy and the Comptroller of Victualling on the subject.

I have, &c.

The Comptroller of Victualling, Admiralty, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Admiralty, 16th August 1867.

HAVING been directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to communicate with you on the subject of the examinations

ADMIRALTY.

Examinations for the promotion of artificers in victualling yards.

for the promotion of artificers in the victualling yards, I enclose a draft of the arrangements that it appears to me desirable to make, and shall be glad if the Commissioners will be good enough to state whether they concur therein, or to suggest any modifications or additions that they may deem desirable.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

PROMOTIONS in VICTUALLING YARDS.

Admiralty.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to approve of the following regulations for promotions in victualling yards.

1. All parties are eligible to be examined for promotion who have been employed in the victualling yard three years' established time, exclusive of apprenticeship or boy's rating, and will remain eligible until 45 years of age. This limit may be extended to 50 years for masters, foremen, and leading men of trades, leading men of storehouses, and leading men of labourers.

2. Whenever a vacancy may occur, all persons who are eligible, and who desire to be examined, are to send in their names to the officer in whose department such vacancy may exist, for transmission to the superintendent, but no persons are to be allowed to be examined whose character, conduct, practical ability, and fitness for promotion are not entirely satisfactory. All applicants who are approved in these respects, and who fulfil the above conditions of age and service, are to be allowed to compete, and the grounds on which a candidate is considered ineligible are to be distinctly stated in the list of applicants submitted by the officer to the superintendent.

3. The list of candidates for any examination is not to consist of fewer than three names, when there is that number eligible.

4. The examinations for promotion are to apply to the following descriptions of workmen, &c., and situations, observing that vacancies among the several classes are to be filled up from among the men employed in the class immediately below that in which the vacancy occurs except second class storehousemen, who are to be selected from any of the mechanics or labourers of the yard.

Descriptions.	Situations.
Coopers:	
Foreman of coopers	Masters.
Coopers	Leading men and foremen.
Millers:	
Leading men of millers	Masters.
Millers	Leading men.
Bakers:	
Leading men of bakers	Masters.
Furners	Leading men.
Leading men of stores and storehousemen	Foremen of stores.
Storehousemen	Leading men of stores.
Mechanics or labourers	Storehousemen.
Labourers	Leading men of labourers.

5. The subjects for examination for the above situations are annexed.

6. Marks are to be given by the officer in whose department the vacancy exists to denote the personal qualifications of the respective candidates in superintending or controlling those under them, and these marks are to be assigned prior to the professional and educational examination.

7. The examinations for practical qualifications are to be conducted by the officers of those departments of the yard in which the vacancy occurs, and as these professional qualifications cannot be ascertained by examination papers, the examiners are to assign marks according to the practical abilities of the respective candidates.

8. The examinations for educational subjects are to be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidates for vacancies at Deptford attending in London

for that purpose on a day which will be fixed on each occasion to suit the convenience of the Commissioners.

Examinations for the promotion of artificers in victualling yards.

When vacancies occur at Gosport or Plymouth an examiner from the office of the Commissioners will if convenient attend at those places, or, at the option of the Commissioners in each case, examination papers will be prepared by them and transmitted to the captain superintendent of the yard, who will then depute a responsible person of the particular branch for which the candidates are to be examined to be present during the whole time of the examination to see that it is properly conducted, and that no candidates use books or other memoranda, or copy from their neighbours; care is to be taken that all the papers be signed, and the answers to the questions are to be transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners.

9. A list of the candidates according to the annexed form is to be prepared in the superintendent's office, and the number of marks assigned for personal and practical qualifications are to be inserted in the columns for that purpose; this list is then to be forwarded to the Comptroller of Victualling, accompanied by a letter from the superior officer of the department for which the candidates have been examined stating which of them he would particularly recommend for the appointment, with his reason for the preference.

The Comptroller of Victualling will then communicate with the Civil Service Commissioners in order that they may fix a day for the educational examination, of which due notice will be given by them to the captain superintendent, in order that the candidates may attend. The number of marks obtained by each candidate at this examination will be communicated by the Civil Service Commissioners to the Comptroller of Victualling to enable him to recommend to their Lordships the candidate most suitable in all respects for promotion.

10. For the purpose of making the comparison among the candidates as definite as possible, in the columns in the established printed form relative to examinations headed "Character" and "Conduct," the words "Very good" or "Good" are alone to be used.

11. In advancements from one class to another in the same grade not entailing an alteration of duties no examination will be required, but they are to be dealt with as directed for leading men of storehouses in Article 2 of General Instructions.

SUBJECTS of EXAMINATION for the before-mentioned Situations.

Designation.	Educational.	Professional.
Coopers:		
Masters - -	Writing, first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, vulgar and decimal fractions.	Conversion of timber and gauging of casks.
Foremen - -		
Leading men - -		
Millers:		
Masters - -	Writing, first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, and rule of three.	A knowledge of the various grains used in the service. Miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.
Leading men -		
Bakers:		
Masters - -	Do.	A knowledge of the quality of flour. Miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.
Leading men -		
Foreman of stores and leading men of storehouses.	Writing, first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice vulgar and decimal fractions.	
Storehousemen and leading men of labourers.	Writing, first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.	

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Examinations for the promotion of artificers in victualling yards.

The number of marks assigned as a maximum for the following subjects are to be as noted against the under-mentioned ratings respectively :—

RATINGS.	Subjects.		
	Personal Qualification.	Practical Qualification.	Educationa. Qualification.
Coopers:			
Masters - - - -	400	500	300
Leading men and foremen -	150	200	100
Millers:			
Masters - - - -	150	100	100
Leading men and foremen -	90	200	80
Bakers:			
Masters - - - -	150	100	100
Leading men and foremen -	90	100	80
Foremen of stores - - -	150	100	200
Leading men of stores - - -	125	100	150
Leading men of labourers - -	100	100	100
Storehousemen - - -	100	100	100

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Comptroller of Victualling, Admiralty.

SIR, 22nd August 1867.

REFERRING to your letter of the 16th instant, transmitting a draft of the arrangements proposed for the examination of candidates for promotion in the victualling yards, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they have no modifications to suggest, and that they will be prepared to conduct in the manner suggested any examinations which may be necessary.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 21st September 1867.

Examination of matrons, &c. in naval hospitals.

MY LORDS Commissioners of the Admiralty, deeming it expedient that matrons of naval hospitals and the attendants on lunatics in such hospitals should be brought within the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1859, have been informed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that it will be necessary that all such persons who have been appointed since the passing of the Act of the 19th April 1859, and all who may be appointed hereafter should possess the Civil Service certificate, under the 17th section of the Act.

The subjects in which the above persons should be examined are :

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting.
3. Arithmetic, simple addition and subtraction.

As regards the attendants, however, my Lords are of opinion that some allowance should be made with regard to their acquirements in spelling.

The limits of age for fresh entries should be from 23 to 40 years of age.

I am, &c.

Examination of matrons, &c. in naval hospitals.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 24th September 1867.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st instant, relative to the arrangements proposed to be made for the grant of certificates of qualification to matrons and attendants on lunatics in naval hospitals.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in accordance with what they understand to be the wishes of their Lordships, they will consider the subjects of examination to be—

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and spelling (in the case of attendants a very moderate proficiency in spelling to be required).
3. Arithmetic (simple addition and subtraction.)

The limits of age being 23 and 40.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 26th May 1868.

ADVERTING to Admiralty letter of the 11th February 1862, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they have had under their consideration the question of the limits of age for the appointment of messengers, as laid down in the above-mentioned letter, and they have decided to extend those limits for the future to 45.

Limits of age for messengers.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

SIR, 28th May 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, stating the wish of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the limits of age for the appointment of messenger should be extended for the future to 45.

Before giving effect to this wish, the Commissioners desire to submit for their Lordships' consideration the following observations.

According to the rules now in force, ordinary candidates are not eligible for the situation of messenger in the Admiralty after completing their 35th year, but the age of admission is extended to 45 in the case of discharged seamen and marines, and all persons who have been in the service of the Admiralty from the age of 35.

The limit of 35 years, established in accordance with their Lordships' letter of 11th February 1862, agrees with that which is in force at the majority of the public offices, in none of which, with three unimportant exceptions, does the age of admission exceed 40. On the other hand, the extension in favour of previous service is in accordance with a very general practice, and is of course free from any objection on grounds connected with the Superannuation Act.

But if candidates having no claim on account of previous public service are to be admitted up to the advanced age of 45, there appears to be some danger lest they should become incapacitated for discharging the

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Limits of age for messengers.

active duties of a messenger before they can have served long enough to earn a pension sufficient to retire upon; in which case they must either be dismissed without adequate provision for their support, or kept on to the detriment of the public interests.

On this, as well as other grounds, the Civil Service Commissioners have always entertained and expressed a strong objection to the establishment of high limits of age. But if on further consideration my Lords should still be of opinion that, in the interests of the public service, the limit of age for messengers ought to be fixed at 45, the Commissioners will waive the objection which they have thought it their duty to state, and will alter the rule in accordance with their Lordships' wishes.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 29th May 1868.

I HAVE laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 28th instant, upon the subject of the age at which messengers may be entered for service in this department, and in consideration of the circumstances stated by you, I am commanded to acquaint you that my Lords do not desire the limit to be extended beyond 40 years of age.

I am, &c.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Chelsea Hospital.

SIR, 23rd February 1867.

Limits of age for clerks.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, intimating that for reasons stated it is considered desirable to reduce to 17 the minimum limit of age for persons appointed to clerkships in the Secretary's Office of Chelsea Hospital.

In reply I am to state that the Commissioners concur with you as to the propriety under the circumstances of the proposed change, and will cause the new rule to be observed henceforth with regard to such candidates as may have to be certificated for the situation referred to.

I have, &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Downing Street, 23rd February 1867.

Examination of cadets, Straits Settlements.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to inform you that three cadetships have recently been created in the colony of the Straits Settlements, to which it is important that early appointments should be made, and to request that you will make arrangements with all convenient speed for the examination of candidates.

In this special instance, however, considering the short time which has been given for preparation, his Lordship would be glad if in lieu of the ordinary trial by competition, the candidates were tested simply

upon those subjects which form the scheme of the preliminary examination for Ceylon writerships. The limits of age should be between 18 and 25 years. Colonial Office.

* * * * *

I am, &c. Examination of cadets, Straits' Settlements.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Sir, 1st March 1867.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, notifying the nomination of three candidates as cadets in the colony of the Straits Settlements, and specifying the limits of age and subjects of examination which it is considered desirable to establish.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, that, in compliance with his Lordship's wishes, the Commissioners will examine these candidates in the subjects which form the preliminary portion of the examination for Ceylon writers, the limits of age being 18 and 25.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Sir, 15th May 1867.

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, respecting the examination of persons nominated to supernumerary copying clerkships in the Colonial Office, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will, as proposed, regard the following as the subjects of examination applicable for the future to this class of appointments (the limits of age being 18 to 30). Qualifications of copying clerks.

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Copying from dictation, with a view partly of testing correct punctuation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

I have, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE.

The Associate, Common Pleas, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, 4th November 1867. Common Pleas, Associate's Office.

An intimation has been conveyed to me on the part of the Lords of the Treasury that my office should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commissioners; I am most desirous that it should be so placed. May I beg the favour of your submitting the matter to the Commissioners in order that they may, at their convenience, prescribe the subjects for examination, and make such other regulations as they may think proper. I may perhaps venture to suggest that an examination more or less similar to that which candidates for clerkships in the Masters' office are required to pass might be considered to be proper for candidates for clerkships in my office also, the duties in the two departments being very similar. I have communicated with Mr. Pollock, the Associate of the Court of Exchequer, and am assured that he entirely concurs with me both in the desire that the Associates' offices should Qualifications of clerks.

COMMON PLEAS, ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE.

be placed under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commissioner and also as to the examination which may perhaps be thought to be appropriate.

He desires, for the convenience of the Commissioners, that this letter may be considered as a joint communication from him and myself.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Associate, Court of Common Pleas.

SIR, 5th November 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the arrangements to be made for the examination of candidates for clerkships in your office.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in accordance with your wish they will consider the subjects of examination to be the same as those prescribed for clerkships in the Masters' office, namely,

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Comparison of copies with originals.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).

They will assume, unless otherwise informed, that the limits of age prescribed for clerkships in the Masters' office, namely, 16 and 30, are applicable also to clerkships in the office of the Associate.

I am, &c.

P.S.—A similar communication will be made to Mr. Pollock.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

MY LORD, 7th October 1867.

Limits of age for cadets.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, expressing the desire of the Lord Lieutenant that candidates for cadetships in the Royal Irish Constabulary should be considered eligible provided their age on the first day of the examination does not exceed 24 years and two calendar months. And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency, that the Commissioners will in future regard such candidates as eligible.

I am, &c.

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 27th March 1867.

Qualifications of stewards.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, notifying the nomination of ——— ——— to the situation of steward and accounting clerk at Smithfield Convict Prison, and naming the subjects in which it is considered desirable that candidates should be examined.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that, in compliance with his Excellency's wishes, the

Commissioners will examine ————, and any other candidates who may hereafter be nominated to similar situations, in the subjects mentioned in your letter ; viz.,— Convict Prisons (Ireland).

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar fractions. Qualifications of stewards.
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

I am at the same time to request to be informed whether it is the wish of his Excellency that the limits of age for the situation in question should be the same as those for stewards in the English Convict Service, viz., 25 and 42.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 3rd April 1867.

REFERRING to your letter of the 27th ultimo, relative to the limit of age for stewards in the Irish Convict Service, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that it is his Excellency's wish that the same limit should be adopted as in England, viz., 25 to 42 years. Limits of age for stewards.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 7th September 1867.

REFERRING to your letter of the 4th instant, continuing the correspondence relative to the limits of age for certain situations in the Irish prisons, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with what they understand to be the wishes of the Lord Lieutenant, they will regard 23 and 44 as the limits in the case of hatchmen, warders, messengers in prisons, night watchmen, and cooks in the convict prisons as well as in the Four Courts, Marshalsea. Limits of age for warders, &c.

* * * *

I have, &c.

CONVICT SERVICE.

Convict Service.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 6th March 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, relative to the qualifications for clerkships in the office of the Directors of Convict Prisons. Qualifications of clerks in office of Directors.

And, in reply, I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with your wish, the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination for clerkships in the office of the Directors to be those mentioned in your letter, viz. :—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).

Convict Service.

3. English composition.
4. Translation from French or some other modern language.

The limits of age being 18 and 25.

I have, &c.

The Chairman, Convict Prisons, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, 45, Parliament Street, 7th May 1868.

Qualifications of gasmen.

With reference to the recent examination of candidates for the situation of gasman at Dartmoor Prison, I beg leave to recommend for approval of the Civil Service Commissioners that the limits of age may be considered the same as those fixed for engineers, &c., namely, 24 to 40 years, and that the subjects of examination may be those fixed for Class XIV., *i.e.* :—

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (simple addition and subtraction).

* * * *

I am, &c.

Customs.

CUSTOMS.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Customs.

Sir, 27th May 1867.

Limits of age for writers.

With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the limits of age prescribed for writers in the department of Her Majesty's Customs, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, in compliance with what they understand to be the wishes of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, they will regard extra clerks as eligible for appointment as writers for a period of five years beyond the ordinary maximum, provided their employment commenced when they were under 40.

* * * *

I am, &c.

Dublin Prisons.

DUBLIN CITY PRISONS.

The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 28th January 1867.

Limits of age for warders.

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, in consequence of a representation received from the Board of Superintendence of the Dublin City Prisons, his Excellency feels it necessary to fix 35 years as the maximum age for candidates for appointment as warders in the Richmond Bridewell, the gaol of the city of Dublin for male prisoners.

I am, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Ecclesiastical Commission.

The Secretary, Ecclesiastical Commission, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

10, Whitehall Place, S.W.,
9th February 1867.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 7th instant, I have, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to state that the limits of age and subjects for examination which appear to them to be desirable for messengers and porters, who may be hereafter employed in their office are as follows, viz.,— Qualifications of messengers, porters, &c.

Limits of Age.

Office keeper, 25 to 45.
Messenger and porter, 21 to 30.

Subjects of Examination.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

* * * *

I am, &c.

FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Fisheries Board (Scotland).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh.

18th November 1867.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 16th November relative to the examination of ——— on his nomination as porter to the Board of Fisheries, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that in compliance with the wish of the Board they will examine ———, and any other candidates who may hereafter be nominated in the subjects prescribed for doorkeepers in the National Gallery, viz.:— Qualifications of porters.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

And that unless informed to the contrary they will understand that the limits of age for doorkeepers in the National Gallery, viz., 21 and 40, are applicable also in the case of porters to the Board of Fisheries.

I have, &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Foreign Office.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

1st February 1868.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 25th and 31st ultimo, relative to the nomination of Mr. ———, as assistant book-keeper in the chief clerk's department of the Foreign Office. Qualifications of assistant book-keeper.

In compliance with Lord Stanley's wish, the Commissioners will

FOREIGN OFFICE.

consider the subjects of examination for this situation to be those prescribed in the case of clerks in the Paymaster-General's Office, viz. :—

Qualifications of assistant book-keeper.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Arithmetic (purchase of stock and exchange).
4. Book-keeping by double entry.
5. English composition.
6. Précis.
7. One dead or modern language.

* * * *

Limits of age for assistant book-keeper.

With regard to the limits of age, the Commissioners will be glad to be informed what superior limit Lord Stanley wishes to be substituted for 24.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Foreign Office, 4th February 1868.

* * * *

I am to request that you will inform the Civil Service Commissioners in reply that looking to the special qualifications required for the office of assistant book-keeper, Lord Stanley thinks the superior limit might be fixed at 26 years of age, but his Lordship would not wish that such limit should, on a vacancy occurring, be a bar to the appointment to that situation of any clerk in the chief clerk's department who might have passed that age, but might in other respects have proved his fitness for the appointment.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Foreign Office, 24th March 1868.

Qualifications of temporary clerks in Librarian's department.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to request that you will state to the Civil Service Commissioners that it has been deemed advisable to appoint five gentlemen to be employed in working up the arrears of the Register in the Librarian's department, a work which it is estimated will require a period of five years, and that the gentlemen to be so appointed will hold, during the period of their employment, the designation of temporary clerks in that department.

Lord Stanley considers that the fitness of these temporary clerks for this occupation should, in the first instance, be tested by an examination before the Commissioners in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Précis.
4. French translation.

And that the limits of age of the candidates for examination should be not under 17 nor exceeding 45 years. Lord Stanley proposes, further to secure the fitness of these clerks for their employment, by regarding their appointments even after they shall have obtained the certificate of the Commissioners, as probationary until it has been ascertained by the Librarian that they can properly discharge the duties assigned to them.

* * * *

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR, Foreign Office, 7th April 1868.

Qualifications of clerks in Chief Clerk's department.

WITH reference to my letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of the paper with which Mr. —— has been furnished, specifying the subjects in which he will be examined on his nomination to a clerkship in the Chief Clerk's department.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for CLERKSHIPS in the CHIEF CLERK'S DEPARTMENT of the FOREIGN OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting, accuracy of punctuation, and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions and the principles of exchange).
3. Geography (a general knowledge).
4. Book-keeping by double entry (an elementary knowledge).
5. French (translation).

Age between 18 and 24 years complete.

HOME OFFICE.

HOME OFFICE.

The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Whitehall, 17th March 1868.

Qualifications of accountant.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to inform you that it has been found necessary to attach an accountant to this department, and that he has determined that the subjects of examination shall be handwriting and orthography, arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions), and book-keeping by double entry, and that the limits of age shall be 23 and 35.

* * * *

I am, &c.

INLAND REVENUE.

INLAND REVENUE.

The Secretary, Inland Revenue, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C.,

SIR, 6th June 1867.

Qualifications of clerks in solicitor's office.

I AM directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the authority of the Lords of the Treasury has recently been obtained to a re-organization of the office of the solicitor to this department.

It will be in the remembrance of the Civil Service Commissioners that in the year 1861 the Board made an attempt to place their solicitor's office on a more satisfactory footing, and that the standard of qualifications required of a clerk on first admission was lowered, it being at the same time made a condition that no one should pass beyond a certain point in promotion without undergoing an examination in the principles of common law and equity and in conveyancing.

The Board's present solicitor represents to them that this scheme does not and cannot secure the object for which it was framed. He

INLAND REVENUE.

Qualifications of clerks in solicitor's office.

expresses his conviction that a junior clerk can scarcely, by any amount of training in the office, attain to that knowledge of legal principles which is requisite for the higher classes of the solicitor's office, and he also is of opinion that such knowledge is necessary in the lower grades.

It has therefore been determined, with the approval of the Lords of the Treasury, that for the future the salary of a junior clerk, entering the solicitor's office, shall commence at 200*l.*, which is considered a sufficient salary to secure on admission the services of legally-educated gentlemen, and it is intended that the subjects of examination shall henceforth be,

The general principles of equity, common law, and conveyancing.
The practice of the Court of Chancery and Courts of Law.
Précis writing, and Latin, instead of those heretofore prescribed.

Having regard to the professional nature of the appointment, and to the training which it will be necessary for a candidate to have had in order to pass a satisfactory examination in these subjects, the Board have recommended to the Treasury that the limit of age at the time of admission should be extended to 30.

The Board direct me to express a hope that these alterations will meet with the concurrence of the Civil Service Commissioners.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Inland Revenue.

SIR, 12th June 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, relative to the examination of candidates for the situation of clerk in the office of solicitor to the Inland Revenue.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, that in compliance with the wishes of the Board of Inland Revenue the Commissioners will regard 30 as the maximum limit of age for this situation, and will examine all candidates who may be nominated to it in the subjects specified in your letter, namely :—

The general principles of equity, common law, and conveyancing.
The practice of the Courts of Chancery and Courts of Law.
Précis-writing, and Latin.

They will assume, unless otherwise informed, that such candidates are to be tested also in the ordinary subjects, namely, orthography, handwriting, arithmetic, and English composition.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Inland Revenue.

SIR, 5th November 1867.

Age of copying clerks.

IN reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the limits of age to be prescribed for copying clerkships in the Inland Revenue Department, with special reference to the case of Mr. ——— ———, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with what they understand to be the wishes of the Board of Inland Revenue, they will in future consider that a person nominated to this department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Govern-

ment may be admitted whatever his age, provided he has served from a time at which he was within the limits of age prescribed for the situation to which it is proposed to appoint him.

INLAND REVENUE.

Age of copying clerks.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Inland Revenue.

SIR, 20th March 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant as to the case of ———.

And in reply I am to state that the Civil Service Commissioners have not hitherto understood that the exceptional rule as to age to which you refer applied to the appointment of persons nominated to the inferior offices. They will, however, in accordance with what appear to be the wishes of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. for the future regard all persons nominated to situations in their department (except assistants of Excise) as eligible, whatever their age, provided they have previously and up to the time of nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, and that they have served from a time at which they were within the limits of age.

* * * *

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Inland Revenue, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C.,

SIR, 1st May 1868.

HAVING laid before the Board of Inland Revenue your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you that they consider that the limits of age and subjects of examination established for messengers will be applicable to candidates for the situation of will-keeper or will-sorter in the Legacy Duty Office.

Qualifications of will keepers.

* * * *

I have, &c.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

LANCASTER (DUCHY OF).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary.

SIR, 7th August 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commission to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, notifying the nomination of three candidates to compete for a clerkship in the Duchy of Lancaster office, and suggesting that the examination should be held on Tuesday the 27th instant.

Age of clerks.

* * * * *

I am to add with reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter that the Commissioners will hereafter consider 17 as the inferior limit of age for the situation in question.

I am, &c.

London University.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The Registrar, London University, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

University of London, Burlington House, W.
14th May 1868.

SIR,

Open competition for supplemental clerkship.

I AM directed by the Senate of the University of London to request that the Commissioners of Civil Service will institute an open competitive examination at such time as they may deem most suitable for a supplemental clerkship to be instituted in this office on the 1st of October next. The salary attached to the office will commence at 80*l.* per annum, and will rise at the rate of 5*l.* per annum up to 200*l.* I enclose a copy of the conditions under which the Senate desire that the competitive examination shall be conducted ;

And am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Resolved :

That all candidates for the office of supplemental clerk shall be between the ages of 18 and 24 years.

That the following be the subjects of examination :—

(1). Preliminary examination :

Handwriting, bold, plain, rapid.

Orthography, perfect (but with the proviso that where two modes of spelling prevail, as honor and —our, recompense and —ce, &c., &c.; the preferences of the examiner, shall not tell against the candidate).

Reading aloud a passage of moderate difficulty,—say from Addison,— with distinct enunciation, and with intelligent, if not elocutionary, expression.

Arithmetic ; the four simple and compound rules ; lengthy exercises to test accuracy and rapidity.

The candidates who are defective in one or more of these subjects, not to be allowed to proceed further.

(2). Further or (technical) examination :

Copying with good punctuation at least two folio pages from MS. badly or imperfectly pointed, and not too legible.

Composition, practical, to the extent of a readable letter.

English language ; elements of accidence, syntax, analysis, and derivation.

Arithmetic ; vulgar and decimal fractions, calculation of averages, plain accounts.

(3). Final examination (only to be appealed to in case of equality of merit in the foregoing).

Latin or French ; or algebra to simple equations ; or Euclid, Book I. ; or modern geography ; or English history ; or the elements of some one science.

That the registrar be directed to forward the above specification to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Lord Advocate for Scotland.

LORD ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Lord Advocate for Scotland.

MY LORD,

8th March 1867.

Qualifications of messengers.

THE Civil Service Commissioners having been requested by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to put themselves in communication with your Lordship, with the view to the granting of certificates of qualification in respect of persons proposed to be appointed to the situation of messenger in your office, I am directed to transmit for your Lordship's consideration a copy of the Order in

Council under which the Commissioners act, and I am to request to be favoured with your opinion as to the proper limits of age and the subjects in which candidates should be examined. Lord Advocate for Scotland.

The enclosed document may perhaps be of service, as showing the rules established by most of the public departments. Qualifications of messengers.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Lord Advocate for Scotland.

My Lord, 14th March 1867.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant.

In compliance with your Lordship's wish they will examine any candidates who may be nominated to the office of messenger to the Lord Advocate for Scotland in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Reading.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

As regards the age at which candidates should be admitted, the Commissioners desire me to observe that in no office under Government is the maximum limit of age for messengers so high as that which your Lordship proposes to fix ; and that in their opinion great objection exists to the establishment of limits unnecessarily high, as tending to the appointment of persons likely to become incapable of efficient service before they had served long enough to obtain a pension on which they could retire.

For this and other reasons the Commissioners have always, when invited to express an opinion, recommended that the maximum age of admission should not be higher than 35, and in more than one instance where a high limit had been originally proposed it has been lowered after consideration of the grounds above stated.

Unless, therefore, there are exceptional circumstances with which the Commissioners are not acquainted connected with the Lord Advocate's office, they would submit for your Lordship's consideration whether it would not be to the advantage of the public service that a lower limit than 50 should be fixed.

I have, &c.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, 22nd March 1867.

With reference to your letter of 14th instant, I beg to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, on reconsideration, I think the limits of age for messengers in the Lord Advocate's Chambers in Edinburgh should be between 25 and 40, instead of 25 and 50 as originally recommended by me.

I have, &c.

Metropolitan Police (Receiver's Office).

METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE).

The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, Whitehall, 8th March 1867.

Limits of age for clerks.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Receiver of Police, stating the grounds upon which he considers that the limit of age within which candidates are eligible for nomination to clerkships in his office should be from 18 to 35, instead of 18 to 25 as at present; and I am to request that you will lay the same before the Civil Service Commissioners, and acquaint them that, having a regard to the peculiar nature of the duties in the Receiver's office, Mr. Walpole concurs in his recommendation, and has fixed 18 to 35 as the limits within which candidates may be admitted.

I have, &c.

Enclosure.

Sir, 4, Whitehall Place, 20th February 1867.

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State that it would be advisable to extend the limits of age within which candidates are eligible for nominations to clerkships in this office.

The limit of age at present fixed is from 18 to 25.

The establishment consists only of six clerks, whose duties are peculiar to the department, and are entirely different from those performed in other and larger offices.

About three quarters of a million of money is collected and disbursed annually by the Receiver, with the assistance of his clerks, any one of whom may at any moment after his appointment be called upon to perform the duties of a cashier, and all of whom are more or less intrusted with public moneys.

The Receiver is individually responsible for all moneys passing through his hands, and he has to find securities for a large amount; for this reason he has on all occasions been permitted to select and nominate his own clerks.

There is, however, always great difficulty in finding any one within the limits of age possessing an established character for integrity and steadiness, combined with a thorough knowledge of accounts, and to meet this difficulty it has been found necessary on three occasions to make transfers of clerks from other departments.

Under these circumstances I trust that the limit of age may be extended to 35 years, which will enable me without any increase of expense, on the occurrence of vacancies, to select practised accountants, who would be at once capable of performing any duties assigned to them, and I am convinced that, looking to the state of my establishment, and to the increasing revenue of the police, it is most advisable in the interests of the public service that this proposal should be sanctioned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. Drummond.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

Sir, 12th March 1867.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, with enclosure, and in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Civil Service Commissioners will regard 18 and 35 as the limits of age for the situation of clerk in the office of the Receiver of Police.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE).

SIR, 30th March 1867.

Age of clerks.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of Mr. Secretary Walpole, they will regard as eligible for clerkships in the office of the Receiver of Police any candidates who, being already in the public service, are under the age of 40, provided they have served continuously from a period at which they were under 35.

I have, &c.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretaries, National Education Office, Dublin.

GENTLEMEN, 8th February 1868.

All clerks to pass in book-keeping.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant.

In compliance with the wish of the Board of National Education, the Commissioners will hereafter consider book-keeping as one of the subjects prescribed in the case of all clerkships in the National Education Office.

I have, &c.

PATENT OFFICE.

PATENT OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Clerk of the Commissioners of Patents.

SIR, 5th August 1867.

Examination for clerkships.

REFERRING to your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the qualifications for clerkships in the Patent Office, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with your wish, they will hereafter consider the subjects of examination to be those mentioned in your letter, viz. :—

1. Writing and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Précis.
5. French or another modern language.

I have, &c.

The Clerk of the Commissioners of Patents to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Patent Office, 20th January 1868.

Examination of clerks for honorary certificates in languages.

THE Commissioners of Patents have commenced the publication of an Index to Foreign Scientific Periodicals, a copy of which I beg to forward for your inspection, and, if you please, acceptance.

This work is found of value in various departments of the Government, as well as in private manufacturing establishments, and is greatly approved of by the Royal and other learned Societies.

In this office there are many young gentlemen who have passed the Civil Service Examination, and who have abundance of leisure after

PATENT OFFICE.

office hours to acquire such other European languages as are not at present known amongst us.

My object in writing is to ascertain if the Civil Service Commissioners would kindly examine them in the languages about to be learned, and, where merited, grant an honorary certificate. I know of no other competent tribunal for the desired purpose, which I trust will be taken as my apology for thus troubling you.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Clerk of the Commissioners of Patents.

SIR, 27th January 1868.

IN reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commisioners to acquaint you that they will be prepared to examine, in foreign languages, any gentlemen in your office whom you may send to them for that purpose, with the view of granting an honorary certificate, to be endorsed on the certificate of qualification already issued in his favour.

I am at the same time to convey to you the thanks of the Commissioners for the copy which you were so good as to send them of the "Index to Foreign Scientific Periodicals" published by the Commissioners of Patents.

I have, &c.

POOR LAW BOARD.

POOR LAW BOARD.

Ralph C. Earle, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,

SIR, 26th February 1867.

Age of clerks.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to request that you will have the goodness to inform the Civil Service Commissioners that the Board are desirous that clerks to Poor Law inspectors should be deemed eligible to be appointed clerks on the establishment of this department, although such clerks may be above 25 years of age, provided that they have served continuously as inspectors' clerks from a time when they were under that age.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Poor Law Board, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,

SIR, 22nd July 1867.

Qualifications of extra clerks.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to request that you will have the goodness to move the Civil Service Commissioners to examine Mr. ——— ———, now employed in this office as an extra clerk, and to grant him a certificate of qualification in the event of his passing a satisfactory examination. The subjects of the examination will be those assigned to the "copyists" of the department.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Poor Law Board.

Poor Law Board.

Sir, 6th March 1868.

Age of copyists.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the limits of age for copyists.

And, in reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Poor Law Board, that the Commissioners will hereafter regard 16 as the inferior limit for the situation in question.

They will also consider the new rule applicable in the case of the candidates recently nominated.

I have, &c.

POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).

The Chief Clerk, Poor Law Commission (Ireland), to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Poor Law Commission (Ireland).

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

Sir, 27th November 1867.

Qualifications of auditors of union accounts.

The Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the Poor in Ireland desire me to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that they are about, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint an additional auditor of union accounts in Ireland, and that the following five gentlemen have been nominated to compete for the appointment.

* * * * *

The auditors of union accounts in Ireland are required by the Lords of the Treasury to devote their whole time to the public service, and their salary is 600*l.* per annum, without personal or travelling expenses.

The Commissioners think that a somewhat higher standard of examination should be used in the case of auditors than in the case of extra clerks for service in the office, and that in addition to high tests of arithmetical knowledge, orthography, and the other usual subjects for examination, some acquaintance with the provisions of the Poor Law should be required.

The limits of age which the Commissioners have adopted for the office of auditor is from 28 to 50 years.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Chief Clerk, Poor Law Commission, Ireland.

Sir, 30th November 1867.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, relative to the situation of auditor of union accounts in Ireland.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will gladly give their assistance in settling rules applicable to the situation in question.

Poor Law Commission (Ireland).

As regards the age at which candidates should be admitted, the Commissioners observe that whereas in a former communication on the same subject (Oct. 24, 1865) 25 and 45 were mentioned as desirable limits, the limits now proposed are 28 and 50. The Commissioners would have been disposed to think that the maximum age for appointments of this kind ought not to exceed 45, having regard especially to the probability that a person appointed at a more advanced age would become physically incapacitated for work before he had served long enough to earn an adequate retiring pension. But they will not press their objection on this score if the Poor Law Board are of opinion that the higher limit is to be preferred.

With regard to the subjects of examination, the Commissioners agree in thinking that somewhat greater attainments should be expected from auditors than are required from extra clerks employed in the office. Looking, however, to the age at which candidates are to be admitted, and to the peculiar nature of the duties to be performed, the the Commissioners are disposed to think that it would be sufficient if auditors were required to show a competent knowledge of two subjects, viz. (1) book-keeping by double entry, and (2) the provisions of the Irish Poor Law, in addition to the subjects prescribed in the case of extra clerks. For though in your former letter already referred to it was suggested that a knowledge of the system of administering justice in Ireland might be required, the Commissioners understand that the Board do not now think it desirable to insist on this qualification.

I have only to add that if the Board should approve of the scheme of examination here proposed, the Commissioners will be prepared to examine on the 10th proximo the candidates named in your letter.

I have, &c.

The Chief Clerk, Poor Law Commission, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
5th December 1867.

Sir,

The Commissioners, for administering the laws for relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowlege the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, relating to the proposed competitive examination by the Civil Service Commissioners for the office of auditor of union accounts in Ireland; and the Commissioners desire to state that they entirely concur in the scheme of examination proposed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

General Post Office, 1st February 1867.

Sir,

Competition for clerkships in Savings Bank.

The Postmaster-General having nominated the 117 temporary clerks whose names are included in the annexed list to compete for 82 clerkships in the Savings Bank, I request that you will be good enough to move the Civil Service Commissioners to cause the necessary steps

to be taken for their examination, and as Saturday is a day upon which the clerks can be most conveniently spared from their duties, perhaps they can arrange to examine them on that day and to commence the examination at 10 o'clock.

Competition for clerkships in Savings Banks.

If it should be inconvenient to them to have the examination of so large a number of candidates in their own office, a suitable room can be found here for the purpose.

His Grace has decided in the case of clerkships in the Savings Bank to reduce the minimum limit of age from 18 to 16.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, General Post Office, 22nd July 1867.

Revised schemes of examination, &c.

MUCH improvement having taken place of late in the scales of salary of the Post Office, and many new appointments having been created, the Postmaster-General is of opinion that it is desirable that the standard of examination of candidates for this department should be revised; and I am directed to request that you will be good enough to submit for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners the following observations.

In regard to the subjects of examination for the Secretary's office in London, in which the third is now the lowest class, his Grace wishes that candidates shall be required to pass in either Latin or Greek as a separate subject and in addition to one modern foreign language, instead of as at present in Latin (alone) as an alternative to one modern foreign language.

Thus altered the list of subjects of examination for the Secretary's office in London will be as follows, viz. :—

1. Exercises in handwriting (to which great importance is attached) and in orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin or Greek.
8. One modern foreign language.

The subjects of examination for third-class clerks in the Solicitor's office it is proposed shall remain as at present, viz. :—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. General principles of equity and common law.
5. Conveyancing.

For clerks in other metropolitan offices, in common with packet agents abroad, there is at present only one standard of examination, the subjects of which are as follows, viz. :—

1. Exercises in handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including reduction, rule of three, and practice).

This standard it is still proposed to apply in certain cases, but in others it is thought desirable to have a somewhat higher standard, which his Grace proposes to attain by the addition of vulgar and decimal fractions, English composition, and Latin, or one modern foreign

POST OFFICE.

Revised schemes of examination, &c.

language, and I subjoin a list of the appointments to which it is desired that these two standards of examination shall respectively apply :

Clerkships of the 4th class in the Solicitor's office. Clerkships in the— Mail Office. Receiver and Accountant General's office. Money order office. Savings bank. Stationary branch of the office of surveyor of travelling post offices. Writing clerkships in the circulation department. Clerkships in the office of the Metropolitan Surveyor, and Clerkships in the secretary's and accountant's offices in Edinburgh and Dublin.	1. Exercises in handwriting and orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). 3. English composition. 4. Latin or one modern foreign language.
Clerkships in the travelling branch of the office of surveyor of travelling post offices. Sorting clerkships and counter clerkships in the circulation department. Clerkships in the returned letter office. London district post offices. Sorting offices in Edinburgh and Dublin. Surveyors' stationary clerkships and packet agencies abroad.	1. Exercises in handwriting and orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including reduction, rule of three, and practice).

In all these cases, which comprise the whole major establishments of the metropolitan offices, the examination is intended to be competitive.

For the rest, in which the examination is not competitive, his Grace proposes the following subjects :—

For housekeeper at the chief office.	1. Reading, writing, and spelling. 2. Arithmetic (simple sums in the first four rules).
Housekeeper, metropolitan district.	1. Writing name. 2. Reading a few simple sentences in writing.

The limits of age for this appointment are 25 and 45.

For messengers, Boy messengers, metropolitan. Sorters. Letter carriers. Rural messengers.	1. Writing tolerably a few lines. 2. Reading manuscript. 3. Adding a few figures together.
For postmasters (in certain cases) and clerks in provincial post offices.	1. Writing from dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

For marine mail guards.	1. Reading manuscript. 2. Writing a few lines upon the subject of the business on which they will be employed, so that they may be read and comprehended.

As regards the subjects set down above for postmasters and provincial clerks, the Postmaster-General has been induced in some degree to lower the standard from the fact that, at least in the case of clerkships, much difficulty has been found in getting candidates who could pass the examination at present prescribed, and having reason to believe that persons who might have done good service to the department have been lost by that means. His Grace, therefore, is desirous that the exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography may be limited to writing from dictation on some easy and familiar subject and that the arithmetic papers may be limited to short exercises in simple and compound addition and subtraction and in simple multiplication and division.

Since May 1865 the paper set especially to test a candidate's power of adding quickly and correctly has, at the request of the Postmaster-General, been withheld from the examination of candidates competing for clerkships in the Secretary's office in London, and his Grace desires me to request that a similar exemption may be made in future in the case of candidates for all offices of the Post Office which are not offices of account. Except in the case of such offices it is a matter of indifference whether or not a clerk has the power of adding figures together quickly, so long as he is capable of adding them correctly; and the only examinations into which his Grace desires that the separate addition paper shall be introduced in future are examinations for the Receiver and Accountant General's office, the Savings Bank, and the Money Order Office in London, and the Accountants' offices in Edinburgh and Dublin. In these offices the power of adding with accuracy combined with rapidity is a desirable qualification, and the exercises designed to test it could not well be dispensed with.

Excepting clerkships in the Secretary's office in London and third-class clerkships in the Solicitor's office (for which the limits of age of candidates remain unaltered), the minimum limit of age of candidates for all appointments for which the examination is competitive has been reduced to 16, the maximum remaining unchanged.

Similarly the minimum limit of age of candidates for appointment as clerks, sorters, letter carriers, and messengers in the provinces has been reduced to 16.

The minimum limit of age for those postmasters who may be subjected to examination has been reduced from 51 to 41.

His Grace will be gratified to learn that the Civil Service Commissioners are able to concur in the views expressed in this letter, and that they will consent to be guided thereby in future in examining candidates for appointment in the Post Office.

I am to add that the practice of appointing temporary clerks in London has ceased; a practice which it is in contemplation to discontinue at no distant date in the metropolitan offices of Edinburgh and Dublin.

I am, &c.

POST OFFICE.

Revised schemes of examination, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

SIR, 30th July 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, communicating the wishes of the Postmaster-General as to the subjects of examination and limits of age to be prescribed for situations under the General Post Office, and as to the tests to be applied in certain cases; and in reply I am to request that you will state to the Duke of Montrose that the Commissioners readily concur in the views expressed in your letter, and that they will regulate future examinations in accordance with his Grace's wishes.

That there may be no risk of misconception, I am to transmit a schedule, showing in a tabular form the limits of age and subjects of examination, as, according to the interpretation of the Commissioners, they will hereafter stand, accompanying it with the following explanations.

1. As no mention is made in your letter of the limits of age for labourers, boy messengers, marine mail guards, metropolitan sorters, metropolitan letter carriers, and messengers in London, the Commissioners understand that the limits hitherto subsisting are intended to remain in force.

2. No reference being made to the extensions of the ordinary limits which have been allowed in certain cases, for previous service, &c., it is assumed that no change of practice in respect of these extensions is contemplated.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

LIMITS OF AGE.

Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
Clerks in secretary's office	18	25
Third-class clerks, solicitor's office	18	30
Other clerks in metropolitan offices	16	25
Postmasters	21	41
Metropolitan sorters and letter carriers	18	25
Messengers in London	18	35
Clerks, sorters and letter carriers in the provinces	16	25
Labourers	18	30
Boy messengers	12	18
Provincial messengers	16	35
Marine mail guards	21	35
Housekeeper at chief office	25	35
Housekeeper (metropolitan district)	25	45

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

Situation and qualifications required.

Clerks in secretary's office :—

1. Exercises in handwriting and in orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.

Revised schemes of examination, &c.

4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin or Greek.
8. One modern foreign language.

Clerks in the solicitor's office, London (third-class) :—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. General principles of equity and common law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. Clerks (fourth-class) in the solicitor's office, clerks in the mail office, receiver and accountant-general's office, money order office, savings bank, stationary branch of the office of the surveyor of travelling post offices, metropolitan surveyor's office, secretary's and accountant's office in Edinburgh and Dublin, also writing clerks in the circulation department :—

1. Exercises in handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Latin or one modern foreign language.

IV. Clerks in the travelling branch of the office of the surveyor of travelling post offices, sorting clerks and counter clerks in the circulation department, clerks in the returned letter office, in the London district post offices, in the sorting offices in Edinburgh and Dublin, surveyors stationary clerks, and packet agents abroad :—

1. Exercises in handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including reduction, rule of three, and practice).

V. Postmasters (in certain cases) and clerks in provincial post offices :—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

VI. Housekeeper at the chief office :—

1. Reading, writing, and spelling.
2. Arithmetic (simple sums in the first four rules).

VII. Housekeeper, metropolitan district :—

1. Writing name.
2. Reading a few simple sentences in writing.

VIII. Messengers and boy messengers (metropolitan), sorters, letter carriers, and rural messengers :—

1. Writing tolerably a few lines.
2. Reading manuscript.
3. Adding a few figures together.

IX. Marine mail guards :—

1. Reading manuscript.
2. Writing a few lines upon the subject of the business on which they will be employed so that they may be read and comprehended.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, General Post Office, 31st July 1867.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, on the subject of the examination of candidates for appointment in the Post Office.

The Civil Service Commissioners are quite right in assuming that on those points on which my letter of the 22nd instant is silent no alteration is intended to be made.

As regards the lists annexed to your letter, I would suggest, as I think they may possibly be printed, that precedence over all others should be given to clerks in the Secretary's office, and that to the list in which the limits of age are stated, surveyor's stationary clerks and packet agents abroad should be added, 16 and 25, and 21 and 30, being the respective limits of age.

In other respects the lists are correct.

I am, &c.

POST OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

SIR, 3rd August 1867.

Revised schemes of examination, &c.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, continuing the correspondence as to the proposed changes in the rules applicable to situations in the Post Office.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that whenever it may be necessary to print the tables referred to in your letter, the amendments which you desire shall be introduced.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 6th August 1867.

Preliminary test examination for clerkships.

WITH reference to the recent correspondence on the subject, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to state to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that in order still further to secure as far as possible good appointments to the service, his Grace is desirous that candidates should not be sent up to compete until they have shown, by a previous test examination, that they are qualified to pass in the prescribed subjects.

If the Commissioners should agree in this view, the names of candidates will be sent to you from time to time at such periods as may be convenient to you.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

SIR, 12th August 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, stating that the Postmaster-General is desirous that candidates should not be sent up to compete for situations in the Post Office until they have shown, by a previous test examination, that they are qualified to pass in the prescribed subjects.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners cordially concur in his Grace's views on this subject, and will have pleasure in carrying them into effect.

With this object I am to request that you will submit for his Grace's consideration the accompanying draft of arrangements, based in great measure on those which were adopted as regards appointments under the Treasury after a correspondence, of which a copy is enclosed.

It will be observed that in the second paragraph of the draft two alternatives have been suggested. In the matter there referred to, as in all the other details, the Commissioners are only desirous to pursue the course which may seem to the Postmaster-General most convenient.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE. POST OFFICE.

DRAFT of ARRANGEMENTS relating to PRELIMINARY TEST EXAMINATIONS for the POST OFFICE.

Preliminary test examination for clerkships.

These examinations will take place every second week throughout the year, except during the month of September, when there will be no such examinations. They will be held on Fridays in London, on Tuesdays in Edinburgh and Dublin.

The results will be reported with as little delay as possible to the Postmaster-General [and to the several candidates] or [and to those candidates who fail, but not to those who pass].

The subjects of preliminary test examination will be as follows :—

Class I.

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Translation from Latin or Greek, at the option of the candidate.
5. Translation from one modern foreign language.

Class II.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.

Class III. and IV.

All the prescribed subjects.

Marks obtained at the preliminary examinations will not be carried on to the competitive examinations, but candidates will be re-examined in the same subjects, together with the additional subjects in each case prescribed. Those who may be successful in the competition will not be liable to rejection on account of deficiency shown in any of the subjects, except in the case of clerks in the solicitor's office, who will not obtain certificates, even if otherwise successful, unless they show a competent knowledge of conveyancing and of the general principles of equity and common law.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 19th August 1867.

THE Postmaster-General having had before him your letter of the 12th instant, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Grace approves of the arrangements for the preliminary test examination for the Post Office, as given in the draft of the arrangements which accompanied your letter.

His Grace considers that the result of the examinations should be reported to the several candidates.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

SIR, 25th November 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, relative to the appointment of sorters in the travelling post office, and in reply I am to state that, in compliance with the wish of the Postmaster-General, the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination and limits of age

Qualifications of sorters in travelling post office.

POST OFFICE.

Qualifications of sorters in travelling post office.

for the situation in question to be those mentioned in your letter, viz. :—

Subjects of Examination.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Limits of Age.

18 and 25.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, General Post Office, 3rd June 1868.

Special arrangements for examination of 400 letter carriers.

THE Postmaster General has recently obtained the authority of the Treasury for entrusting a large portion of the delivery of letters in the suburbs of London, which has hitherto been done by auxiliaries, to a smaller number of suburban letter carriers, who will be paid full wages and be borne on the permanent establishment of the Department.

The auxiliaries were hired without reference to their age, their education, or the particular state of their health. It was sufficient that they bore a good character and were able to do the work required from them with accuracy and celerity.

From amongst these men the surveyor of the Metropolitan District has selected 400, whom he recommends for appointment as suburban letter carriers. They have shown by the best possible test, the test of experience, that they are well fitted for the places they fill, and to send them adrift in order to select others by a test, which is little more than theoretical, is a proposition which can hardly be entertained. It would be unjust alike to the men and to the public.

The Postmaster General desires me, therefore, to bring the matter under the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, and to say to you that he will be glad if the Commissioners will be good enough to waive the usual regulations in this case, and grant certificates to those of the men named in the accompanying list, who are not marked as already entitled to superannuation.

The proper officers have certified that they are men of good character, that they can read with facility the addresses of letters, and are capable of adding together correctly a few figures.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

26th June 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, enclosing a list of 400 auxiliary letter carriers whom it is proposed to place on the permanent establishment as suburban letter carriers, and requesting, by desire of the Postmaster General, that as all these persons have been certified by officers of the department to be men of good character and to be qualified for the discharge of their duties, the Commissioners would in this case waive the usual regulations, and grant certificates without examination, and without further inquiry, to those amongst them who are not already entitled to superannuation.

The ground for making this request appears to be that these persons, although reported to be capable of doing what is required of them,

Special arrangements for examination of 400 letter carriers

would probably fail if brought to the ordinary tests, having been admitted without reference to the prescribed qualifications.

It is not easy to see how under these circumstances, certificates of qualification can now be granted in the manner desired, consistently with the Order in Council under which the Commissioners act; the more so as the occasion would not have arisen if the regulations laid down in 1859 had been carried out, and all auxiliaries employed at wages exceeding 10*s.* a week had been required to pass an examination before appointment, instead of being "hired without reference to their "age, their education, or the particular state of their health."

On the other hand it is intimated in your letter that if the strict rule were insisted upon in the present case, not only would some hardship be inflicted on individuals, but also in the opinion of the Postmaster General the public interests would suffer.

This consideration, urged on the authority of his Grace, cannot but have great weight with the Commissioners; and it may perhaps be thought of paramount importance in the case of a department charged with the peculiar duties which are performed by the Post Office.

The Commissioners are therefore prepared, with the view of meeting as far as possible the wishes of the Postmaster General, to relax for the present occasion the established rules, after the plan which was followed in a somewhat similar emergency in the year 1860, *i.e.*, they will limit the educational test to "reading addresses of letters," the examination to be conducted in the usual manner, by the postmasters of the several localities; and they will accept in lieu of the usual evidence on other points the statements contained in your letter and its enclosure, it being understood that the limits of age are modified for this occasion to the extent necessary to render eligible all the persons named in your list.

I am, however, to state that in departing thus widely from the regular course of proceeding the Commissioners feel that they are taking upon themselves a great responsibility; and that they would shrink from incurring the same again if a similar difficulty, which may be so easily obviated, were to arise on a future occasion.

I am to add with reference to the persons marked in your list as already entitled to superannuation, that the Commissioners do not recognize any distinction on this ground, but consider it necesary that all persons appointed to situations under the Order in Council should obtain certificates of qualification.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, General Post Office, 29th June 1868.

I am desired by the Postmaster General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, and to inform you that his Grace accepts the conditions under which the Civil Service Commissioners are prepared to grant certificates to the 400 auxiliaries who have been nominated to the situations of suburban letter carriers in London.

I request that you will be good enough to cause a supply of the form of report on reading the addresses of letters to be sent to this office for the examination of the candidates.

I am, &c.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Privy Council Office.

The Deputy Clerk of the Council to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Council Office, 4th February 1867.

SIR,

Qualifications door porters.

THE Lord President of the Council having nominated —— ——, of ——, to the post of door porter in this office, I am to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to take measures for his examination in the subjects prescribed for candidates for messengerships.

I am, &c.

The Deputy Clerk of the Council to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Privy Council Office, Whitehall,
1st May 1867.

SIR,

Qualifications of clerks.

THE Lord President of the Council has had under his consideration the regulations for the admission of junior clerks to this office; and I am directed by his Grace to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that he is of opinion that candidates for junior clerkships should in future be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Geography.
5. English history.
6. Précis.
7. Latin.*
8. One modern language.*

* Translation from the language to be the test of competence.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Deputy Clerk of the Council.

6th May 1867.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., relative to the qualifications to be required in the case of candidates for clerkships in the Privy Council Office.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord President, that the Commissioners will examine any candidates who may hereafter be nominated in the subjects specified in your letter.

I am, &c.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

Privy Seal Office.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Chief Clerk, Privy Seal Office.

5th November 1867.

SIR,

Qualifications of messengers.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, notifying the nomination of Mr. —— —— as messenger in the Privy Seal Office, and specifying the limits of age and subjects of examination which it is considered desirable to adopt.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Qualifications of messengers.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, that the Commissioners will examine Mr. ——— and any other candidates who may hereafter be nominated in the subjects mentioned in your letter, viz. :—

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

And that they will consider the limits of age to be 21 and 41.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Deputy Keeper, Public Record Office (Ireland).

SIR, 11th December 1867.

Qualifications of clerks.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., continuing the correspondence relative to the junior clerkships in the Public Record Office, Ireland.

In reply I am to state that in accordance with your wish, the Commissioners will consider 18 and 26 as the prescribed limits of age for these situations, and will examine any candidates who may be nominated to them in the subjects prescribed for junior clerkships in the London Record Office, viz. :—

(*t.*) 1. Handwriting and orthography.
(*t.*) 2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
(*t.*) 3. Book-keeping by single entry.
(*t.*) 4. English composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. History of England.
(*t.*) 8. Latin (translation).
(*t.*) 9. French (translation).

I am at the same time to request that the Commissioners may be informed whether they are right in understanding that in the case of your department, as in the case of the London office, these examinations will be competitive; three candidates at least being nominated to compete for each vacancy, and no one being admitted as a competitor who has not passed a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

I have, &c.

The Deputy Keeper, Public Record Office, Ireland, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Public Record Office, Dublin,
14th December 1867.

SIR,

IN reply to your communication of the 11th instant, I beg to say it is understood that the examinations shall be competitive; three candidates at least for each vacancy, and none to be admitted as a competitor who shall not have passed a preliminary examination in the subjects marked (*t*) in the detailed programme set forth in your letter.

I have, &c.

RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

The Secretary, Public Record Office, Ireland, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Public Record Office, Dublin,
2nd January 1868.

SIR,

Qualifications of workmen.

THE Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury having approved of the employment of four workmen in this department, and it being deemed desirable, in the first instance, to fill these places from men who have served in the Ordnance Survey Corps, the following have been selected for said offices, viz. :—

A. B. aged 42 years.
C. D. aged $39\frac{1}{12}$,,
E. F. aged $42\frac{7}{12}$,,
G. H. aged $49\frac{5}{12}$,,

The above are in the present instance nominated without competition, but it is considered desirable that they should respectively undergo the same examination as the like class in the Public Record Office, London, so as to obtain your Commissioners' certificates.

I am directed to request that your Commissioners will have the goodness to indicate to me the time and place at which the examinations will be held for those candidates resident respectively in England and Ireland.

The subjects of examination I understand to be English, reading, writing, orthography, and elementary arithmetic.

It is proposed that future appointments shall be by competitive examination within the limits of 18 and 25 years.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Public Record Office, Ireland.

SIR, 13th January 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, transmitted to them by desire of the Lord Lieutenant, relative to the examination of candidates for the situation of workman in the Public Record Office, Ireland.

In compliance with your wish the Commissioners will regard 18 and 25 as the prescribed limits of age for future appointments, and will examine the candidates named in your letter and any others who may be nominated in the subjects which are prescribed for similar appointments in England, viz.:—

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

In addition to which they will require moderate proficiency in orthography, if they are right in understanding that such is your desire.

* * * * *

The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 19th November 1867.

Qualifications of messengers.

I AM directed by the Lords Justices to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to take the necessary steps for the examination, on Tuesday the 26th instant, of Mr. —— ———, who has been nominated for the situation of messenger and office keeper in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

I am at the same time to request that the examination may be the same as that for the situation of messenger in this office, and that the maximum age may be fixed at 45.

I am, &c.

RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

Qualifications of messengers.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Irish Office, 29th November 1867.

REFERRING to your letter of the 26th instant, relative to the case of —— ——, nominated as messenger and office keeper in the Public Record Office, Dublin, I beg to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that as it appears on inquiry that —— was born in November 1821, and is consequently now 46 years old, and as I consider him to be specially qualified for the office in question, I think it will be desirable that the maximum limit of age for the office should be extended to 46, with the usual allowance of time from the date of nomination.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

MY LORD, 3rd December 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, relative to the case of —— ——, recommended as messenger and office keeper in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

In reply I am to state that when fixed rules have once been settled respecting any situation in the Civil Service under the Order in Council the Commissioners have never deemed it consistent with their duty to alter those rules for the sake of an individual candidate, however well qualified he might be in other respects. It has seemed to them obvious that if this principle were abandoned the provisions of that order must become practically a dead letter.

On this ground the Commissioners have on several occasions declined to do that which they understand to be proposed in your Lordship's letter, viz., to extend fixed limits of age for the purpose of admitting a particular candidate whose age exceeds those limits.

If, however, the Commissioners are to understand that it is your Lordship's opinion that it is better for the public service, independently of the case now under consideration, that 46 should be the maximum age for the situation in question, they will waive the objection which they themselves would have been disposed to entertain to the raising of a limit already higher than any which has been fixed for similar situations in other departments, and will be prepared, in deference to your Lordship's judgment, to regard all candidates as eligible up to the age of 46.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Public Record Office, Ireland.

SIR, 7th January 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated "December 6th, 1868" (meaning apparently January 6th), in which with reference to the Earl of Mayo's letter of the 29th November last, you request, by desire of the Lord

RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

Qualifications of messengers.

Lieutenant, that steps may be taken with respect to —— ———, who has been nominated to the situation of messenger in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

In reply I am to request that you will submit to his Excellency that having reported that —— ———is beyond the age fixed for the situation in question, they are unable to take any steps in his case while the limits of age remain unaltered, and that not having been favoured with an answer to their letter of the 3rd ultimo, they are still in doubt whether they are to understand that, independently of the case now under consideration, it is thought better for the public service that 46 should be the maximum age for the situation in question.

I am at the same time to state for his Excellency's information, that even if any extended limit were adopted it would still be impossible for them to grant a certificate in favour of —— ———, as the result of his examination on Nov. 26 was to show that he was very deficient both in spelling and in arithmetic.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 13th February 1868.

Age of clerks.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the Lord Lieutenant's wishes, the Commissioners will consider 26 as the superior limit of age for clerkships in the Public Record Office, Dublin, with the usual allowance in favour of candidates presenting themselves within one month after attaining the prescribed maximum.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 15th January 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, intimating the wish of the

Age of a clerk.

Lord Lieutenant that in the case of —— ———, recently nominated as indexer in the office of the Registrar General, an exception should be made to the ordinary rules regarding age, on the ground that he has been already temporarily employed in the office.

In reply the Commissioners desire me to observe that while they have always entertained great objection to making exceptions in individual cases to rules deliberately laid down, they have never hesitated to agree to general rules whereby the ordinary limits of age are extended in favour of previous service, provided that service has been continuous from a time at which the candidate was within those limits. It may perhaps be known to his Excellency that such an exceptional rule already exists with regard to the clerkships in the Registrar General's Office ; and that whereas the ordinary limit is 25, any candidate is eligible up to the age of 40, who has been continuously in the public service from a time when he was less than 25.

In the present case these conditions are very far from being fulfilled, as it appears from his own statements that —— ——— entered the

public service in August 1861 as temporary clerk in the Census Office at the age of 36, and remained in it only 18 months; and that he had not had any other public employment up to the time of his recent nomination as indexer in the office of the Registrar General. And though the Commissioners gather from your letter that, notwithstanding his rejection in November last, he has been employed in the office since that time, they are of course unable to regard such employment as constituting any ground of exemption from the ordinary rules.

I have, &c.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department.

SIR, 1st February 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo. Qualifications of clerks in Edinburgh Museum.

And in reply I am to state that, in compliance with the wish of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, the Commissioners will examine Mr. ——— in the subjects specified in your letter, viz :—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. Précis.
5. English composition.
6. Geography.

* * * * *

The Commissioners observe that the subjects above set forth differ somewhat from those which were recently prescribed for an appointment bearing the same designation as that to which Mr. ——— is nominated. They will assume, unless otherwise informed, that the case referred to was exceptional and that the subjects now named are intended to be applicable generally to clerkships in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

I have, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Science and Art Department, London, W.,

SIR, 7th February 1867.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and in reply to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the subjects prescribed for the examination of Mr. ———, viz. :—

1. Writing from dictation,
2. Transcribing,
3. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions),
4. Précis,
5. English composition,
6. Geography,

will in future be applicable to general clerkships in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

I am, &c.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Science and Art Department, London, W.,
19th June 1867.

SIR,

Qualifications of assistant geologists.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to forward to you the accompanying lists of gentlemen to be examined in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin for appointments as assistant geologists on the geological survey. According to the new rules these appointments are temporary, at daily payments, and not in the permanent civil service of the country, nor entitling the holder to superannuation.

The candidates have already been examined by the several local directors of the survey and passed as qualified in geology. The subjects the Civil Service Commission are requested to examine them in are the following, viz.,—

Writing.
Arithmetic.
English composition.
Drawing (copying part of a geological section).
Euclid (Book I.).
Use of common mathematical instruments.

Professor Ramsay, of the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn Street, will supply the Commissioners with geological sections for the candidates to copy.

The mathematical instruments referred to are such as are ordinarily used in mechanical drawing. As it is very desirable that the staff should be completed as soon as possible, I have to request that the candidates may be examined in about three weeks.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

SIR, 22nd June 1867.

REFERRING to your letter of the 19th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, that they will be prepared to examine the candidates whose names are mentioned in the enclosure to your letter on Tuesday the 9th proximo.

Adverting to subjects of examination proposed to be substituted for those hitherto prescribed for the situation of assistant geologist on the geological survey, I am to state that, unless informed to the contrary, they will understand that under the head of "Writing" orthography is intended to be included and that the examination in arithmetic is to embrace as at present vulgar and decimal fractions.

With these amplifications the subjects will stand thus :—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Drawing (copying part of a geological section).
5. Euclid (Book I.).
6. Use of common mathematical instruments.

I am to add with reference to the fourth subject that the Commissioners will be glad to avail themselves of the supply of geological sections which Professor Ramsay is prepared to offer.

I have, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Science and Art Department, London, W.,
15th July 1867.

SIR,

WITH reference to my letter of the 19th ultimo, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you, that it was not intended that age should form one of the grounds for the rejection of candidates in the examination, which is one of a peculiar kind, not giving the assistant geologists who pass any claim to superannuation allowances. Age of assistant geologists.

The work these gentlemen have to perform being of a temporary character, their services can be dispensed with at any time, and if any one of them were hereafter to be recommended for employment in the permanent service he would have to undergo another examination in which the age would be considered.

If, notwithstanding this explanation of the peculiar nature of the examination, the Civil Service Commissioners consider it necessary that there should be limits of age, these limits must be made as wide as possible, say from 17 to 50, so as to admit all such candidates as may in other respects be well qualified.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

18th July 1867.

SIR,

ADVERTING to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the limits of age prescribed for the situation of assistant geologist on the geological survey, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, that the Order in Council under which the Commissioners act contemplates the existence of fixed limits, but that having regard to the temporary character of these appointments the Commissioners will offer no objection to the adoption of the wide limits proposed in your letter, viz., 17 and 50.

I have, &c.

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Registrar-General of Seamen.

5th January 1867.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, forwarding a printed copy of the rules for the government of the Seamen's Registry Office, and requesting that the attention of the Commissioners might be drawn to those regulations which relate to the examination of candidates for appointment. Exceptional rule as to age of clerks.

On referring to these regulations the Commissioners observe that they contain a proviso which did not exist in the rules previously settled under the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, with their assistance, by the President of the Board of Trade, viz., a proviso that if previously ap-

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

pointed in the office as a temporary clerk, when under 30 years of age, then the age of the candidate (for the establishment) is not to exceed 35 years.

Understanding your communication as conveying a proposal to introduce this alteration into the rules now in force, the Commissioners direct me to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the President of the Board of Trade, they will regard any candidate as eligible for an established clerkship in the Seamen's Registry Office up to the age of 35 who has served as temporary clerk in that office continuously from a time at which he was less than 30 years of age.

I have, &c.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Comptroller, Stationery Office.

SIR, 15th January 1867.

Qualifications of messengers.

IN reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with what they understand to be your wishes, they will examine —— ——— and other candidates who may hereafter be nominated to the situation of messenger in your department in,—

1. Reading.
2. Writing from dictation (a moderate proficiency only in spelling to be required).
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

I am to add that they will regard candidates as eligible up to the age of 40.

I have, &c.

TRADE (BOARD OF).

TRADE (BOARD OF).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Board of Trade.

SIR, 30th October 1867.

Qualifications of lightkeepers, Sombrero.

WITH reference to your letter of this day's date, relative to the examination of lightkeepers at Sombrero, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of the Board of Trade, they will consider the subjects of examination at present prescribed for lightkeepers at the Bahamas as applicable also to lightkeepers at Sombrero.

I am to add that unless otherwise informed they will understand that the same limits in respect of age to be maintained.

I am further to forward six packets containing papers for the examination of the candidates whom it may be proposed to appoint, and the necessary instructions for the examining officer.

I am, &c.

TREASURY.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, 21st February 1867.

WITH reference to your letter of the 19th instant, relative to the qualifications to be required in the case of supplementary clerks in the Solicitor's department of the Treasury, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that they will examine Mr. ——— and any other candidates who may hereafter be nominated to the situation in question in the subjects mentioned in your letter, viz.,— Qualifications of supplementary clerks in Solicitor's office.

1. Handwriting (a superior degree of proficiency to be required).
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (as far as, but not including, vulgar fractions).
4. English composition.

* * * *

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, 7th March 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant.

In compliance with the wish of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury they will regard 18 and 30 as the limits of age for supplementary clerks in the department of the Solicitor to the Treasury.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, 15th August 1867.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraphs of a letter from this office, dated May 23rd, 1861, relative to preliminary test examinations, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that they may be informed whether it is the wish of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that a candidate who obtained the first place in a competition for a clerkship in the Treasury should nevertheless be excluded if he fail in either of those subjects which are not included in the test examinations, namely, geography and English history. Standard of examination for clerks.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 19th August 1867.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state that as English history and geography are subjects which do not form part of the scheme of test examination for the Treasury, my Lords would not be disposed to refuse to appoint a candidate who, although inferior in respect of answering in one of those subjects, has nevertheless obtained the first place in the competition.

TREASURY.

My Lords, however, entertain some doubts whether sufficient reason exists for maintaing the distinction which comprises two of the educational subjects, namely, Euclid and language, within the scope of the test examination to the exclusion of the two others, namely, geography and English history, and should they, on further consideration, see reason for modifying the present regulation of the present examination as applied to the Treasury, they will communicate their views on the subject to the Commissioners.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 9th July 1867.

Repayment by candidates of money expended for them by Education Office.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that the Commissioners of Customs have called their Lordships' attention to the case of Mr. —— ——, who was nominated on the 13th of April last to the situation of clerk at Cardiff. My Lords are informed that his certificate of qualification has hitherto withheld by your Board in consequence of his having failed to pay a sum of money due by him to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education.

My Lords are of opinion that a fortnight from the date of the Treasury Warrant appointing any candidate to a clerkship in the Customs is a sufficient time to allow for the repayment by a candidate of any sum due to the Education Department.

I am desired to request that you will inform each successful candidate for a clerkship in the Customs that such repayment will have to be made within the above-mentioned period, and that should he omit to comply with this condition, his nomination will be cancelled.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, 12th July 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, relative to the case of Mr. —— ——.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that, in compliance with their Lordships' wishes, the Commissioners will in future inform each successful candidate for a clerkship in the Customs that any repayment due from him to the Education Office must be made within a fortnight from the date of the Treasury warrant appointing him, and that if he should omit to comply with this condition his nomination will be cancelled.

I am at the same time to request that the Commissioners may be informed whether it is their Lordships' pleasure that a similar course should be pursued in the case of successful candidates for other situations to which they nominate.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 22nd July 1867.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, with reference to your letter of the 12th instant respecting the case of successful candidates owing money to the

Education Office, that my Lords approve of the rules therein referred to being applied to all the departments to which their Lordships nominate. TREASURY.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 31st March 1868.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith copy of their Lordships' minute of the 27th instant, relative to the appointment of two supplementary audit clerks, at a commencing salary of 220*l.* a year; and I am to state that having regard to the necessity of procuring the services, in these two offices, of persons having practical experience in the keeping and auditing of accounts, in order to the introduction of the new system on the 1st of April next, my Lords are pleased to appoint Mr. ———, a third class clerk in the supplementary branch, and Mr. ———, who has been for some time employed as a temporary clerk in the finance division, where he has acquired the necessary experience, to the offices now created; these appointments, under present circumstances, are to be without competitive examination, but subject in the case of Mr. ——— to the usual test examination for Treasury supplementary clerks, viz.— Qualifications of supplementary audit clerks.

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.

And I am to add that the limits of age as respects these two offices shall be 20 and 35 years.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, 4th April 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, with enclosure relative to the appointment of two supplementary audit clerks.

In compliance with the wish of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners will regard 20 and 35 as the limits of age for such appointments, and the following as the prescribed subjects of examination, viz.—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.

They have to request that Mr. ——— may be directed to call at this office on an early day to receive instructions regarding his examination in the above-mentioned subjects. As Mr. ——— has already passed in these branches of knowledge no examination will be necessary in his case, but as the situation to which he is to be appointed appears to belong to a distinct class from that in which he has served, it is desirable that he also should call here on an early day, with a view to the grant of a fresh certificate in his favour.

With reference to that part of your letter in which Mr. ——— is spoken of as having been for some time employed as a temporary clerk in the finance department, the Commissioners desire me to observe that there is no record in this office of his having obtained a certificate of qualification previous to such employment.

I have, &c.

War Office.

WAR OFFICE.

The Chief Clerk, War Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, War Office, 24th May 1867.

Examination of assistant in the chemical department.

WITH reference to the letter from this office of the 18th instant, requesting the examination of Mr. ——— for the appointment of junior assistant in the chemical department, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to request that you will draw the attention of the Civil Service Commissioners to the following point.

The most important qualification of a chemist holding an appointment under this department, is proficiency in the several branches of inorganic analysis. It is, therefore, important that in Mr. ———'s examination his knowledge of that branch of inorganic chemistry should be more particularly tested.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Chief Clerk, War Office.

SIR, 8th June 1867.

WITH reference to my letter of the 6th instant, communicating the result of Mr. ———'s examination for the appointment of junior assistant in the chemical department, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will state to Secretary Sir John Pakington, that in arriving at their decision they have not failed to regard the wish which was conveyed by your letter of the 24th ultimo as to the direction which the examination should take.

I have, &c.

The Chief Clerk, War Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, War Office, 2nd March 1868.

Clerks in Chief Auditor's branch to be examined in book-keeping, &c.

WITH reference to the letter from this office of the 3rd August 1861, stating that, in the revised qualifications and subjects of examination for clerkships in the Accountant-General's department of this office, it was proposed that book-keeping and account states should be included, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Pakington to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, since the date of that arrangement, the Accountant-General's department has been separated into two distinct branches, one the account branch under the Accountant-General, and the other the audit branch under the Chief Auditor, for each of which it is considered equally necessary that the candidates for clerkships should pass a satisfactory examination in book-keeping by double entry and account states.

* * * * *

I have &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission to the Under Secretary of State, War Office.

SIR, 4th March 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the case of Mr. ———.

And in reply, I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of Secretary Sir John Pakington, the Commissioners will consider book-keeping by double entry, and the compilation of "account states" as among the subjects in which candidates for clerkships in the Chief Auditor's department are to be examined.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

WAR (ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE).

War (Adjutant-General's Office).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Adjutant General.

My Lord, 15th April 1868.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letters of the 2nd and 7th instant, relative to an examination for three supplemental clerkships in the Adjutant General's office.

Qualifications of supplemental clerks.

And in reply I am to state that the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination for the situation in question to be those mentioned in your letter, viz.—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.

The limits of age being 18 and 25.

I am further to state that the Commissioners will regard good handwriting as indispensable, and that they will assume that the remarks contained in Sir J. Yorke Scarlett's letter of the 19th March 1863 as to the relative importance attached to the several subjects are applicable to supplemental as well as to the ordinary clerkships.

I have, &c.

WAR (QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE).

War (Quartermaster-General's Office).

Quartermaster-General to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, Horse Guards, 8th February 1867.

Having nominated ——— ——— ———, late sergeant 9th Lancers, to fill a vacancy amongst the messengers in this office, I beg that you will have the goodness to inform me when he should appear before the Civil Service Commissioners for examination.

Qualifications of messengers.

As this is the first instance of a messenger being examined for this department, I have the honour to state that I wish the subjects to be,—

Reading,
Writing, and
Arithmetic (first four rules);

and the limits of age to be 20 to 35, with extension to 50 for discharged soldiers.

I may add that I have known ——— for many years, during which he served under me in the 9th Lancers, and I have a very high opinion of him.

I have, &c.

WOODS (OFFICE OF).

Woods (Office of).

The Commissioner of Woods to the Registrar, Civil Service Commission.

Office of Woods, Whitehall Place, S.W.,

Sir, 3rd October 1867.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., in relation to the limit of age of the person to be appointed as clerk to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest.

Age of clerk to Deputy Surveyor of New Forest,

WOODS (OFFICE OF).

Age of clerk to Deputy Surveyor of New Forest.

The limit of age for the clerks nominated to this office is from 17 to 25, and the Civil Service Commissioners suggest, with reference to my letter of the 21st ultimo, that the Order in Council under which they act contemplates the maintenance of "fixed rules," and that a departure from such rules in favour of an individual is open to objection, and cannot but constitute an inconvenient precedent.

The Commissioners state, however, that the same objection does not exist against a permanent modification of the rules prescribed for an entire class, and that they would have no difficulty in recognizing as henceforth applicable to the class of clerks to deputy surveyors of forests, such extended limits of age as would render Mr. ———, lately nominated as clerk to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest, eligible in this respect if the Commissioners of Woods should think fit to propose the alteration.

Having regard, therefore, to the nature of the duties which the clerk to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest is called upon to perform, I think it desirable that the limit of age should be from 17 to 30, instead of as at present from 17 to 25, and I request that the Civil Service Commissioners will be so good as to recognize this extended limit of age as applicable to the case of Mr. ———, and to the persons who may be henceforth nominated as clerks to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest, the only one of the royal forests where a person is specially appointed as a clerk to the Deputy Surveyor.

I am, &c.

The Registrar, Civil Service Commission, to the Commissioner of Woods.

SIR, 7th October 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., relative to the limits of age to be hereafter prescribed for the situation of clerk to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest.

In compliance with the wish conveyed by your letter, the Commissioners will consider 17 and 30 as the limits of age applicable to the situation in question, and as under this alteration Mr. ———, whose case is referred to in your letter, will be eligible in respect of age, the Commissioners will at once make arrangements for his examination.

I am, &c.

WORKS (OFFICE OF).

WORKS (OFFICE OF).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Board of Works.

SIR, 20th July 1867.

Qualifications of night watchmen.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th inst., relative to the proposed appointment of ——— ——— to the situation of night watchman at Somerset House, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the First Commissioner of Works, they will examine ——— ——— and any candidates who may hereafter be nominated to the situation in question, in the subjects mentioned in your letter, viz. :—

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

And that they will consider the limits of age to be 35 as a minimum and 45 as a maximum. Works (Office of).

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to Lieut.-Col. Stuart Wortley.

Dear Sir, 2nd August 1867.

I have now consulted my Commissioners on the question which you asked me. Age of night porters, &c.

They desire me to say that they have frequently objected to a high limit of age, on the ground that it increases the chance of a man's becoming incapacitated before he has earned a sufficient pension to retire upon.

If however on general grounds, independently of the present case, Lord John Manners thinks 45 too low a limit for night porters, they will offer no objection to its being raised.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Office of Works, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, 20th August 1867.

I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., and to state that, upon reconsideration, his Lordship is of opinion that the situation of night porter at Somerset House may be filled by the appointment of a person not exceeding 50 years of age. He desires, therefore, that the person nominated for the situation (——— ———) may receive the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners if he should be found to be within that age and in other respects eligible.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Office of Works.

Sir. 22nd August 1867.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish conveyed by your letter of the 20th inst., they will hereafter consider 50 as the superior limit of age applicable to the situation of night porter at Somerset House.

I am at the same time to state that, as it appears from the evidence before them that the age of ——— ———, who has been nominated to the situation in question, exceeds 50, they are still unable to grant him their certificate of qualification.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, Office of Works, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Office of Works, &c.,

Sir, 17th April 1868.

Adverting to the Board's letters of 16th July and 20th August last in reference to night watchmen and night porters at Somerset House, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Board find it desirable that they should not be prevented from obtaining the services of men known to be eligible who

Works (Office of).

are younger than 35, the present minimum age for candidates. The First Commissioner requests therefore that in future examinations a candidate may not be disqualified on the ground of his age, provided that he does not exceed the maximum fixed for the situation.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, Office of Works, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, Office of Works, 24th April 1868.

I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant in reference to the limits of age of candidates for the situations of night watchmen and night porter at Somerset House, and in reply to state that in his Lordship's opinion the minimum should be 21 and the maximum 50 for both those situations.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Office of Works.

Sir, 19th December 1867.

Qualifications of clerks and assistants at Kew Gardens.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., notifying the nomination of Mr. A—— B—— as clerk, and of Mr. C—— D—— as second assistant in the Herbarium at the Royal Gardens, Kew, and proposing that the subjects of examination for these appointments should be the following, viz. :—

1st. For the clerk :

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic.
3. French or Latin (the rudiments only).
*4. Making a précis of matters contained in botanical pamphlets, correspondence, &c.
*5. Elementary botany.
*6. The nature and uses of the principal works by which plants are named.

2nd. For the assistant :

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic.
*3. Elementary botany.
*4. Naming plants by a British Flora.

In reply I am to express the concurrence of the Civil Service Commissioners in the subjects of examination specified, requesting, at the same time, that you will inform them whether it is designed that the candidates should be examined in arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, or whether the examination should be limited to the first four rules only.

I am to add, that under the circumstances the Commissioners will be able to accept reports from Dr. Hooker and Professor Oliver as evidence of the candidates' acquaintance with the scientific subjects to which an asterisk is prefixed.

I am further to request that the Commissioners may be informed what limits of age it is thought desirable to prescribe for the situations in question.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Office of Works, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

WORKS (OFFICE OF).

Qualifications of clerks and assistants at Kew Gardens.

Office of Works, &c., S.W.,
SIR, 31st December 1867.

REFERRING to your letter of the 19th instant, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to transmit to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the enclosed copy of a letter from Dr. Hooker, the Director of Kew Gardens, as to the limits of age and proficiency in arithmetic of candidates for the respective offices of clerk and second assistant in the Herbarium in those gardens, and I am to state that the First Commissioner concurs in Dr. Hooker's views.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

MY LORD, Royal Gardens, Kew, 23rd December 1867.

IN reference to Mr. Walrond's letter of 19th December, I have to answer, that the first four rules of arithmetic are all that are required for the clerkship and second assistantship in the Herbarium of the Royal Gardens.

That the age of the clerk should not, as a rule, be under 18 or over 35, the age of the second assistant between 16 and 26, but the fact is, it is so rare to meet with competent persons to fill these offices in that class of life from which both these subordinate parts may be expected to be recruited, that I am not prepared to limit the ages with any strictness. On a previous occasion when the clerkship was vacant five young men were tried for as many weeks in succession; all had the necessary acquirements, but all proved unsuitable, from lacking either the necessary fondness for botany or the aptitude for making progress in it.

I have, &c.

The Registrar, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Office of Works.

SIR, 3rd January 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, with enclosure, relative to the proposed appointments in the Herbarium at Kew Gardens.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the First Commissioner of Works, that, in compliance with his Lordship's wish, they will examine candidates for these appointments in the four first rules of arithmetic.

With regard to that part of Dr. Hooker's letter which treats of the subject of age, I am to state that the Commissioners are quite prepared to agree to the limits which he mentions, viz., 18 and 35 for clerks, and 16 and 26 for second assistants. But as it is their duty to enforce with strictness any rules which may be laid down on this as on other subjects, I am to suggest whether, in view of the circumstances stated by Dr. Hooker, it would not be better to fix limits wide enough to admit all persons who would be fit for the situations; although the desirableness of adhering to the narrower limits might be kept in view in the selection of candidates.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Office of Works, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Office of Works, &c., S.W.,
SIR, 13th January 1868.

ADVERTING to Mr. Mann's letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to acquaint

Works (Office of).

Qualifications of clerks and assistants at Kew Gardens.

you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that upon reconsideration of the subject, he thinks it would be desirable to fix the following limits of age for candidates for the under-mentioned appointments in the Royal Gardens at Kew, viz. :—

Clerk in the Herbarium, from 18 to 45 years.
Second assistant in ditto, from 16 to 35 years.

I am, &c.

Appendix III

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

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CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1.—CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Melvill to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

SIR, India Office, 25 October 1867.

I AM directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to forward to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, two copies of the rules which have been published by the Governor-General of India, in Council, for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service.

The Secretary of State presumes that the Commissioners will take steps to communicate these rules to the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service destined for the Bengal Presidency.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2,219. Simla, the 12th July 1867.

THE following rules are notified for general information, in continuation of those published in the notification No. 1,346, dated 14th June 1867.

Rule 13. Any civil servant, already reported by the Board of Examiners to be "qualified for the public service" in Persian, will not be required to pass the preliminary examination in that language, indicated in Rules 3 and 9, as a condition to examination in it for high proficiency or honours.

Rule 14. Any civil servant who has already obtained a certificate of high proficiency under the rules of the 2nd October 1861, in Sanskrit, or Arabic, or Persian, will be exempted from any preliminary examination in the language or languages for which he has obtained such certificate, and will be allowed to present himself for examination with a view to higher distinctions, if otherwise entitled to do so.

Rule 15. Any civil servant attached to the Lower Provinces who may have obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengalee, and any civil servant attached to the Upper Provinces, who may have obtained a similar certificate in Hindostanee, or Persian, under the rules of the 2nd October 1861, will be deemed to have satisfied the conditions laid down in Rule 4.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ENCLOSURE 2.

Published under Notification.

No. 1,346. 14 June 1867.

Rules for the Encouragement of the Study of Oriental Languages among the Junior Members of the Bengal Civil Service.

1. The "Rules for the examination and control of the newly-appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service," passed under date the 2nd October 1861, are cancelled.

2. The following rules* are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service.

* NOTE.—These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which junior civilians have to pass under the Orders of Local Governments according to what are called the 1st and 2nd Standards.

3. The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows, viz. :— Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

	Languages.		Donations on passing.	
	Vernacular.	*Classical.*	*Rupees.*	
I.—High proficiency.	Hindostanee		1,000	With certificate from the Presiding Examiner.
	Hindee		1,000	
	Bengalee		1,000	
	——	Arabic	2,000	
	——	*Persian	2,000	
	——	Sanskrit	2,000	
II.—Honours.	Hindostanee		2,000	With diploma signed by the Head of the Government of India.
	Hindee		2,000	
	Bengalee		2,000	
	——	Arabic	4,000	
	——	*Persian	4,000	
	——	Sanskrit	4,000	

In respect of the classical languages (Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit), there will also be a "preliminary examination" (intended to test the attainment of a fair knowledge of the language), which must be passed by all those who have not previously passed in the same language at any of the Indian Civil Service examinations in England, before they can be admitted to examination for higher distinctions.

4. The first language in which a civil servant will be permitted to offer himself for examination by the two higher standards will be :—

For civil servants attached to the Lower Provinces of Bengal — Bengalee.

For civil servants attached to the Upper Provinces - - - { Hindostanee or Persian.

And it is not till after a certificate of high proficiency shall have been obtained in such language that a civil servant will be eligible to present himself for distinctions in other languages.

5. No civil servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination.

6. No civil servant will be permitted to present himself for any preliminary examination after the expiration of four years, counted from the date of his first arrival in India, or for the high proficiency or honour examinations after the expiration of seven and ten years respectively, similarly counted. No exception will be made to this rule on account of leave or any other cause.

7. Civil servants who may have passed examinations under the rules of 1861 (cancelled in paragraph 1 above) shall not be eligible to compete at corresponding examinations in the same language or languages under the rules now passed.

8. Examinations will be held quarterly, on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October of each year, at Calcutta. Civil servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to the Local Government, at least three months before the date of the examination.

9. The following is the test for the preliminary examination :—

(1.) Construing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books—

Arabic - - -	1. Ajab-ul-Ajab.
	2. Nafhat-ul-Yuman, 1st Part.
Persian - - -	1. Iqd-i-Gul.
	2. Iqd-i-Manzum.
Sanskrit - - -	1. Riju Putha.

(2.) Translating into English with accuracy a passage, in an easy narrative style, not taken from the Test Books.

(3.) Translating intelligibly and with accuracy of grammar, into the language in which the examination is held an English paper of an easy narrative style.

(4.) Translating in like manner a paper of English sentence

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* N.B.—Persian has been placed on the same footing as Arabic and Sanskrit, because the Governor-General in Council considers it very expedient specially to encourage the study of that language by the members of the Civil Service.

Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

10. The following is the test for the high proficiency examination :—

I.—Construing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books:

(1.) Hindostanee	1. Ikhwan-us-Safa. 2. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir. 3. Araish-i-Mahfil.
(2.) Hindee	1. Rajneeti. 2. Prem Sagur. 3. Vidyankur.
(3.) Bengalee	1. Dasakumar Charita. 2. Betal Punch Abinshati. 3. Purush Parikya.
(4.) Arabic	1. Ikhwan-us-Safa. 2. Nafhat-ul-Yaman.
(5.) Persian	1. Gulistan. 2. Bostan. 3. Anwari Soheilee.
(6.) Sanskrit	1. Hitopodesha. 2. Raghuvansa.

II. Translating from and into English as prescribed in the test for the preliminary examination, but from papers of a more difficult nature, and with greater accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression.

11. The following is the test for the honour examination :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books :

(1.) Hindostanee	1. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir. 2. Fisanah-i-Ajaib. 3. Dewani Atash (1st half). 4. Kaliyati Souda, Extracts from (College Edition).
(2.) Hindee	1. Rukmini parinaya. 2. Sabha Bilas. 3. Ramayan, by Tulsi Das. 4. Ram Geetaboli.
(3.) Bengalee	1. Kadambari. 2. Dasa Kumar Charita. 3. Mahabharata. 4. Probodh Chandrika.
(4.) Arabic	1. Hammasah. 2. Taimur Namah. 3. Muqamati Hariri.
(5.) Persian	1. Akhlaqui Julali. 2. Inshai Abulfuzl. 3. Sikandur Namah. 4. Dewani Hafiz.
(6.) Sanskrit	1. Viracharita. 2. Kirtarjuniya. 3. Sakuntalla Nattaka.

II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work, not being a test book.

III. Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the vernacular languages) with accuracy and fluency.

12. The honour examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

E. C. Bayley,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Home Department, Simla,
11th June 1867.

Mr. Merivale to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, India Office, 24th December 1867.

I am directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to forward to you, in continuation of Mr. Melville's letter, dated the 25th October last, for

the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of a Despatch received from the Government of India, together with its enclosures, sanctioning the addition of Ooryah to the languages for which prizes are to be awarded under the new rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service.

Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Home Department.

Public.—No. 190 of 1867.

To the Right Hon. Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, Bart., Secretary of State for India.

SIR, Simla, 29th October 1867.

IN continuation of our Despatch, No. 132, dated the 25th July last, we transmit herewith a copy of correspondence, together with a copy of our Notification, No. 5,794, dated the 25th instant, from which you will perceive that we have sanctioned the addition of Ooryah to the languages for which prizes are to be awarded under the new rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service. The donation, however, is limited to the test of high proficiency only, for passing by which a reward of 1,000 rupees will be given.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.
W. R. MANSFIELD.
W. N. MASSEY,
H. M. DURAND.
G. U. YULE.

ENCLOSURE 2.

PUBLIC.—Sept. 9, 1867.

No. 19.—From Major W. N. LEES, LL.D., Secretary to the Board of Examiners, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Simla, No. 208, dated the 14th August 1867.

Since the publication of the rules of the 14th June 1867, No. 1,346, for the examination of junior civil servants in the Oriental languages, the Board have received a considerable number of communications from officers wishing to study for the prizes now offered.

2. They have embodied the queries contained in these communications in a tabular form, which they now submit, with the Board's opinion thereon, for the decision and orders of Government.

3. The Board think that some difficulties will probably arise in accomplishing the wishes of Government in regard to these orders, chiefly owing to the young men's time for the first few years of their residence being principally taken up in preparing themselves for their departmental examinations by the 1st and 2nd standards, the inconvenience of giving officers leave to repair to the Presidency for examination, and the great extent of territory over which civil officers, serving in the Bengal Presidency are scattered.

4. The last-mentioned difficulty applies to military officers equally with civil officers, but not the two former. They involve considerations, however, which more properly belong to the business of government, and doubtless they have received due weight, but they concern the Board in this way, that men coming from distant provinces such as the Punjab and Central India will probably be induced to attempt too much at one and the same time, and thus insure their failure. The Board will carefully watch the working of the rules, and report results to Government as occasion may require. In the meantime it will perhaps be sufficient to allow time for the rules to operate in their present form.

5. The Board, however, would venture to suggest whether the Ooryah language might not be added to those for which prizes are given. Ooryah is not a patois, and

Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

Orissa stands in a somewhat different position to the Government of India from other provinces in the Bengal Presidency, such as the Punjab and a large portion of the North-Western Provinces, in which the people speak local or provincial dialects. In the Punjab the language of the lower orders is Punjabee; but Gurmuki can hardly be said to be a distinct character of writing, nor is Punjabee the language of the courts. The same may be said of those parts of the North-Western Provinces where, out of towns and cities, the low orders speak Gongwari, Bhojpoori, or other dialect, and use the Kaithi form of Hindee letters. The Ooryah language stands upon a different basis altogether. The proceedings of the courts of justice and revenue are carried on in that language, which is written in a character peculiar to itself, and quite distinct from the Sanskrit character. It is true that there is a great affinity between the Ooryah and Bengalee languages, and that an officer having attained honours in Bengalee would not find much difficulty in passing for high proficiency in Ooryah; but as no provision is made for the study of this langage in England, and as no provision can be made for examinations in it at the half-yearly examinations by the 1st and 2nd standards out of Orissa, the Board think that it would be desirable to hold out some inducement to civil officers to study this language by including it amongst the number of those for which certificates of high proficiency may be granted. The literature of the language is not rich, but until Arabic and Sanskrit were substituted for the vernaculars it was one of the tests of the university and the Rev. Mr. Banerjea, who has usually examined in that language, is of opinion that test-books of a sufficiently high stamp for an examination for high proficiency, though not for a degree of honour, are now available.

6. Another point in regard to the new rules which it seems necessary to notice is, the constitution of the Board. Under the orders No. 2,219, dated 12th July 1867, the old Board of Examiners, it is understood, has ceased to exist, and properly new appointments should be made. The constitution of the old Board was a mistake from the beginning. The idea of a board working under a president, ordinarily in its sub-committees, and extraordinarily as a whole, was never carried out. Indeed, it was impracticable. The duties of the two sections were wholly distinct; one section of the board and their examiners were in every respect under the authority of the government of Bengal, and the other section and their examiners under that of the government of India, the board in its collective character apparently being under no separate and defined authority at all. The section under the authority of the government of India, was always addressed as "the Board of Examiners," and the other as the sub-committee of the Board, the President of the Board latterly being appointed by the government of Bengal.

7. The Board see no objection to their being styled the "Board of Examiners." Their duties can never be discharged by a single individual, and bodies of examiners are usually styled "boards," or have some similar designation. The senior member may preside at all examinations, or he may have a distinct appointment as president of the Board, or either member may be secretary and member, or the correspondence and the duties hitherto carried on by the secretary may be discharged by the president, as Government may see fit to approve.

8. As, however, the principle of the constitution of this department of the public service will, in all probability, be applied in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, it would be desirable that whatever designation is adopted should be applied to bodies discharging duties similar to those hitherto performed and to be performed by this board, and to no others. This is the more desirable, because these bodies confer certificates of high proficiency, and the head of the government will confer diplomas or degrees of honour on their recommendation.

9. The only other point requiring notice at present is the test-books. Previously to the passing of the military rules there were so very few candidates for honours, even amongst the junior civil servants studying under the Board's orders, that the demand for books did not cause any serious inconvenience. But within the last few months very great difficulty has been experienced in supplying the demand for some of the honour books not procurable in the college library. The honour standards themselves the Board think, as a whole, are good; but if new editions of books are to be printed, some few changes might be desirable, with a view to equalize, as far as is possible, the various tests for the two standards. This subject, however, the Board would propose to consider and report upon after communication with the Home Secretary, on the return of the Government of India to Calcutta.

ENCLOSURE 3.

PUBLIC.—Sept. 9, 1867.

Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

No. 20.—From E. C. Bayley, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, to Major W. N. LEES, LL.D. Secretary to the Board of Examiners.—No. 4373, dated Simla, the 9th September 1867.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 208, dated the 14th ultimo, submitting for orders certain suggestions of the Board, together with a paper of questions addressed to it in connection with the new rules for the examination of junior civil servants in Oriental languages.

2. In reply, I am desired to forward herewith, for the information of the Board, a copy of the paper of questions, with the orders of the Government of India noted in the last column. The suggestion put forward in the 5th paragraph of the letter under reply will be taken into consideration in communication with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to whom it will be forwarded for an expression of opinion. The Board will be informed hereafter of the orders of the Governor-General in Council upon this point.

3. With regard to the suggested change in the constitution of the Board, I am desired to say, that the Governor-General in Council does not perceive how the orders issued in this department on the 12th July, No. 2219, affect the Board in the manner stated. No practical difficulty seems to have arisen from them, and His Excellency in Council does not think it necessary at present to consider this point.

4. With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, I am to request a further communication from you on the return of the Government to Calcutta.

No. 4374.

Copy of above, and of its enclosure, together with a copy of the letter to which it is a reply, forwarded to the Financial Department for information and consideration and further orders.

No. 21.

TABLE OF QUESTIONS.

Questions.	Opinion of the Board.	Orders of the Government of India.
I. Will permission be given to civilians to study for any time before examination in Calcutta; and if so, under what rules?	The Board assume that sufficient leave will be given to officers to enable them to finish their studies by one, or even two months, in Calcutta with a college moonshee. Same period of study, uninterrupted by official duties, seems almost a necessity to the attainment of a high standard.	Leave for this purpose may be allowed for one month; the period may be extended when found necessary, but the candidate's absence from his station should not in any case exceed two months. See reply to Question 8.
II. Can the preliminary examination be passed at the same time as the honour examinations, say a week or a day before?	There is no objection whatever to this.	Sanctioned, provided arrangements can be made to hold the preliminary examinations in time for their results to be known before the commencement of the examination for honours, and that it be stipulated that the candidates return to their duty at once in the event of failure.

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Questions.	Opinion of the Board.	Orders of the Government of India.
III. One officer, Mr. Beverley, wishes to know if an extension of time, under Rule 6, will be allowed to officers who obtain six months' leave to Europe on urgent private affairs ?	The rules say distinctly not. The matter is one entirely for the consideration of Government.	There seems to be no reason for altering the rules.
IV. Another wishes to know if the period within which the preliminary examination in the classical languages can be passed can in any case be extended ?	The rules say distinctly not. The matter is one entirely for the consideration of Government.	There should be no exception.
V. What is the meaning, in Rule 3, of having previously passed in the same language (Persian, Arabic, or Sanskrit) in England ? Will "obtaining marks" in any of these languages be taken as having passed ?	The Civil Service Commissioners' rules say that "no candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject." The Board cannot say how far this competent knowledge is equal to a pass-standard here.	The meaning of the words in Rule 3 is "having been allowed to count marks in that language." The present rules say that no one will be allowed to do this, unless he has a "competent knowledge of the subject." For such as passed before this rule was brought into force, the Governor-General in Council thinks that a minimum of one-third of the total number of marks obtainable may be fixed.
VI. Can civil servants, who, on the date of publication of the new rules, had still some few months remaining to complete the 10 years allowed as the extreme limit for obtaining honours, be allowed an extension to enable them to complete their studies ?	Some few cases of hardship may arise. The best way to deal with them will be to let the men come up for examination, leaving the Board to recommend a grace for any candidate who proves that he really has worked hard and comes near the mark. To extend the time would only lead to a similar request from all those brought within the limits of examination by the further extension.	The Governor-General in Council concurs with the Board, that each case should be dealt with on its merits.
VII. Will civil servants be allowed a moonshee at the public expense ?	Military officers are only allowed moonshee allowance for the pass standards ; and as the honour prizes are very high under the new rules, and the tests are optional, there seems no necessity to spend more public money.	His Excellency in Council concurs with the Board.

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Questions.	Opinion of the Board.	Orders of the Government of India.
VIII. Will their travelling expenses from their stations to Calcutta be paid ?	There certainly is a question for consideration here; for it is plain that a prize of rupees 1,000 cannot leave the same amount of profit in the pocket of the man who has to spend rupees 800 in travelling to, and returning from, the place of examination, as in the pocket of the man who has the Board at his door. But as the difficulty is one of distance, which cannot be quite annihilated, it is one that cannot be got over. In the military rules no notice has been taken of the difficulty, and the Board are beginning to have a considerable number of honour candidates.	Travelling allowances should in no case be given. It will, however, be recommended to the Financial Department that two months' leave, to count as service and residence, may be allowed on each occasion on which a successful examination or examinations may have been passed, provided that in no case an aggregate of more than 12 months' leave be allowed to carry pay or count as service.

ENCLOSURE 4.

PUBLIC.—Sept. 9, 1867.

No. 22. — From A. H. HARINGTON, Esquire, officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal. No. 4,375. Dated Simla, the 9th September 1867.

I AM directed to request that you will move his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to favour the Government of India with an expression of his opinion on a suggestion made by the Board of Examiners, in the annexed extract,* from a letter from its Secretary, for the addition of Ooryah to the languages for which prizes are to be given under the new rules for the examination of junior civil servants.

From H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla. (No. 3,773. Dated, Fort William, the 8th October 1867.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 4,375, dated the 9th ultimo, with its enclosure, and in reply to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board of Examiners in thinking that the Ooryah might, with advantage, be included in the list of the languages for which prizes are to be given under the new rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service.

2. His Honour, however, would limit the study of Ooryah to the test of high proficiency only.

From A. H. HARINGTON, Esq., officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners. (No. 5,795. Dated Simla, the 25th October 1867.)

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of my letter, No. 4,373, dated the 9th ultimo, I am directed to state, for the information of the Board of Examiners, that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the addition† of Ooryah to the languages for which prizes are to be awarded, under the new rules, for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service.

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* Paragraph 5.

† Copy of Notification enclosed.

Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

2. The reward for study, however, of Ooryah should be limited to the test of high proficiency only, for passing by which a donation of rupees 1,000 may be given.

No. 5,795*a*.

COPY forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information, with reference to letter thence, No. 3,773, dated 8th instant.

NOTIFICATION, Home Department. (No. 5,794. Dated Simla, the 25th October 1867.)

THE following Rule is notified for general information in continuation of those published in Notification, No. 2,219, dated the 12th July last:—

Rule XVI.—The Ooryah language is included among those for which prizes are to be awarded under the new rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service. The donation, however, is limited to the test of high proficiency only, for passing by which a reward of 1,000 rupees will be given.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 9th March 1868.

* * * * * * * * * * *

THE Commissioners take this opportunity of stating, with reference to the despatch and its enclosures which accompanied your letter of the 24th December 1867, that they propose hereafter to give a special certificate to those candidates whom they may consider to have "passed" in Sanscrit, Arabic, or Persian, in order to remove all doubt on the question who should be exempted from preliminary examination in those languages in India.

I have, &c.

Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

Mr. Merivale to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 17th January 1868.

I AM directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to forward for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, copy of a despatch received from the Government of Bombay on the subject of the vernacular languages to be studied by such candidates for the Civil Service as are destined for the Bombay Presidency.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

No. 37 of 1867.

General Department, Bombay Castle,
To 29th November 1867.

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL, LONDON.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

IT appears that Hindustani is not now studied in England by those civilians who are appointed to this presidency. The civilians recently arrived had not studied this language, and we, therefore, issued a resolution allowing them to take it up as a second language.

2. From the annexed extracts from standing orders of this Government, as per margin, it will be seen that Hindustani is required in the Bombay Presidency; and this being so, it is desirable that the rudiments of the language should be acquired in England.

Notifications dated respectively the 2nd September, and 24th October 1857.

3. We would, therefore, take this opportunity of advocating a change in the examinations in languages prescribed for passed candidates in England. It is a question whether the time devoted to special studies after passing the entrance examination is not longer than is necessary. We are of opinion that it might be shortened by six months with advantage both to the candidates and the service. Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

4. But without discussing this point, we would at any rate require from the candidates only a knowledge of the character and of the grammar, in effect merely the rudiments. After the drudgery of learning the elements, a language can be much better acquired in this country.

5. Supposing that the term of probation remains as now, viz., two years, the study of languages should be allotted as follows, for this presidency :—

First term.	Sanskrit only.
Second term.	Sanskrit and Marathi.
Third term.	Marathi and Hindustani.
Fourth term.	Marathi, Hindustani, and Gugerathi.

6. Sanskrit is required only as a foundation for the Vernacular languages derived from it, and one year ought to suffice for the amount of knowledge essential for this purpose, though, of course, the voluntary prosecution of further study in it might be permitted and encouraged. The Gugerathi is so very easy when a foundation of Marathi and Gugerathi has been properly laid, that one term for learning the grammar and character ought to be ample preparation for study in this country.

7. We would, therefore, request that steps may be taken for the regulation of the examinations in England in languages according to these suggestions.

We have, &c.

(Signed) Wm. R. Seymour V. Fitzgerald.
R. Napier.
B. H. Ellis.

Enclosure 2.

Bombay—General Department.

Accompanying general despatch from the Bombay Government, dated the 29th November 1867, No. 37.

Revenue.*

With reference to the Government notification of the 20th May 1856, General Department, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to direct that junior civil servants on the establishment of this presidency shall, in future, pass an examination in Hindoostanee, as well as in one of the vernaculars, before formally entering on the duties of the public service, and that similar tests shall be fixed for Hindoostanee as for the other languages of study.

The language to be acquired in addition to Hindoostanee shall in all cases be either Murathee or Guzeratee, but with reference to the importance of young civilians qualifying themselves for employment in other divisions of the presidency than that to which they may first be appointed, special rewards shall be granted under rules to be hereafter promulgated, to those who may acquire a knowledge of any language in use within this presidency in addition to the two prescribed for study.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. D. Inverarity,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1857.

General Department.†

With reference to the notification in the Revenue Department, dated the 2nd September 1857, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following test shall be adopted by the Central Vernacular Examination Committee for the examination of candidates in the Hindoostanee language :—

‡ 1. Translations viva voce, with reasonable premeditation, but without assistance, from a fairly written letter or petition.

2. Written translation, with premeditation but without assistance, into Hindoostanee, of a portion of ordinary narrative English, and of a letter or petition, or government order or regulation.

3. Translation viva voce into Hindoostanee of a simple dialogue, or of questions and answers proposed by the examiner.

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* Vide Government Gazette of 1857, page 429.
† Vide Government Gazette of 1857, page 756.
‡ Vide Report No. 1.

Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

4. Conversation showing a comprehension of what is addressed to the candidate on all ordinary subjects, including commercial revenue and magisterial matters; and a capability on the candidate's part of making himself understood in sustaining a conversation on such subjects.

5. A knowledge of the grammatical rules of the language, to be tested by parsing or by the candidate's answers to questions proposed by the examiner.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
W. HART, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1857.

No. 1748 of 1867.
RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.
General Department, Bombay Castle,
25th October 1867.

As the young civilians who are now coming out to this country have studied Mahrathee and Guzerathee, but not Hindustani, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that they shall be offered the option of passing first in one of the languages they have studied at home, and taking up Hindustani as a second language.

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,
4th February 1868.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to aknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, forwarding by desire of Sir Stafford Northcote, for the consideration of the Commissioners, a copy of a despatch received from the Government of Bombay, on the subject of the vernacular languages to be studied by such candidates for the Civil Service as are destined for the Bombay Presidency.

In that despatch it is stated to be the wish of the Government of Bombay, that the study of the vernacular languages in this country should not extend beyond the rudiments, *i.e.* the character and the grammar.

An opinion is also expressed that the period of probation might with advantage be shortened by six months, but supposing no alteration to be made in this respect, it is recommended that an altered course of study should be adopted comprising the elements, but little more than the elements of four Oriental languages. It further appears that civil servants are now required on arriving at Bombay to pass an examination in Hindustani, before they can be employed.

It can hardly be necessary to recall to the recollection of the Secretary of State, that in the early part of the year 1864 a despatch, dated 21st March, was received from the Government of India, in which it was stated to be the opinion of that Government, after mature consideration, that the education of the civil servants in native languages, as well as in law, could be carried on better in England than in India; an opinion which had been urged upon the Government by the Board of Examiners at Calcutta, and which was known to be in conformity with the views of some of the most eminent Oriental scholars in both countries. It was accordingly recommended that the Board of Examiners should be abolished, and that young civil servants should be appointed to definite duties immediately on their arrival.

The Secretary of State in Council having decided, in accordance with this recommendation, that "the examinations in the native lan-
" guages in India, as preliminary to the entrance of the young civil
" servants on active duty should be abolished," arrangements were made in communication with the Civil Service Commissioners for completing in this country the training of the selected candidates. A

course of study was prescribed, comprising two vernacular languages for each Presidency, and the period of probation was extended to two years, in order that every civil servant might be able to acquire before leaving this country the knowledge necessary to qualify him for entering at once upon his duties. Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

It is obvious that the suggestions now made by the Government of Bombay are, in the main, incompatible with the system thus deliberately adopted by the Secretary of State in Council, on the recommendation of the Government of India. Nor is it easy to see how, consistently with the decision above quoted, and with due regard to the expectations founded upon it, young civil servants can be required to pass any examination in India, before being appointed to definite duties.

There is, however, one point in which the Commissioners think that their arrangements might be modified, so as to bring them more in harmony with the views expressed by the Government of Bombay.

When the present system came into operation, and it became necessary to decide what languages should be studied by candidates destined for Bombay, in the absence of any official notification on the subject, the Commissioners were guided by the best information they could obtain, which was to the effect, that the two vernacular languages of greatest importance were Mavathi and Gujarati, being "the languages used in the Courts and Collectorates of the Presidency of Bombay," that Hindustani was not the official language of any part of the Presidency, and that though a slight knowledge of it was useful, as being a sort of *lingua franca* everywhere understood, that slight knowledge could be acquired with little or no study on the spot.

In accordance with these views, which the Commissioners had reason to believe had been entertained at one time at least, both by the Government of Bombay, and also by the Government of India, Marathi and Gujarati were prescribed as the two languages in which every candidate allotted to this Presidency must pass at his final examination, and no attempt has hitherto been made to enforce the study of Hindustani in this country.

But, if a knowledge of that language be deemed indispensable (a question on which there is understood to be considerable difference of opinion), the Commissioners will be prepared for the future either to substitute it for one of the languages now studied, or to add it to the present list, as may seem to the Secretary of State in Council most desirable.

In the latter case they would beg to be informed what degrees of relative importance should be given to the three languages respectively, it being of course understood that the present standard of proficiency could not be maintained in all three of them.

I have, &c.

Mr. Merivale to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 6th January 1868.

WITH reference to a proposed institution by the trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust of two annual scholarships for the benefit of natives of India, on the conditions laid down in the accompanying prospectus, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward to you, for any observations with which Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners may be good enough to favour the Secretary of State, an extract from a letter from the Secretary to Gilchrist scholarships for natives of India.

Gilchrist scholarships for natives of India.

the Trustees, relating to the use of the scholarships in aiding natives of India to qualify for the Indian Civil Service.

With reference to the first condition specified in the printed prospectus, I am to inform you that the trustees have signified their readiness "to admit to the competition all persons born in India, "except those of pure European descent."

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

EXTRACT from a letter from the Gilchrist Educational Trust to the Secretary of State for India, dated 16th August 1867.

I AM directed further to state that it will afford peculiar satisfaction to the Gilchrist Trustees, if these scholarships should prove to be of use in aiding natives of India in qualifying themselves for entering the Civil Service, and that the Trustees will be quite ready to waive the requirements of graduation in the University of London in favour of such candidates as can give evidence that they are efficiently preparing themselves for the Civil Service examinations.

The trustees will be prepared to consider any modifications which you may be disposed to suggest as likely to promote the object they have in view, which (I have reason to believe) meets your own full approval, the training of promising native youths, by British culture, for positions of influence in their own country.

(Signed) WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., F.R.S.,
Secretary.

ENCLOSURE 2.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST.

Trustees:

Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S.
Robert Verity, Esq., M.D.
William Burnley Hume, Esq.
George Grote, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.
Richard Leigh Holland, Esq.

Secretary.

William B. Carpenter, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

(All communications to be addressed to
The Secretary of the Gilchrist Educational Trust,
University of London, London, W.)

Conditions for scholarships to be instituted by the Gilchrist Educational Trust for the benefit of natives of India.

Two scholarships, each of the value of 100*l.* per annum, and tenable for five years, will be annually awarded to candidates born in India, who shall become eligible by competitive examination, under the following conditions:—

1. Of the parents of each candidate, one, at least, shall belong to one of the native races.

2. Every candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the local authorities that he has completed his sixteenth year, and that his age does not exceed 22 years.

3. Every candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the local authorities, that in regard to personal character and social position he is qualified to be admitted to competition for a scholarship.

4. The subjects of examination shall be,—

(1.) Latin.
(2.) English language and history.
(3.) Arithmetic and algebra.
(4.) Geometry.
(5.) Natural philosophy; and,
(6.) Chemistry.

The Examination Papers will be analogous in character and difficulty to those prepared in these subjects respectively for the matriculation examination of the University of London, and the number of hours assigned to each of the papers will be the

same as those assigned to the like paper by the University of London. These papers will be sent out in sealed covers through the India Office to the charge of sub-examiners appointed by Her Majesty's Government. Gilchrist scholarships for natives of India.

5. The examination shall be held under the charge of a Government sub-examiner at each of the Presidential capitals simultaneously, and shall commence in the second week of January in each year. The place and the days and hours of examination (which shall be the same at all the capitals) shall be appointed by the local authorities.

6. The sub-examiner shall open the sealed covers containing the examination papers in the place of examination, at the hour prescribed for the candidates to assemble. He shall be present throughout the whole of each examination, and shall, at the end of each, collect the answers written by every candidate during the time allowed.

He shall transmit these answers in sealed covers through the India Office to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, who will cause them to be carefully considered and compared by examiners of established reputation, named by the Trustees in each of the respective subjects. The Trustees will name, whenever practicable, the examiners or sub-examiners acting in those subjects respectively for the University of London. The examiners shall consider the papers with as little delay as possible, and shall make their award thereupon, assigning to each paper a number of marks suitable to its merits. Such award shall be transmitted forthwith by the Secretary, through the India Office, to the local authorities in the Presidential capitals, to be by them announced to the candidates.

7. The first scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate whose aggregate of marks stands highest, provided that he passes in each of the six subjects above mentioned, and that his aggregate of marks amount to not less than one-half of the total. Such candidate shall have his choice, whether he will pursue his curriculum of study in the University of Edinburgh, or in University College, London.

8. The second scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate whose aggregate of marks stands second; provided that he passes in each of the six subjects, and that his aggregate of marks amounts to not less than one half of the total. Such candidate shall pursue his curriculum of study in that one of the two institutions above named which shall not have been chosen by the other candidate.

9. If the two highest candidates are equal in aggregate number of marks, the privilege of choosing between these two institutions shall be determined between them by lot.

10. The successful candidates shall be expected to arrive in London, and to present themselves to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, not later than the first week in the October following their appointment.

11. The scholarships shall be considered as commencing from the 1st of July following the award of the examiners, and shall be paid in quarterly instalments on the first days of October, January, April, and July.

12. Each scholar shall attend in every session at least three courses of Lectures at the institution in which he studies (unless specially excused by the Trustees from doing so during the first year); and shall transmit to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, at the conclusion of each session, a certificate from each of the professors whose lectures he has attended, stating that his diligence and conduct have been satisfactory. Should he not be able to produce such a certificate, or should he be proved guilty of discreditable conduct elsewhere, he shall be considered to have forfeited all claim to the remaining instalments of his scholarship.

13. Each scholar shall be expected to present himself both at the matriculation examination of the University of London and at the first examination in one of its four faculties,—Arts, Science, Law, or Medicine,—before the termination of the third (academical) year* from the commencement of his scholarship, unless excused from doing so by the Trustees; and if he do not so present himself (unless by permission of the Trustees), or if he fail to pass, he shall be considered as forfeiting his claim to the remaining two years' instalments of his scholarship.

14. The foregoing scheme shall be subject to revision from time to time; the Trustees reserving to themselves the power of altering the conditions of the scholarships, or of altogether withdrawing them, if they deem it expedient to do either. But no change will be made in such a manner as to affect the interests of candidates already appointed to scholarships, or in any case without 12 months' notice.

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* Thus a candidate whose scholarship commences on the 1st of July 1868, would be considered as having fulfilled this condition if he pass the first LL.B. examination in January 1871, or the first B.A., the first B. Sc., or the preliminary scientific M.B. examination in the following July.

Gilchrist scholarships for natives of India.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

LATIN.

One Latin subject, to be announced a year and a half previously.* The paper will contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in History and Geography.

A separate paper will be set, containing questions in Latin Grammar with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND HISTORY.

The English Language:—
Orthography, writing from dictation, the grammatical structure of the language.
Outlines of English history and modern geography:—
History of England to the end of the seventeenth century, with questions in modern geography.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic:—
The ordinary rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, extraction of the square root.
Algebra:—
Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of algebraical quantities. Proportion.
Arithmetical and geometrical progression, simple equations.
Geometry:—
The first four books of Euclid, or the principal properties of triangles and of squares and other parallelograms, treated geometrically, the principal properties of the circle and of its inscribed and circumscribed figures, treated geometrically.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.†

Mechanics:—
Composition and resolution of statical forces.
Simple machines (mechanical powers), ratio of the power to the weight in each.
Centre of gravity.
General laws of motion and the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.
Law of the motion of falling bodies.
Hydrostatics, hydraulics, and pneumatics.
Pressure of liquids and gases, its equal diffusion, and variation with the depth.
Specific gravity and the modes of ascertaining it.
The barometer, the siphon, the common pump and forcing pump, and the air pump.
Acoustics:—
Nature of sound and the mode of its transmission.
Optics:—
Laws of reflection and refraction.
Formation of images by simple lenses.

CHEMISTRY.

Heat—its sources; expansion; thermometers,—relations between different scales in common use; difference between temperature and quantity of heat; specific and latent heat, calorimeters, liquefaction, ebullition, evaporation, conduction, convection, radiation.

Chemistry of the non-metallic elements; including their compounds as enumerated below—their chief physical and chemical characters—their preparation—and their characteristic tests.

Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, phosporus, silicon.

Combining proportions by weight and by volume; general nature of acids, bases, and salts; symbols and nomenclature.

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* The subject for the examination in January 1868 will be Cicero, De Senectute, and De Lege Manilia; and the subject for the examination in January 1869 will be Livy, Book XXI.

† The knowledge required of these subjects in Natural Philosophy is such as may be attained by attending a course of experimental lectures.

The atmosphere—its constitution; effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition; combustion, structure and properties of flame; nature and composition of ordinary fuel; water; chemical peculiarities of natural waters, such as rain water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water. Gilchrist scholarships for natives of India.

Carbonic acid, oxides and acids of nitrogen, ammonia, olefiant gas, marsh gas, sulphurous and sulphuric acids, sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, and phosphuretted hydrogen, silica.

ORDER OF EXAMINATIONS.

First day	Morning	(2 hours)	Latin Classics.
	Afternoon	(2 hours)	Latin Grammar and Composition.
Second day	Morning	(3 hours)	Arithmetic and Algebra.
	Afternoon	(3 hours)	Geometry.
Third day	Morning	(3 hours)	English Language.
	Afternoon	(3 hours)	English History.
Fourth day	Morning	(3 hours)	Natural Philosophy.
	Afternoon	(3 hours)	Chemistry.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,
18th January 1868.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing a prospectus relative to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, and forwarding by desire of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for any observations which the Commissioners may have to offer, an extract from a letter from the Secretary of the Trustees, relating to the use of the scholarships in aiding natives of India to qualify for the Indian Civil Service.

In reply, I am to request that you will express to the Secretary of State in Council the satisfaction with which the Commissioners have received the communication with which he has favoured them. So far as they are able to form an opinion on the subject, they think it very desirable that promising native youths should have an opportunity of attaining to positions of influence in their own country. And they cannot doubt that the proposed scholarships would have a beneficial effect in aiding such youths to qualify themselves to compete successfully for appointments in the Civil Service. For this purpose it is of course necessary that besides familiarity with the languages of India they should show proficiency in branches of knowledge which form the ordinary education of Englishmen such as those named in the prospectus enclosed with your letter.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

India Office, 15th February 1868.

SIR,

WITH reference to a letter addressed to this office on the 12th instant by Messrs. ——— and ———, two candidates selected in 1866 for the Indian Civil Service, a copy of which they state would be sent to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Secretary of State for India would be glad to be informed as to the reply which the Commissioners consider should be returned to the application of Messrs. ——— and ——— for an exemption from attendance on the 9th and 10th June next at the final examination for the service, for the purpose of going up for a degree at the University of Cambridge. Application for change in arrangements to enable candidates to take a degree.

Application for change in arrangements to enable candidates to take a degree.

Should the Commissioners be unable to meet the wishes of these gentlemen in this respect, Sir Stafford Northcote will then take into consideration the question whether, should they be appointed after the final examination, they might be allowed to postpone their departure for India in order to take a degree in the month of December.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

SIR, Cambridge, 12th February 1868.

WE, the undersigned, being selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, in residence at the University of Cambridge, humbly request your attention to the case which we now lay before you.

We have always understood that it was considered desirable that candidates for the Indian Civil Service in residence at the Universities should obtain their degrees before proceeding to India. But owing to the time fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners for the final examination of this year, we shall be debarred from taking our degrees as desired, unless some slight alteration be made.

The circumstances are these. The final examination for the Indian Civil Service is fixed to commence on June 9th. The University special examination in law for our B.A. degree commences on June 8th, and will, we are informed, terminate on the 10th.

We are, therefore, desirous of being informed whether some arrangement cannot be made by the Civil Service Commissioners whereby our attendance in London on June 9th and 10th shall not be required.

We most earnestly desire some slight alteration of the kind pointed out, as we understand that in the event of our obtaining the necessary certificates of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, we shall be required to leave England about the end of September, and shall therefore be unable to present ourselves at the next similar examination for degrees in December.

Humbly submitting this case for your consideration,

We are, &c.

(Signed)

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, 24th February 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, requesting that the Secretary of State for India may be informed as to the reply which they consider should be returned to the application of two selected candidates for an exemption from attendance on the 9th and 10th of June next at the final examination for the India Civil Service.

In reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that in answer to a question addressed to themselves in December last on the same subject, the Commissioners informed one of the present applicants that in making the necessary arrangements for the final examination it would not be possible to pay regard to the requirements of any examination that might be held elsewhere.

The Commissioners consider that in giving this answer they followed the only course which is compatible with the proper conduct of the examinations entrusted to their charge.

It is obvious that if the indulgence sought were granted in the present case, it could not be refused in others of a similar nature. And even if it could be limited to the cases of persons who wished to take University degrees (a limitation which it would probably be difficult to maintain) it must of course be extended equally to all University students, and the arrangements of the periodical examinations, already sufficiently

complicated, must be made to depend on the wish of any one of 50 candidates to attend any of the numerous examinations held at any of the Universities of England, Scotland, or Ireland. Application for change in arrangements to enable candidates to take a degree.

Apart, however, from the question of practical difficulty the Commissioners do not think it advisable that exceptional facilities should be given to selected candidates for obtaining academical degrees, so far from giving any countenance to the notion that this was desirable, they have always endeavoured to impress upon candidates at the time of their selection, that it was at once their duty and their interest to give up during the period of probation the pursuit of all honours or distinctions except those of the service which they had embraced, and to devote their whole time to the study of the large and important subjects included within the range of their special training. In more than one instance, the Commissioners have seen the evil results of neglecting this warning. Some candidates have been led after a time, by the attractions of the University, to withdraw from the Indian Service; and others, in attempting to combine two incompatible careers, have run serious risk of losing their appointments.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, 27th May 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India in Council the accompanying Draft of Regulations for the open competition for the Civil Service of India to be held in 1869, in order that if these Regulations be approved they may be issued without delay for the information of persons intending to compete. Draft regulations of 1869.

On comparing the Draft with the Regulations for 1868 it will be seen that the alterations which it is proposed to introduce are for the most part either merely verbal or explanatory of what was previously implied. The only points of importance are the following:—

(1.) It is proposed to raise the maximum number of marks obtainable under the heads of Natural Science, of Sanskrit, and of Arabic, from 500 to 1,000 in the case of Natural Science, and from 375 to 500 in the case of the Oriental languages.

It may be necessary to explain that this proposal is not made with the view of giving greater weight than has hitherto been given to the amount of proficiency which has been hitherto shown in these subjects, but in order to provide an adequate reward for the superior degree of knowledge which may be displayed in them, if, as appears not unlikely to be the case, on the one hand natives of India, well trained in these branches of knowledge should come to England to compete; and on the other hand an increased amount of attention should be given to the study of them in schools and colleges at home.

(2.) The 10th Regulation expresses perhaps little more than what is contained by implication in the 12th; but it appears desirable that the matter should be placed clearly before every candidate, and it is thought that this Regulation, together with the system of prizes and penalties now in force, would be more effective in securing sustained exertion on the part of the students than the plan of adding the marks obtained at each examination to those obtained at the others.

I am, &c.

Draft regulations for 1869.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS for the OPEN COMPETITION of 1869.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, March 16th, 1869, and following days, an Examination of Candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of February 1869, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W. :—

(*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March 1869 will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years ;

(*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India ;

(*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character ;

(*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.†

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a Candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :‡—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science ; that is, (1) Chemistry, including Heat, (2) Electricity and Magnetism, (3) Geology and Mineralogy, (4) Zoology, (5) Botany	1,000
*** The total (1,000 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of knowledge included under this head.	
Moral Sciences ; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.§

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the

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* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1869.

‡ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name, at their pleasure, any or all of these branches of knowledge, and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

§ "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge "of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to "be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they are in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose,* according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed. Draft regulations for 1869.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects :†

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages :	
Sanskrit - - - -	500
Vernacular‡ Languages of India (each) -	400
2. The History and Geography of India -	350
3. Law - - - - -	1,250
4. Political Economy - - - -	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

12. The selected candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W.

20*th June* 1868.

NOTE—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of* 100*l. after the first year of probation, and* 200*l. after the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(2.) *All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.*

(3.) *After passing the Final Examination each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into*

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* This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the examination is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

† Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

‡ Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

Draft regulations for 1869.

covenants and giving a bond for 1,000*l.*, *jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on these documents amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(4.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of* 1871 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

The Under Secretary of State for India to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 19th June 1868.

I AM directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th of May, in which, by direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, you transmit for consideration a draft of Regulations for the open competition for the Civil Service of India.

2. In reply I am instructed to inform you that the proposed regulations have Sir Stafford Northcote's approval.

I am, &c.

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2. INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO CANDIDATES.

2 (A). SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS* ISSUED TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1865, WITH REGARD TO THEIR FINAL EXAMINATION.

I.—LANGUAGES.

Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1865.

Candidates will be expected to show a thorough knowledge of the grammar of the languages which they take up, facility in translating from and into each language, the examination not being confined to the prescribed text-books, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking the language.

Text-Books.

Hindustani.—Forbes's Totá Kahání, p. 1–71.
Bágh-o-Bahár, p. 10–201;
Ikhwán-us-safá, p. 1–70.

Hindi.—Sinhásan Battísí, Stories 1–24.
Prem Ságar p. 26–124 (omitting poetry).
Bhárata Varshíya Itihása, cap. ix.–xiv., p. 144–264.

Bengali.—Forbes's Selections, p. 1–57.
Betál Panchabinshatí. The introduction, and stories 1 to 3 and 5 to 10.
Bangálár Itihás.
Selections from the Som Prakásh.

Gujarati.—Bál mitra, p. 1–35.
Fifth Reading Book (omitting poetry).
Seventh Reading Book, p. 1–80.

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* The "General Instructions" issued to these candidates were printed in the 11th Report of the Commissioners (Appendix iv., p. 227). They do not differ materially from those which appear at p. 288.

Marathi.—Æsop's Fables. Fables 1–40.
Fifth Reading Book, p. 28–188, and 263–269.
Lipidhárá.
Tamil.—Kathámanjari.
Panchatantram. Introduction, and Books I. and II., p. 1–45.
Pope's Handbook, p. 163–196.
Robertson's Tamil Papers; the Arzis, p. 173 to end.
Telugu.—Brown's Reader, p. 1–176, and 206 to the end.

Special instructions. Final Examination. Candidates of 1865.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—Candidates will be expected to show that they have mastered the general contents of the prescribed text-books, the principles to be extracted from them, and their bearings on one another.

Text Books.

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), from § ii. of the Introduction to Book I. cap. xviii.; or the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—§ ii.–iv. of the Introduction. Books I. and III. and Book IV. Part 1; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.
Austin's Lectures, I., IV., and V.
Sandars' Justinian.
Maine's Ancient Law.
Lord Mackenzie's Studies in Roman Law. (A knowledge of the comparative views of the laws of France and Scotland will not be required).*
Bentham's Theory of Legislation by Dumont.—Principles of Legislation, cap. vii. to end; Principles of Civil Code (omitting cap. v. of Part III.).

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Each candidate will be required to furnish five reports, drawn up as described in the "General Instructions," with particular attention to clearness of language, and method in the analytical summaries. The subjects of these reports are to be as follows:—

1. The investigation before a London police magistrate of a grave criminal charge, ending in committal for trial by jury.
2. The whole business, of whatever kind, transacted in a London police court in any one day. (No separate summary required.)
3–4. Two important civil causes tried by a special jury in London or Westminster, or at Kingston.
5. The cases argued and decided in any one day in the Court for the consideration of Crown cases reserved. If no suitable opportunity can be found in this Court, a case heard in one of the Courts in banc at Westminster, or in the Exchequer Chamber, the House of Lords, or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, will be received as equivalent.

Besides continuing the general study of the leading rules of evidence and procedure, candidates will be required to read attentively the chapters in Pitt Taylor's Law of Evidence, treating of—

Grounds of Belief.
Presumptive Evidence.
Best Evidence.
Secondary Evidence.

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* The whole of this work may be read with advantage by candidates for the prize in Law, as also Bentham's Principles of the Penal Code.

Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1865.

Hearsay, and the cases in which the rule as to hearsay is relaxed.
Admissions and Confessions.
Private Writings.

3. *Indian Law:*

All candidates must be thoroughly acquainted with the following works:—

The Indian Penal Code.
The Code of Civil Procedure.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Mahommedan Law.
The Intestate and Testamentary Succession Act.
The Letters Patent for the High Courts of Judicature.

III.—History and Geography of India.*

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of Elphinstone's History of India, and of the Geography of India. Under the head of History they will be examined more particularly in the following works:—

Mill's British India, Vols. III. to VI. (omitting caps. 1 and 2 of Vol. V).
Wilson's continuation of Mill, chapter 1.
Keightley's India, Part II. caps. 2, 3, 19; and Part III. caps. 6 to 16.

IV.—Political Economy.†

Candidates will be examined more particularly in Mill's Political Economy, 2 vols.; but they must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to Adam Smith and McCulloch's Notes.

N.B.—*Candidates are reminded that at this examination it will be decided whether they are qualified for the Civil Service of India, and that no Candidate can be regarded as qualified who is not found to have a competent knowledge of the several subjects above specified.*

Prizes.

Prizes of the value set forth below will be offered for competition in the several subjects. The Civil Service Commissioners are only authorized to award these prizes on condition that a high standard of proficiency is attained. This will be tested in a separate examination, to be held either simultaneously with, or immediately after the other embracing a considerably wider range of study. No candidate will be, eligible for a prize in any subject who shall not have acquitted himself creditably in that subject in the ordinary examination.

	£
Law, one prize of	100
Sanskrit „	75
Hindustani „	50
Hindi „	50
Bengali „	50

* Candidates for the prize will be expected to have read not only the general histories of India, but also such special works as those of Orme, Duff, and Kaye.

† Candidates for the prize will be expected to have included in their reading the first 21 chapters, at least, of Ricardo's Political Economy and Northcote's History of Twenty Years of Financial Policy.

	£
Tamil, one prize of - - - -	50
Telugu „ - - - -	50
Gujarati „ - - - -	50
Marathi „ - - - -	50
Arabic „ - - - -	50
Persian „ - - - -	50
History and Geography of India, one prize of	50
Political Economy, one prize of - -	50

Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1865.

As the duties of civilians in India are such as often require the performance of journeys on horseback, candidates will be expected to produce before the time fixed for the final examination satisfactory evidence of their ability in this respect.

2 (B). SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS* TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1866, WITH REGARD TO THEIR THIRD PERIODICAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING ON THE 12TH NOVEMBER 1867.

Special instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1866.

N.B.—*In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the previous Examinations.*

I.—LANGUAGES.

Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some native book other than the text-book, and questions will be asked on the grammar.

Text Books.

Hindustani.—Akhláq-i-Hindí, p. 75—end.
Ikhwán-us-Safá,† p. 5—31.
Hindi.—Prem Ságar, p. 26–124 (omitting poetry).
Bengali.—Naba Árí, p. 122–231.
Gujarati.—Fifth reading book, p. 110 – end (omitting poetry).
Marathi.—Fifth reading book, pp. 84–103 and 134–158.
Lipidhárá,‡ p. 1–40.
Tamil.—Pope's Reader, p. 94—145.
Panchatantram,† 1st Story.
Telugu.—Brown's Grammar, Books 7, 8, 9, 10, with the Appendix.
Telugu Selections : Official Papers, Dialogues, and Vikramarka Tales, p. 8–25.
Brown's Reader,§ ch. ii., p. 131–150.

* The "General Instructions" issued to these candidates were printed in the 12th Report of the Commissioners (Appendix iii., p. 295). They do not differ materially from those which appear at p. 288.
† May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place.
‡ May be purchased of Mr. Baker, 5, Bond Court, Walbrook.
§ May be procured at the Office of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Special instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1866.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are,—

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars' edition), from Tit. x. of Book II. to the end of Book IV.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters vi.–x.

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than eight reports must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the General Instructions, and referring exclusively to cases of importance tried before Juries in the Courts of Assize, in the Central Criminal Court, or in the superior Courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Four of these reports must relate to civil actions, and four to criminal trials. The civil cases must consist entirely of actions tried before special juries. The criminal cases must be selected for some special quality, such as the gravity of the offence charged (*e.g.*, varieties of homicide, perjury, forgery, aggravated assaults, &c.), the nature of the evidence produced, the number of prisoners, &c.

No case should be taken in which either party is unrepresented by Counsel.

The Law of Evidence§ is to be studied more especially under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law :—*

The Indian Penal Code.

The Intestate and Testamentary Succession Act.

Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Mahommedan Law, edited by Wilson.†

III.—History and Geography of India.

Mill's History of British India, edited by Wilson, Vol. III.

Marshman's History of India, chap. viii.–xviii.

The Map of India, and Thornton's Gazetteer (in one volume) with special reference to the prescribed portion of History.

IV.—Political Economy.

Principles of Political Economy, by J. S. Mill, Books I., II., and first 15 chapters of Book III.

Supplementary instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1866.

2 (C). Supplementary Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1866, with regard to their Third Periodical Examination, commencing on the 12th November 1867.

In all Examinations in the Vernacular Languages special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the language. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text books.

Candidates who take up *Sanskrit* will be expected to have carefully studied the grammar, and also to have read the Second Book of the Hitopadesa.

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§ The work recommended is "Pitt Taylor's Law of Evidence" (latest edition)

‖ May be purchased at Williams and Norgate's.

N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

Cases having occurred in which candidates appear to have occupied themselves in studying additional languages to the neglect of the prescribed subjects, the Commissioners have determined that no candidate who shall show serious deficiency in any of the prescribed subjects shall receive marks in respect of an additional language. Supplementary instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1866.

Prizes will be awarded on the same conditions as at the previous Examinations.

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2 (D). Special Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1866, with regard to their Final Examination, commencing on the 9th June 1868.

I.—Languages.

Candidates will be expected to show a thorough knowledge of the grammar of the languages which they take up; facility in translating from and into each language, the examination not being confined to the prescribed Text Books; familiarity with the written character; and some proficiency in speaking the language. Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1866.

Text Books.

Hindustani.—Forbes's Totá Kahání, p. 1–71.
Akhláq-i-Hindí.
Ikhwán-us-Safá,* p. 5–end.

Hindi.—Sinhásan Battísí, Stories 1–14, and 16–32.
Prem Ságar, p. 1–124 (omitting poetry).
Bhárata varshíya Itihása,* cap. ix.–xiv., p. 144–264.

Bengali.—Forbes's Selections, p. 1–57.
Naba Árí, pp. 1–90, and 122–231.
Bangálár Itihás,* p. 97–end.
Selections from the Som Prakásh.†

Gujarati.—Bál-mitra, pp. 1–12, and 35–63.
Fifth Reading Book, pp. 1–80, and 110–end (omitting poetry).
Seventh Reading Book,* p. 1–80.

Marathi.—Æsop's Fables. Fables 1–60.
Fifth Reading Book, pp. 28–77, 84–103, 134–231, and 263–265.
Lipidhárá.

Tamil.—Pope's Tamil Reader, p. 1–145.
Panchatantram. Introduction, and Books I. and II., p. 1–45.
Pope's Handbook, p. 174–196.
Robertson's Tamil Papers;† the Arzis, p. 173 to end.

Telugu.—Brown's Grammar, especially p. 59–67, Books IX. and X., and the Appendix.
Telugu Selections. Stories 1–70, Official Papers, Dialogues (especially at pp. 55–64), and Vikramárka Tales, p. 1–25.
Brown's Reader, p. 131–150, and 206–end.

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* May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place.
† May be procured at the Office of the Civil Service Commission.
N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1866.

Sanskrit.—The Grammar.
The first two Books of the Hitopadesa.
The poetry of the fourth Book of the Hitopadesa (omitting the account of the 16 Sandhis near the end).
Meghadúta (Johnson's second edition).

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—Candidates will be expected to show that they have mastered the general contents of the prescribed Text Books, the principles to be extracted from them, and their bearings on one another.

Text Books.

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's Edition), from § ii. of the Introduction to Book I., cap. xviii.; or the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—§ ii.–iv. of the Introduction. Books I. and III., and Book IV., Part 1; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.

Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

Maine's Ancient Law.

Lord Mackenzie's Studies in Roman Law. (A knowledge of the comparative views of the Laws of France and Scotland will not be required.*)

Bentham's Theory of Legislation by Dumont.—Principles of Legislation, cap. vii. to end; Principles of Civil Code (omitting cap. v. of Part III.)

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Each candidate will be required to furnish five reports,† drawn up as described in the "General Instructions," with particular attention to clearness of language, and method in the analytical summaries. The subjects of these reports are to be as follows:—‡

1. The investigation before a London police magistrate of a grave criminal charge, ending in committal for trial by jury.
2. The whole business, of whatever kind, transacted in a London police court in any one day. (No separate summary required.)

3–4. Two important Civil causes tried by a special jury in London or Westminster, or at Kingston.

5. A case heard in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on appeal from India. If this cannot be obtained, the cases argued and decided in any one day in the Court for the consideration of appeals in Criminal cases, or a case heard in one of the Courts in Banc, at Westminster, in the Exchequer Chamber, or in the House of Lords, will be received as equivalent.

Besides continuing the general study of the leading rules of Evidence

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* The whole of this work may be read with advantage by candidates for the prize in Law; as also Bentham's Principles of the Penal Code.

† These reports must be sent in on or before April 28th. They should be *legibly* written on half-sheets of the same size as the enclosed, on one side only of the paper.

‡ It is expected that candidates will, by their own inquiries, ascertain at what places and times they should attend for the purpose of taking their notes. In case of difficulty, however, application may be made to this office for such information as the Commissioners may be able to afford.

and Procedure candidates will be required to read attentively the chapters in Pitt Taylor's Law of Evidence, treating of— Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1866.

Grounds of Belief.
Presumptive Evidence.
Best Evidence.
Secondary Evidence.
Hearsay, and the Cases in which the rule as to Hearsay is relaxed.
Admissions and Confessions.
Private Writings.

3. *Indian Law :—*

All candidates must be thoroughly acquainted with the following works :—

The Indian Penal Code.
The Code of Civil Procedure.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Mahommedan Law.
The Intestate and Testamentary Succession Act.
The Letters Patent for the High Courts of Judicature.*

III.—History and Geography of India.†

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of Elphinstone's History of India, and to be well acquainted with the Geography of India. Under the head of History they will be examined more particularly in the following works :—

Mill's British India, Vols. III. and VI.
Wilson's continuation of Mill, chapter 1.
Marshman's History of India, chapters 8–38.

IV.—Political Economy.‡

Candidates will be examined more particularly in Mill's Political Economy ; but they must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to Adam Smith and McCulloch's Notes.

N.B.—*Candidates are reminded that at this Examination it will be decided whether they are qualified for the Civil Service of India, and that no candidate can be regarded as qualified who is not found to have a competent knowledge of the several subjects above specified.*

As the duties of civilians in India are such as often require the performance of journeys on horseback, candidates will be expected to produce, before the time fixed for the final examination, satisfactory evidence of their ability in this respect.

Prizes.

Prizes of the value set forth below will be offered for competition in the several subjects. The Civil Service Commissioners are only autho-

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* Each candidate will be supplied with a copy of the Letters Patent relating to the Presidency, or division of Presidency, to which he is allotted.

† Candidates for the prize will be expected to have read not only the general histories of India but also such special works as those of Orme, Duff, and Kaye.

‡ Candidates for the prize will be expected to have included in their reading the first 21 chapters, at least, of Ricardo's Political Economy, Northcote's History of Twenty Years of Financial Policy, and Göschen's Theory of Foreign Exchanges.

Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1866.

rized to award these prizes on condition that a high standard of proficiency is attained.

	£
Law. One prize of - - - -	100
Sanskrit - - - - -	75
Hindustani - - - - -	50
Hindi - - - -	50
Bengali - - - -	50
Tamil - - - - -	50
Telugu - - - - -	50
Gujarati - - - - -	50
Marathi - - - - -	50
Arabic - - - - -	50
Persian - - - - -	50
History and Geography of India - -	50
Political Economy - - - -	50

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2 (E). General Instructions respecting the Periodical Examinations of the Candidates selected in 1867.

General instructions. Candidates of 1867.

It is necessary that the selected candidates should at once commence their special preparation. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for th em in the positions which they hope to gain. They must bear in mind that at the several examinations which they have to pass, the requirements of universities or colleges will not be regarded as affording any excuse for imperfect preparation; and further, that any one who should accept the position of a selected candidate without the intention of using all diligence to qualify himself for the service would be acting unfairly alike to the Government of India and to the candidate who might have been selected in his place. Each candidate, in choosing his place of residence, should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies; and in this respect it should be remembered that London has advantages for the study of law, and also, perhaps, of some of the vernacular languages, which can be obtained in no other part of the United Kingdom.

The regulations relating to the periodical examinations to be undergone during the period of probation have already been communicated to every candidate. That there may be no misapprehension on the subject, a second copy of those regulations is herewith enclosed. After each examination, the half-yearly allowance will be paid to those candidates who shall have passed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. Deductions may be made from this allowance in the case of candidates whose examination is unsatisfatory in proportion to the degree of their deficiency. After

each of the first three examinations prizes will be awarded for proficiency displayed in it. General instructions.

The following instructions will suffice to indicate generally the course of study to be pursued in the several subjects, but special instructions with reference to the preparation required for each of the periodical examinations will be given at the proper time. Candidates of 1867.

I.—Languages.

Every candidate will be required to pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in two vernacular languages, current in his presidency or division of presidency. The languages prescribed for the several presidencies are the following:—

N. W. Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab	Hindi. Hindustani.
Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Bengali. Hindustani.
Madras	Tamil. Telugu.
Bombay	Gujarati. Marathi.

The final test of qualification in each of these languages will include a sound knowledge of the grammar, facility in translating from and into the language, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking the language.

In addition to the two prescribed languages, candidates may take up any one or more of the other vernacular languages of India (including, besides those named above, Arabic, Persian, Canarese, Malayalum, and others), for each of which 400 marks will be assigned. They are also at liberty to take up Sanskrit, for which 500 marks are assigned. But proficiency in these additional languages will not be accepted as compensating for deficiency in those which are prescribed.

II.—Law.

Examinations will be held under the following heads:—

1. General Jurisprudence.
2. Proceedings in English Courts of Justice, with some of the leading principles of the Law of Evidence.
3. Laws of India.

1. Under the head of "*General Jurisprudence*" candidates will be expected to have mastered the contents of the following books, or such portions of them as may be indicated by special instructions:—

Blackstone's Commentaries, edited by R. M. Kerr, LL.D., Vol. I. (containing the "Introduction" and the "Rights of Persons").
Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I.
The Institutes of Justinian, edited by Sandars.
Maine's "Ancient Law."
Studies in Roman Law, with comparative views of the Laws of France, England, and Scotland. By Lord Mackenzie.
Bentham's Theory of Legislation. By Dumont.*

2. Under the second head every candidate is required to send in, six weeks before each half-yearly examination, reports of a specified

* An English translation is published by Trübner and Co., Paternoster Row.

General instructions. Candidates of 1867.

number of cases heard by himself in courts of justice, in accordance with the regulations set forth below. Should, however, the set of reports sent in by a candidate in any half year fall below a reasonable standard, either in the choice of subject-matter or in the manner of treating it, or should the *vivâ voce* examination show that no sufficient knowledge of the meaning and conduct of the proceedings reported has been gained, the candidate may be required to attend and report a further number of cases from such courts as the Civil Service Commissioners may prescribe.

The object aimed at in this course of reporting is, that the candidate should acquire clear ideas as to the conduct of a judicial inquiry into such facts as form the ordinary staple of business in the civil and criminal courts of this country, and some familiarity with the principles on which the rules of evidence and procedure enforced in those courts are founded. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid rather than to select (for the first year at least) cases involving abstruse legal questions or difficult technicalities.

The following points are to be attended to in the preparation, &c. of the reports :—

(*a.*) Each report should contain the title of the court, the names of the judge and the parties, the time and place of trial, and the matter of the charge, cause of action, &c. The reports should state, fully and methodically, the substance of the evidence given (reporting it in the first person, and marking whether it was elicited in chief, cross, or re-examination)—the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary—the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen—the arguments of counsel—the view taken by the judge—and the ultimate result; besides noting the course of procedure, and any other details which may appear worthy of observation.

(*b.*) The candidate is to underline, in the body of his report, such portions of the evidence as appear to him specially cogent and material, and to state in the margin opposite, in the shortest possible note, the reason why.

(*c.*) In addition to the more extended report, a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases, the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and, in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them. In working out this summary, clearness and precision should be steadily kept in view.

(*d.*) Each candidate is to append to his reports a declaration that they have been obtained by his personal attendance in court, and are *bonâ fide* his own composition, without revision or help given by another person or derived from another report.

(*e.*) Foolscap paper is to be used (on one side only), with a margin; and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large.

The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of candidates to those courts of justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made.

Candidates will also be required to show a fair acquaintance with the leading principles of the *Law of Evidence*;* and at each periodical exa-

* The book recommended is Pitt Taylor's Law of Evidence.

mination a paper will be set embracing questions under one or more of the following heads :— General instructions. Candidates of 1867.

Grounds of Belief.
Best Evidence.
Secondary Evidence.
Hearsay.
Confession.
Examination of Witnesses.
Interpretation of Writings.

The functions of a Judge as distinguished from those of a Jury. Questions upon the application of these principles to the cases heard by candidates in courts of justice will be put to them in the course of a *vivâ voce* examination on such cases.

3. The examination in the *Laws of India* will include papers and *vivâ voce* examination in the following branches :—

(*a.*) The Letters Patent, issued under the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 104., for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India.*
(*b.*) The Code of Civil Procedure.†
(*c.*) The Indian Penal Code.‡
(*d.*) The Code of Criminal Procedure.§
(*e.*) The Intestate and Testamentary Succession (British India) Act, 1865.‖
(*f.*) Hindu Law.
(*g.*) Mahommedan Law.

III.—History and Geography of India.

The following books may be studied with advantage :—

Elphinstone's History of India.
Mill's History of British India, edited and continued by Professor Wilson.
Marshman's History of India.
Kaye's Afghan War.
Thornton's Gazetteer.
Duncan's Geography of India.

IV.—Political Economy.

The works recommended are :—

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, last edition (1863).
J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy.
Ricardo's Political Economy.
Northcote's Twenty Years of Financial Policy.
Göschen on Foreign Exchanges.

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* Copies of these Letters Patent will be delivered to candidates at the proper time.

† The book recommended is the work by Wm. Macpherson, Esq., published by R. C. Lepage and Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street. By the favour of the author, candidates will be permitted to purchase this work at the trade price, on making direct application to the publishers.

‡ Candidates are recommended to read The Indian Penal Code, illustrated by Mr. Mayne, or the work by Messrs. Morgan and Macpherson ; the latter of which may be obtained, on the terms mentioned in the preceding note, from Hay and Co., 13, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.

§ May be obtained from Messrs. Allen, 13, Waterloo Place, London.

‖ Copies will be given to candidates, at the proper time. This Act has been published with a Commentary and Notes by Mr. W. Stokes.

Special instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

2 (F). Special Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1867, with regard to their First Periodical Examination commencing on the 12th of November 1867.

I.—Languages.

Candidates will be expected to have studied the grammar of the vernacular languages in which they are to be examined; to be able to translate a portion of some simple book in each language; and to be able to translate into it a few simple sentences of English. Passages translated from the text-books will also be set for re-translation.

Care should be taken to acquire from the first, as far as possible, a correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

In the prescribed languages the books on which candidates will be examined are :—

Hindustani—Williams'* or Forbes'† Grammar.
Forbes' Totá Kahání † (first 71 pages).

Hindi.—Ballantyne's Grammar.‡
Sinhásan Battísí† (first 14 stories).

Bengali.—Wenger's edition of Yates' Grammar. §
Forbes' Selections† (pages 10–43).
Naba Árí† (pp. 91–121. Story of Sakuntalá).

Gujarati.—Elements of the Grammar, as given in Young's Exercises § (especially pages 1 to 22, 57, and 406 to 468, inclusive).
Bál Mitra † (pages 1 to 12, and 35 to 63).

Marathi.—Stevenson's Grammar† (omitting all the small print from p. 41 to p. 75).
Æsop's Fables † (first 60 fables in Candy's edition).

Tamil.—Elements of the Grammar as given in Pope's Tamil Handbook ‖ (pages 7 to 15, 23 to 76, 163 to 173, 207 to 211, all inclusive.)
Pope's Tamil Reader,† Part I. (first 40 Stories of Book I.)

Telugu.—Brown's Grammar.‖
Telugu Selections† (first 50 stories).

In *Sanskrit* the examination will be chiefly in the Grammar.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are :—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), from the beginning of section ii. of the Introduction to the end of chapter viii., Book I. ; or if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Introduction, Book I., and the first seven chapters of the First Part of Book IV.

Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

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* Published by Longmans.
† May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place.
‡ May be purchased from the Assistant-Librarian, India Office, Cannon Row.
§ May be purchased at Williams & Norgate's, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
‖ May be purchased at Allen's or Trübner's.

Special instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

2. *Notes of Cases, and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than twelve reports must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions," and consisting exclusively of cases decided by a single judge or magistrate without the aid of a jury. Four of these reports must relate to civil cases decided by the judge of a county court (or, in Scotland, of a sheriff's court) where both parties are represented by counsel or attorney. Seven must relate to proceedings in the police courts of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, presided over by stipendiary magistrates, embracing—

(*a.*) Cases in which the magistrate exercises final jurisdiction.

(*b.*) Cases in which the magistrate commits for trial by a jury.

One must consist of a separate report of the whole of the business, of whatever kind, transacted in a police court during any one day.

The *Law of Evidence* is to be studied under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions." *

3. *Indian Law:*—

The Penal Code.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Elphinstone, to the end of Book V.
The Map of India.
Geography of India, by Duncan.†

IV.—Political Economy.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1863. Introductory Discourse, and Books I. and II., (with the supplemental notes and dissertations as far as they relate to those books) omitting the digression concerning variations in the value of Silver, Book I., cap. xi., pt. 3, and the account of the Scotch Banking System in the latter portion of cap. ii., Book II.

After the examination prizes will be given as follows:—

			£
For the greatest proficiency in		Law (Jurisprudence) - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Indian) - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindustani - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindi - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Bengali - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Tamil - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Telugu - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Marathi - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Gujarati - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	History and Geography of India - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Political Economy - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Sanskrit - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Arabic - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Persian - - -	10

* The book recommended is Pitt Taylor's Law of Evidence.
† May be purchased at Allen's.

No prize will be awarded except for a respectable degree of proficiency; and no candidate will receive a prize who exhibits serious deficiency in any one prescribed subject.

Supplementary instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

2 (G) SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1867, WITH REGARD TO THEIR FIRST PERIODICAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING ON THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER 1867.

In all Examinations in the Vernacular Languages special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the language. Candidates are recommended to practise, as much as possible, re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text books.

Candidates who take up *Sanskrit* will be expected to have carefully studied the grammar, more especially the rules of Sandhi, the regular declensions of the nouns, the pronouns, and the common verbs, as far as the four conjugational tenses, the reduplicated perfect, and the two futures in the Parasmaipada and Átmanepada.

They will also be expected to have read Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections,* the two first extracts, pp. 1—24.

Cases having occurred in which candidates appear to have occupied themselves in studying additional languages to the neglect of the prescribed subjects, the Commissioners have determined that no candidate who shall show serious deficiency in any of the prescribed subjects shall receive marks in respect of an additional language.

Special instructions. Second periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

2 (H). SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1867, WITH REGARD TO THEIR SECOND PERIODICAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING ON THE 19TH MAY 1868.

N.B.—*In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the first Examination.*

I.—LANGUAGES.

Candidates will be examined in the grammar of the vernacular languages which they respectively take up, and in the under-mentioned text-books. Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a simple narrative passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some easy native book other than the text-book.

Special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the vernacular languages. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books. Marks will also be given for correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

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* May be purchased from the Assistant-Librarian, India Office, Cannon Row, or at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place.

Special instructions. Second periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

Hindustani.—Totá Kahání, p. 71–end.
Ikhwán-us-Safá,* p. 5–31.
Hindi.—Sinhásan Battísí, Stories 15–32.
Prem Ságar,† p. 1–25 (omitting poetry).
Bengali.—Naba Nárí, p. 1–90.
Gujarati.—Young's Exercises, pp. 1–22, 57, and 406–468.
Fifth reading book,* p. 1–80 (omitting poetry).
Marathi.—Fifth reading book,* p. 28–77.
Tamil.—Pope's Handbook, pp. 7–15, 23–125, 174–196, and 202–206.
Pope's Reader, p. 45–94.
Telugu.—Brown's Grammar; especially Books 7, 8, and 9.
Telugu Selections: Stories 51–70, Official Papers, Dialogues, and Vikramárka Tales, p. 1–8.
Sanskrit.—The Grammar.
Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections, p. 35–60.
Hitopadeśa, Book i., down to the commencement of Hiraṇyaka's Story.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are:—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), Book I., cap. ix.–xviii.; or, if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—Book III., Book IV., Part 1. cap. ii., and cap. viii. to end; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars's edition), Book I., and Book II. to Tit. ix., section 6, with the Editor's Introduction.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters i.–v.

2. *Notes of Cases, and Laws of Evidence.*—Not fewer than ten reports‡ must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions," and consisting exclusively of cases decided in the courts of assize, in the Central Criminal Court, or in the superior courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Five of these reports must relate to civil actions, and five to criminal trials. No case should be taken in which the defendant or prisoner is unrepresented by counsel.

The Law of Evidence is to be studied more especially under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law:*—
The Penal Code.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.
The Code of Civil Procedure.
Acts§ of the Government of India, No. 23 of 1861, and No. 9 of 1863.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Elphinstone, from Book VI. to the end.

The Map of India, with special reference to the prescribed portion of History.

Geography of India, by Duncan.

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* May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place.

† May be purchased from the Assistant Librarian, India Office.

N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

‡ These reports must be sent in on or before April 7th. They should be *legibly* written on half-sheets of the same size as the enclosed, on one side only of the paper.

§ A copy of these Acts is given to each candidate.

Special instructions. Second periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

IV.—Political Economy.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1863, Books III., IV., and V., with the Supplemental Notes and Dissertations as far as they relate to these books.

After the examination prizes will be given as follows:—

	£
For the greatest proficiency in Law (Jurisprudence) - -	10
Ditto ditto Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -	10
Ditto ditto Law (Indian) - - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindustani - - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindi - - - -	10
Ditto ditto Bengali - - -	10
Ditto ditto Tamil - - -	10
Ditto ditto Telugu - - -	10
Ditto ditto Marathi - - -	10
Ditto ditto Gujarati - - -	10
Ditto ditto History and Geography of India - - -	10
Ditto ditto Political Economy - -	10
Ditto ditto Sanskrit - - -	10
Ditto ditto Arabic - - -	10
Ditto ditto Persian - - -	10

No prize will be awarded except for a respectable degree of proficiency; no candidate will receive a prize who exhibits serious deficiency in any one prescribed subject; and no candidate will receive a prize in respect of any subject for which a prize was awarded to him at the last examination.

N.B.—No candidate who shall show serious deficiency in any of the prescribed subjects will receive marks in respect of any additional language.

Special instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

2 (I). Special Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1867, with regard to their Third Periodical Examination, commencing on the 8th December 1868.

N.B.—*In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the previous Examinations.*

I.—Languages.

Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some native book other than the text-book, and questions will be asked on the Grammar.

Special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the vernacular languages. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible retranslating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books. Marks will also be given for correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

N.B.—No candidate who shall show serious deficiency in any of the prescribed subjects will receive marks in respect of any additional language.

Special instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

Text Books.

Hindustani.—Ikhwán-us-Safá, p. 31—end.
Hindi.—Prem Ságar, p. 26–124 (omitting poetry).
Bengali.—Naba Árí, p. 122–231.
Gujarati.—Fifth reading book, p. 110—end (omitting poetry).
Marathi.—Fifth reading book, p. 84–103, 134–158.
Lipidhárá,* p. 1–40.
Tamil.—Pope's Reader, p. 94–145.
Panchatantram,† 1st Book.
Telugu.—Brown's Grammar, especially Books 5-10, with the Appendix.
Telugu Selections: Official Papers, Dialogues, and Vikramárka Tales, p. 8–25.
Brown's Reader,‡ ch. ii., p. 131–150.
Sanskrit.—Hitopadesa, from the beginning of Hiranyaka's History to the end of Book II.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.* The books or portions of books to be studied are :—

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars' edition), from Tit. x. of Book II. to the end of Book IV.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters vi—x.

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.* Not fewer than eight reports§ must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the General Instructions, and referring exclusively to cases of importance tried before juries in the Courts of Assize, in the Central Criminal Court or in the Superior Courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Four of these reports must relate to civil actions, and four to criminal trials. The Civil cases must consist entirely of actions tried before special juries. The criminal cases must be selected for some special quality, such as the gravity of the offence charged (*e.g.*, varieties of homicide, perjury, forgery, aggravated assaults, &c.), the nature of the evidence produced, the number of prisoners, &c.

No case should be taken in which either party is unrepresented by counsel.

Particular attention should be paid to clearness of language and method in the analytical summaries.

The Law of Evidence is to be studied more especially under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law:—*

The Indian Penal Code.
The Intestate and Testamentary Succession Act.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Mahommedan Law, edited by Wilson. ‖

N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively.*

* May be purchased of Mr. Baker, 5, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.

† May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

‡ May be purchased at Trübner's, 60, Paternoster Row, E.C.

§ Four Reports of *Civil* cases should be sent in before September 1st, and the remainder before November 1st.

An early opportunity of reporting Special Jury cases will occur at the Sittings after Term, at Guildhall and Westminster, about the middle of the present month.

‖ May be purchased at Williams & Norgate's, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Special instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Mill's History of British India, edited by Wilson, Vol. III.
Marshman's History of India, chap. viii—xviii.
The Map of India, and Thornton's Gazetteer (in one volume) with special reference to the prescribed portion of history.

IV.—Political Economy.

Principles of Political Economy, by J. S. Mill, Books I., II., and first 15 chapters of Book III.

After the examination prizes will be awarded as follows:—

		£
For the greatest proficiency in	Law (Jurisprudence)	10
Ditto ditto	Law (Notes of Cases, &c.)	10
Ditto ditto	Law (Indian)	10
Ditto ditto	Hindustani	10
Ditto ditto	Hindi	10
Ditto ditto	Bengali	10
Ditto ditto	Tamil	10
Ditto ditto	Telugu	10
Ditto ditto	Marathi	10
Ditto ditto	Gujarati	10
Ditto ditto	History and Geography of India	10
Ditto ditto	Political Economy	10
Ditto ditto	Sanskrit	10
Ditto ditto	Arabic	10
Ditto ditto	Persian	10

No prize will be given except for a respectable degree of proficiency; no candidate will receive a prize who exhibits serious deficiency in any one prescribed subject; and no candidate will receive a prize in respect of any subject for which a prize was awarded to him at a previous examination.

General instructions. Candidates of 1868.

2 (J). General Instructions respecting the Periodical Examinations of the Candidates selected in 1868.

19th May 1868.

It is necessary that the selected candidates should at once commence their special preparation. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. They must bear in mind that at the several examinations which they have to pass, the requirements of universities or colleges will not be regarded as affording any excuse for imperfect preparation; and further, that any one who should accept the position of a selected candidate without the intention of

using all diligence to qualify himself for the service, would be acting unfairly alike to the Government of India and to the candidate who might have been selected in his place. Each candidate, in choosing his place of residence, should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies ; and in this respect it should be remembered that London has advantages for the study of law, and also, perhaps, of some of the vernacular languages, which can be obtained in no other part of the United Kingdom. General instructions. Candidates of 1868.

The regulations relating to the periodical examinations to be undergone during the period of probation have already been communicated to every candidate. That there may be no misapprehension on the subject, a second copy of those regulations is herewith enclosed. After each examination, the half-yearly allowance will be paid to those candidates who shall have passed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. Deductions may be made from this allowance in the case of candidates whose examination is unsatisfactory, in proportion to the degree of their deficiency. After each of the first three examinations prizes will be awarded for proficiency displayed in it.

The following instructions will suffice to indicate generally the course of study to be pursued in the several subjects, but special instructions with reference to the preparation required for each of the periodical examinations will be given at the proper time.

I.—Languages.

Every candidate will be required to pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in two vernacular languages, current in his presidency or division of presidency. The languages prescribed for the several presidencies are the following :—

N. W. Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab	Hindi. / Hindustani.
Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Bengali. / Hindustani.
Madras	Tamil. / Telugu,
Bombay	Gujarati. / Marathi.

The final test of qualification in each of these languages will include a sound knowledge of the grammar, facility in translating from and into the language, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking the language.

Besides the two prescribed languages, candidates may take up any one of the following : viz., Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, or Hindustani. In addition to one of these languages, any one or more of the languages of India, including besides those named above, Canarese, Malayalim, Oriya, and others may be taken up. But proficiency in these additional languages will not be accepted as compensating for deficiency in those which are prescribed ; and no candidate who shall show serious deficiency in any of the prescribed subjects shall receive marks in respect of an additional language.

II.—Law.

Examinations will be held under the following heads :—

1. General Jurisprudence.
2. Proceedings in English Courts of Justice, with some of the leading principles of the Law of Evidence.
3. Laws of India.

General instructions. Candidates of 1868.

1. Under the head of "*General Jurisprudence*" candidates will be expected to have mastered the contents of the following books, or such portions of them as may be indicated by special instructions :—

Blackstone's Commentaries, edited by R. M. Kerr, LL.D., Vol. I. (containing the "Introduction" and the "Rights of Persons").

Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I.

The Institutes of Justinian, edited by Sandars.

Maine's "Ancient Law."

Studies in Roman Law, with comparative views of the Laws of France, England, and Scotland. By Lord Mackenzie.

Bentham's Theory of Legislation. By Dumont.*

2. Under the second head every candidate is required to send in at least six weeks before each half-yearly examination, reports of a specified number of cases heard by himself in courts of justice, in accordance with the regulations set forth below. Should, however, the set of reports sent in by a candidate in any half year fall below a reasonable standard, either in the choice of subject-matter or in the manner of treating it, or should the *vivâ voce* examination show that no sufficient knowledge of the meaning and conduct of the proceedings reported has been gained, the candidate may be required to attend and report a further number of cases from such courts as the Civil Service Commissioners may prescribe.

The object aimed at in this course of reporting is, that the candidate should acquire clear ideas as to the conduct of a judicial inquiry into such facts as form the ordinary staple of business in the civil and criminal courts of this country, and some familiarity with the principles on which the rules of evidence and procedure enforced in those courts are founded. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid rather than to select (for the first year at least) cases involving abstruse legal questions or difficult technicalities.

The following points are to be attended to in the preparation, &c. of the reports :—

(*a.*) Each report should contain the title of the court, the names of the judge and the parties, the time and place of trial, and the matter of the charge, cause of action, &c. The reports should state, fully and methodically, the substance of the evidence given (reporting it in the first person, and marking whether it was elicited in chief, cross, or re-examination)—the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary—the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen—the arguments of counsel—the view taken by the judge—and the ultimate result ; besides noting the course of procedure, and any other details which may appear worthy of observation.

(*b.*) The candidate is to underline, in the body of his report, such portions of the evidence as appear to him specially cogent and material, and to state in the margin opposite, in the shortest possible note, the reason why.

(*c.*) In addition to the more extended report, a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases, the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them. In working out this summary, clearness, and precision should be steadily kept in view.

An English translation is published by Trübner and Co., Paternoster Row.

(*d.*) Each candidate is to append to his reports a declaration that they have been obtained by his personal attendance in court, and are *bonâ fide* his own composition, without revision or help given by another person or derived from another report. General instructions. Candidates of 1868.

(*e.*) Foolscap paper is to be used (on one side only) with a margin; and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large.

The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of candidates to those courts of justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made.

Candidates will also be required to show a fair acquaintance with the leading principles of the *Law of Evidence;* and at each periodical examination a paper will be set embracing questions under one or more of the following heads:—

Grounds of Belief.
Best Evidence.
Secondary Evidence.
Hearsay.
Confession.
Examination of Witnesses.
Interpretation of Writings.
The functions of a Judge as distinguished from those of a Jury.

Questions upon the application of these principles to the cases heard by candidates in courts of justice will be put to them in the course of a *vivâ voce* examination on such cases.

3. The examination in the *Laws of India* will include papers and *vivâ voce* examination in the following branches:—

(*a.*) The Letters Patent issued under the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 104., for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India.*
(*b.*) The Code of Civil Procedure.†
(*c.*) The Indian Penal Code.‡
(*d.*) The Code of Criminal Procedure.§
(*e.*) The Intestate and Testamentary Succession (British India) Act, 1865.‖
(*f.*) Hindu Law.
(*g.*) Mahommedan Law.

III.—History and Geography of India.

The following books may be studied with advantage:—

Elphinstone's History of India.

Mill's History of British India, edited and continued by Professor Wilson.

Marshman's History of India.

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* Copies of these Letters Patent will be delivered to candidates at the proper time.

† The book recommended is the work by Wm. Macpherson, Esq., published by R. C. Lepage and Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street. By the favour of the author, candidates will be permitted to purchase this work at the trade price, on making direct application to the publishers.

‡ Candidates are recommended to read The Indian Penal Code, illustrated by Mr Mayne, or the work by Messrs Morgan and Macpherson; the latter of which may be obtained on the terms mentioned in the preceding note, from Hay and Co., 13, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.

§ May be obtained from Messrs. Allen, 13, Waterloo Place, London.

‖ Copies will be given to candidates at the proper time. This Act has been published with a Commentary and Notes, by Mr. W. Stokes.

General instructions. Candidates of 1868.

Kaye's Afghan War.
Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.
Orme's History of India.
Thornton's Gazetteer.
Duncan's Geography of India.

IV.—Political Economy.

The works recommended are :—
M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, last edition (1863).
J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy.
Ricardo's Political Economy.
Northcote's Twenty years of Financial Policy.
Goschen on Foreign Exchanges.

Candidates are requested to acknowledge at once all communications from this Office, and to inform the Secretary of any change in their address.

Special instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1868.

2 (K). Special Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1868, with regard to their First Periodical Examination, commencing on the 10th of November 1868.

19th May 1868.

I.—Languages.

Candidates will be expected to have studied the grammar of the vernacular languages in which they are to be examined, to be able to translate a portion of some simple book in each language, and to translate into it a few simple sentences of English. Passages translated from the text-books will also be set for re-translation.

Care should be taken to acquire from the first, as far as possible, a correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

In all Examinations in the Vernacular Languages special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the language. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books.

In the prescribed languages the books on which candidates will be examined are :—

Hindustani.—Williams'* or Forbes'† Grammar.
Forbes' Totá Kahání† (first 71 pages).
Hindi.—Ballantyne's Grammar.‡
Sinhásan Battísí‡† (first 14 stories).
Bengali.—Wengers' edition of Yates' Grammar.‡§
Forbes' Selections† (pages 10–43).
Naba Árí‖ (pp. 1–30).

N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

* Published by Longmans.
† May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.
‡ May be purchased at Trübner's, 60, Paternoster Row, E.C.
§ May be purchased at Williams & Norgate's, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
‖ May be procured at the office of the Civil Service Commission.

Special instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1868.

Gujarati.—Shapurji Edalji's* Grammar.
Fourth Reading Book† (pp. 1--45, omitting poetry).
Marathi.—Stevenson's Grammar* (omitting all the small print from p. 41 to p. 75).
Æsop's Fables† (first 60 fables in Candy's edition).
Tamil.—Elements of the Grammar as given in Pope's Tamil Handbook*† (pages 7 to 15, 23 to 76, 163 to 173, 207 to 211).
Pope's Tamil Reader,*† Part I. (first 40 Stories of Book I).
Telugu.—Brown's Grammar.*†
Telugu Selections*† (first 50 stories).

Candidates who take up Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian should read the following works :—

Sanskrit.—The Grammar ; more especially the rules of Sandhi, the regular declensions of the nouns, the pronouns, and the common verbs, as far as the four conjugational tenses, the reduplicated perfect, and the two futures, in the Parasmaipada and Átmanepada.
Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections,†‡ the three first extracts (pp. 1–34.)
Arabic.—The Grammar. (Wright, Forbes, or Stewart).
Selections. (Forbes or Schalch).
Alif Laila from the 101st to the 121st Night.
Persian.—The Grammar. (Lee's Edition of Sir W. Jones, Forbes, or Mirza Ibrahim).
Selections. (Gladwin or Forbes).
Gulistan, cap. I.

II. Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are :—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's Edition), from the beginning of section ii. of the Introduction to the end of chapter viii., Book I. ; or if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries :—Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Introduction, Book I., and the first seven chapters of the First Part of Book IV.

Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

2. *Notes of Cases, and Law of Evidence.* Not fewer than twelve reports§ must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions," and consisting exclusively of cases decided by a single judge or magistrate without the aid of a jury. Four of these reports must relate to civil cases decided by the judge of a county court (or, in Scotland, of a sheriff's court) where both parties are represented by counsel or attorney. Seven must relate to proceedings in the police courts of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, presided over by stipendiary magistrates, embracing—

(*a.*) Cases in which the magistrate exercises final jurisdiction.

(*b.*) Cases in which the magistrate commits for trial by a jury. One

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* May be purchased at Trübner's, 60, Paternoster Row, E.C.
† May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.
‡ May be purchased from the Assistant-Librarian, India Office.
§ Six of these should be sent in before July 1st, and the remainder before October 1st.

Special instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1868.

must consist of a separate report of the whole of the business, of whatever kind, transacted in a police court during any one day.

The *Law of Evidence* is to be studied under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law :—*
The Penal Code.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Elphinstone, to the end of Book V.
The Map of India.
Geography of India, by Duncan.*

IV.—Political Economy.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1863. Introductory Discourse, and Books I. and II. (with the supplemental notes and dissertations as far as they relate to those books), omitting the Digression concerning variations in the value of Silver, Book I., cap. xi., pt. 3, and the account of the Scotch Banking System in the latter portion of cap. ii., Book II.

After the examination prizes will be awarded as follows :—

	£
For the greatest proficiency in Law (Jurisprudence) - -	10
Ditto ditto Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -	10
Ditto ditto Law (Indian) - - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindustani - - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindi - - -	10
Ditto ditto Bengali - - -	10
Ditto ditto Tamil - - -	10
Ditto ditto Telugu - - -	10
Ditto ditto Marathi - - -	10
Ditto ditto Gujarati - - -	10
Ditto ditto History and Geography of India - - -	10
Ditto ditto Political Economy -	10
Ditto ditto Sanskrit - - -	10
Ditto ditto Arabic - - -	10
Ditto ditto Persian - - -	10

No prize will be given except for a respectable degree of proficiency ; and no candidate will receive a prize who exhibits serious deficiency in any one prescribed subject.

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* May be purchased at Allen's, and, in a few weeks, at Trübner's.

III.—EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SET AT THE OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, APRIL 1867; TOGETHER WITH THE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THAT EXAMINATION.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1867.*

1. On Tuesday, April 9th, 1867, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.†—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.
2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st February 1867, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—

   (*a.*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March 1867 will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years;

   (*b.*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

   (*c.*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

   (*d.*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.‡
3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.
4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge§:—

	Marks.	
Language, Literature, and History of England—		
Composition - - - -	500	1,500
History, including that of the Laws and Constitution - - - -	500	
Language and Literature - -	500	
Language, Literature, and History of Greece -	750	
" " Rome -	750	
" " France -	375	
" " Germany -	375	
" " Italy -	375	

* The regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

† The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c. will be announced hereafter.

‡ Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1867.

§ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge, and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

	Marks.
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - -	1,250
Natural Science; that is (1.) Chemistry, including Heat; (2.) Electricity and Magnetism; (3.) Geology and Mineralogy; (4.) Zoology; (5.) Botany - - - - - -	500
*** The total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any one or more of the five branches of knowledge included under this head.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - -	375
Arabic Language and Literature - -	375

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.
6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*
7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.
8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and, in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1867.

NOTICES.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
2. It is requested that the candidate will acknowledge the receipt of these instructions by writing his name on the outside of the enclosed envelope, and returning it through the post.
3. It is requested that any candidate intending to withdraw will give early notice of such intention, and return this paper.
4. Candidates are requested to communicate in writing to the Secretary their addresses during the examination, and *to inform him of any changes of address.*

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* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*" —Report of Committee of 1854.

5. The result of the examination will be communicated by letter to each candidate about the end of May. The successful candidates will be required to attend in London, *immediately after this announcement*, for the purpose of being medically examined, of exercising their choice of presidency, and of receiving instructions as to the special studies to be pursued during their two years of probation.

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6. Should a candidate have either books or papers with him on arrival at the examination room, he must leave them, together with his overcoat, hat, umbrella, &c. at the door, on tables provided for the purpose.
7. No candidate will be allowed to quit the Examination Room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
8. It is requested that the number placed in the margin hereof (and *not* the name of the candidate) be placed at the head of each sheet of paper sent in to the Examiners.
9. Candidates are requested to write on one side only of the paper supplied to them and to arrange their papers in the order of the pages, the first page being placed at the top.
10. No candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper-work will be permitted to return to the paper which he has quitted.
11. Candidates wishing for explanation of the meaning of any of the questions before them may apply to the Examiners. With this exception perfect silence is to be preserved in the Examination Room, and any candidate guilty of disorderly or improper conduct in or about the room will be liable to be excluded from the examination.
12. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

		From	To	
At Burlington House, Piccadilly.	*Tuesday, 9th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	English Composition.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	English History.
	Wednesday, 10th Apr.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	English Composition.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	English Language and Literature.
	Thursday, 11th April.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	French language, &c.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
At Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's.	*Friday, 12th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Translation from Latin.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Translation into Latin.
	Saturday, 13th April.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Roman History, &c.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Translation from Greek.
	Monday, 15th April.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Translation into Greek.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Greek History, &c.

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At Burlington House, Piccadilly.

	From	To	
Tuesday, 16*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Pure Mathematics.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Wednesday, 17*th Apr.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Mixed Mathematics.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Thursday, 18*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Moral Science.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Monday, 22*nd April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Italian language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Tuesday, 23*rd April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	German language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Wednesday, 24*th Apr.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Natural Science.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Thursday, 25*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Sanskrit language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Friday, 26*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Arabic language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	

EXAMINERS.

English	G. W. DASENT, Esq. L. H. COURTNEY, Esq. J. G. FITCH, Esq.
Greek and Latin	Rev. C. MERIVALE. Rev. OSBORNE GORDON. Rev. Professor RAWLINSON.
French Language	M. DUPONT. Professor CASSAL.
German Language	Professor AUFRECHT.
Italian Language	Count SAFFI.
Mathematics	Rev. B. M. COWIE. Professor H. J. S. SMITH.
Natural Science: Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism.	Professor LIVEING.
Natural Science: Geology and Mineralogy	Professor MORRIS.
Natural Science: Zoology, Botany	W. B. CARPENTER, Esq.
Moral Science	Rev. Professor MAURICE.
Sanskrit Language	E. B. COWELL, Esq.
Arabic Language	Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION (1.)

G. W. DASENT, Esq.

Tuesday, April 9th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:

1. Capital Punishment.
2. The Rights of Women.
3. Athletic Sports.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Open Competition, 1867.

L. H. Courtney, Esq.

Tuesday, April 9th. 3 p.m.—6 p.m.

[N.B.—*No candidate can be permitted to answer more than* six *questions.*]

1. Translate, adding such notes as are necessary to explain its meaning:—

   Ipse Comes tenet Dunhevet. Tempore Regis Eduardi geldabat pro una virgata terræ. Ibi tamen est j hida. Terra est x carucatæ. In dominio est j carucata et iij servi et unus villanus et xiij bordarii cum iiij carucatis. Ibi ij molini reddentes xl solidos et xl acræ pasturæ. Olim xx libras modo valet iiij libras. Ibi est castrum Comitis.

   Describe the book from which this passage is extracted.
2. Give an account of the rights and duties of an Earl under the early Norman kings. What was the name of a person holding an analogous position under the Anglo-Saxon monarchy, and in what respects did the functions of the two differ?
3. Write a life of *one* of the following persons:—

   St. Dunstan, St. Thomas Becket, Archbishop Laud, George Fox, John Wesley.
4. What were the functions of a sheriff before and after the Conquest? Describe the modes of appointment, past and present, of this officer, and give his Latin name.
5. Which of our kings has been called the English Justinian? Justify the appellation by describing in detail the most important acts of legislation of his reign.
6. Give an account of the popular insurrections in England in and shortly before the 15th century. Do you know of any similar occurrences elsewhere about the same time? Examine the reasons to which the English outbreaks have been or may be attributed.
7. Write a narrative of the part played in our history—

   By the Beaufort family in the 15th century.
   or By the Howard „ 16th „
   or By the Russell „ 17th „
   or By the Pelham „ 18th „
8. Write a life of Thomas Cromwell, and give a detailed account of the changes he effected in the English polity.
9. When did an owner of land in fee-tail first obtain a power of alienation? and when did an owner in fee-simple first obtain a legal power of disposing of his lands by will? Describe the nature of the Statute of Mortmain now restricting the power of giving lands by will, mentioning the date when it was enacted.
10. What was the constitution, and what were the powers of the Court of Star Chamber? When was it finally dissolved.
11. Write in some detail a life of Prince Rupert, describing his birth, parentage, education, civil and military career, and the circumstances of his later years.
12. State the mode of election of the Parliament of the United Commonwealth summoned by the Protector, and give a short history of its proceedings.
13. State what classes have been at different times electors of knights

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of the shire. By what authority have Parliamentary boroughs received their privileges?

14. Describe the form of government of the colonies of New England from 1660 to 1760.
15. Explain at length in what manner the Habeas Corpus Act is a security for the immunity of Englishmen from arbitrary arrest. When was this immunity solemnly asserted in the Statute Book?
16. State the principal provisions of the peace of Utrecht. How far did England succeed in the objects proposed at the commencement of the war?
17. Enumerate the different possessions of the King of England at the time of the accession of George III., and of the King of the United Kingdom at the time of his death; specifying briefly how different possessions had been lost and won.
18. Describe the Regency intrigues when the incapacity of George III. first became apparent; and the provisions adopted at the later date when it became permanent.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION. (2.)

G. W. DASENT, Esq.

Wednesday, April 10th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Write a dialogue between any two great men.
2. Describe in a letter a Great Exhibition.
3. Write a character of any great man,—*a*, in the style of Milton; *b*, in the style of Johnson; *c*, in the style of Macaulay.

[N.B.—One *only of these questions is to be attempted.*]

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

J. G. FITCH, Esq.

Wednesday, April 10th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

[N.B.—*No candidate is permitted to answer more than* eight *questions.*]

I. Can you account historically, or by reference to any laws of sound or of grammar, for the italic letters in the following words:—

Numb*e*r.	Hono*u*r.	Thei*r*.	Wha*t*.
Sovere*i*gn.	Co*u*ld.	I*m*proper.	C*y*clopædia.
Bles*t*.	Cen*tr*e.	*Bish*op.	Ne*igh*bour.
Uni*qu*e.	Beginn*e*r.	Co*v*er.	Pi*l*grim.
Alm*s*.	Scien*c*e.	Nea*r*.	*Ph*antom.
*F*ancy.	Ris*i*ble.	Wen*t*.	Divid*end*.
Demonstra*tive*.	*Y* clep*t*.		

II. Horne Tooke asserted that all particles were ultimately derived from nouns or verbs. Refer to any facts respecting the etymology of English conjunctions and prepositions, which will help to verify or to confute this theory. When the same word is capable of serving both as an adverb and as a preposition; which do you consider the older use, and why?

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III. Why has the infinitive been called by some grammarians the substantive mood? What was the difference in meaning between the two forms of Anglo-Saxon infinitive, and how far does our modern language contain traces of that difference? Comment on the grammar of the passage "What went ye out for to see?"

IV. Explain the following expressions; and quote from memory any others which seem to you analogous to them:—

"There *myghten sen* ensample
In hymself *oone*
That he was *myghtful* and meke,
And mercy *gan* graunte
To *hem* that *hengen* hym on heigh
And his herte *thirled.*
Forthi, I *rede* you, riche
Haveth routhe of the *povere.*"

"*Numerous verse.*" "Let my right hand forget her *cunning.*"

"*Who lists* the Roman greatness *forth* to figure
Him needeth not to seek for *usage* right
Of line, or lead, or rule, or square, to measure
Her length, her breadth, her deepness, or her height."

"Then shall neither be *earing* nor harvest."

"Seek peace and *ensue* it."

"That they may truly and *indifferently* minister justice."

"Serve truly and *painfully.*"

"Take each man's *censure,* but reserve thy judgment."

"I *wot* that through ignorance ye did it."

"*Ghostly* counsel." "I do not know your outward *favour.*"

"Make reply
"Without a tongue, using *conceit* alone."

V. Give an account, with examples, of any inflections of the verb which were once in use in our language, but are now obsolete. What is the original difference in meaning between the words "shall" and "will," and how far does that difference account for our modern use of the words?

VI. What is personification; and what influence does it exert on language? Is that influence to be traced in grammar, or in in rhetoric, or in both?

VII. Milton says that "rhyme is no necessary adjunct or true ornament of poem or good verse." Explain this remark, and show how Milton defended it either by argument or in practice. Describe the conditions of a perfect rhyme; and say what English writers have used rhyme with the greatest success.

VIII. Give the substance of Trench's comments on the following words:—

Mercurial.	Happy.	Pagan.	Prejudice.
Novel.	Palliate.	Sincere.	Salvation.
Affliction.	Demure.	Lewd.	Dunce.
Raven.	Humour.	Miscreant.	Assassin.

IX. Name any eminent English writers who have been employed in the service of the State, and give some particulars about them.

X. Enumerate the principal writings of G. Herbert, Hobbes, Ascham, Addison, Gibbon, Locke, Southey, and Hallam.

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XI. Give some particulars respecting Ben Jonson, his writings and his literary associates.

XII. Answer the last question, substituting *Pope's* name for that of Ben Jonson.

XIII. Suppose an Englishman to have been eminent for his learning in the time of Edward III., what subjects would he probably have studied, and what books would he have read?

XIV. When and how was the taste for Greek learning revived in England? Name the persons chiefly instrumental in promoting it; and say in what way it has since influenced our vocabulary and our literature.

XV. If you desired to prepare a minute and exhaustive account of Milton and his works, and of the influence which they exerted on the events or on the thoughts of his age, what books would you consult? Add reasons for your answer.

XVI. What was Euphuism, and in what English works are examples of it to be found?

XVII. In what books do we read of the following persons, and what sort of characters do they severally sustain:—

Apemantus.	Jaques.	Falstaff.	Sir Giles Overreach.
Imogen.	Portia.	Blifil.	Rowena.
Imlac.	Tressilian.	Will Wimble.	Osric.
Canace.	Monkbarns.	Macheath.	Vivien.

XVIII. Give a summary of the argument of one of the following works:—

Milton.—Speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing.
Burke.—Reflections on the French Revolution.
J. S. Mill.—On Liberty.

XIX. Who have been the principal writers of sonnets in our language? Quote or refer to any sonnets which seem to you to possess special merit. Describe exactly the metrical form of the sonnet, and show what variations in its structure have been sanctioned by the usage of good authors.

XX. Take one of the undermentioned dramas, and say (1) What is its plot; (2) Whence the author obtained his materials; (3) What are its chief excellences and defects—

Hamlet. Catiline. Richard II. Comus. The Faithful Shepherdess. Duchess of Malfy. Remorse.

XXI. What English authors have written on the Philosophy of Government? Give a sketch of any one work on this subject which you have read.

XXII. What English works fall under the heads of epic, lyric, and didactic poems respectively? Explain the meaning of this classification; and describe at length one example of each kind.

XXIII. Reproduce, in substance, the estimate formed by any eminent critic of Dryden, of Fielding, of Bunyan, or of Boswell.

XXIV. Write out twelve sentences or phrases from Shakespeare which have passed into our current speech; and say in what connexion each of them originally occurs.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

M. DUPONT and Professor CASSAL.

Thursday, April 11th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English :—

N.B.—*The translations into English should be written on* Blue *paper.*

1. Un seul des convives n'avait point pris part à toute la joie de cette conversation, et avait même laissé tomber tout doucement quelques plaisanteries sur notre bel enthousiasme. C'était Cazotte, homme aimable et original, mais malheureusement infatué des rêveries des illuminés. Il prend la parole, et du ton le plus sérieux : "Messieurs," dit-il, "soyez satisfaits; vous verrez tous cette grande et sublime "révolution que vous désirez tant. Vous savez que je suis un peu "prophète ; je vous le répète vous la verrez." On lui répond par ce refrain connu ; "*Faut pas être grand sorcier pour çà.*" "Soit, mais "peut-être faut-il l'être un peu plus pour ce qui me reste à vous dire. "Savez-vous ce qui arrivera de cette révolution, ce qui en arrivera "pour vous tous tant que vous êtes ici, et ce qui en sera la suite im- "médiate, l'effet bien prouvé, la conséquence bien reconnue ?" "Ah ! "voyons," dit Condorcet, avec son air et son rire sournois et niais, "un philosophe n'est pas fâché de rencontrer un prophète." "Vous, "Monsieur de Condorcet, vous expirerez étendu sur le pavé d'un "cachot ; vous mourrez du poison que le bonheur de ce temps là vous "forcera de porter toujours sur vous." Grand étonnement d'abord ; mais on se rappelle que le bon Cazotte est sujet à rêver tout éveillé, et l'on rit de plus belle.

LA HARPE.

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2. C'est nous flatter de croire que la mort nous paraisse de près ce que nous en avons jugé de loin, et que nos sentiments qui ne sont que faiblesse, soient d'une trempe assez forte pour ne point souffrir d'atteinte par la plus rude de toutes les épreuves. C'est aussi mal connaître les effets de l'amour propre, que de penser, qu'il puisse nous aider à compter pour rien, ce qui le doit nécessairement détruire ; et la raison dans laquelle on croit trouver tant de ressources est trop faible en cette rencontre pour nous persuader ce que nous voulons. C'est elle au contraire qui nous trahit le plus souvent, et qui au lieu de nous inspirer le mépris de la mort, sert à nous découvrir ce qu'elle a d'affreux et de terrible. Tout ce qu'elle peut faire pour nous est de nous conseiller d'en détourner les yeux, pour les arrêter sur d'autres objets. Caton et Brutus en choisirent d'illustres. Un laquais se contenta, il y a quelque temps, de danser sur l'échafaud, où il allait être roué. Ainsi, bien que les motifs soient différents, ils produisent les mêmes effets ; de sorte qu'il est vrai que quelque disproportion qu'il y ait entre les grands hommes et les gens du commun, on a vu mille fois les uns et les autres recevoir la mort d'un même visage ; mais c'a toujours été avec cette différence, que, dans le mépris que les grands hommes font paraître pour la mort, c'est l'amour de la gloire qui leur en ôte la vue ; et dans les gens du commun ce n'est qu'un effet de leur peu de lumières, qui les empêche de connaître la grandeur de leur mal, et leur laisse la liberté de penser à autre chose.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

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3. L'épi naissant mûrit de la faux respecté,
Sans crainte du pressoir, le pampre toute l'été,
Boit les doux présents de l'aurore;
Et moi comme lui belle, et jeune comme lui,
Quoi que l'heure présente ait de trouble et d'ennui,
Je ne veux pas mourir encore.
L'illusion féconde habite dans mon sein,
D'une prison sur moi les murs pèsent en vain,
J'ai les ailes de l'espérance.
Echappée aux réseaux de l'oiseleur cruel,
Plus vive, plus heureuse, aux campagnes du ciel
Philomèle chante et s'élance.
Est-ce à moi de mourir? tranquille je m'endors,
Et tranquille je veille; et ma veille, au remords
Ni mon sommeil ne sont en proie.
Ma bienvenue au jour me rit dans tous les yeux;
Sur des fronts abbattus, mon aspect, dans ces lieux
Ranime presque de la joie.

ANDRÉ CHÉNIER.

Translate into French :—

N.B.—*The translations into French should be written on* White *paper.*

1. Learning, on its revival, was held in high estimation by the English princes and nobles; and, as it was not yet too common, even the great deemed it an object of ambition to attain a character for literature. The four successive sovereigns, Henry, Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth may, on one account or other, be admitted into the class of authors. Queen Catherine Parr translated a book; Lady Jane Grey, considering her age and her sex and her station, may be regarded as a prodigy of literature. Queen Elizabeth wrote and translated several books, and she was familiarly acquainted with the Greek as well as the Latin tongue. It is pretended that she made an extemporary reply in Greek to the University of Cambridge, who had addressed her in that language. It is certain that she answered in Latin without premeditation, and in a very spirited manner, to the Polish ambassador, who had been wanting in respect to her. When she had finished, she turned about to her courtiers and said, "S'death, my Lords," (for she was much addicted to swearing,) "I have been obliged to scour up my "old Latin that hath long lain rusting." Elizabeth, even after she was Queen, did not entirely drop the ambition of appearing as an author; and, next to her desire or ambition for beauty, this seems to have been the chief object of her vanity.

HUME.

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2. It is an error to suppose that the English gentry were lodged in stately or even in well-sized houses. Generally speaking, their dwellings were as much inferior to those of their descendants in capacity as they were in convenience. The usual arrangement consisted of an entrance passage running through the house, with a hall on one side, a parlour beyond, and one or two chambers above; and on the opposite side a kitchen, pantry, and other offices. Such was the ordinary manor house of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, as appears not only from the documents and engravings, but, as to the latter period,

from the buildings themselves, sometimes, though not very frequently, occupied by families of consideration.

But if the domestic buildings of the fifteenth century would not seem very spacious or convenient at present, far less would this luxurious generation be content with their internal accommodation. A gentleman's house containing three or four beds was extraordinarily well provided; few, probably, had more than two. The walls were commonly bare, without wainscot or even plaster, except that some great houses were furnished with hangings, and that perhaps hardly so soon as the reign of Edward IV. It is unnecessary to add that neither libraries of books nor pictures could have found a place among furniture.

HALLAM.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

M. DUPONT,

Thursday, April 11th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

N.B.—*The Questions are to be answered in English.*

Grammar.

1. Give the primitive tenses of the following verbs: *envoyer, courir, voir, croire, croître, fleurir, plaire.*
2. Explain the different meanings of the following expressions: *avoir affaire à—avoir affaire avec—avoir affaire de.*
3. Draw up a single general rule for the syntax of the French past participle. Give examples.
4. Account for the difference of orthography in the following sentences: *La dame que j'ai* vu *peindre—La dame que j'ai* vue *peindre, Le peu de bienveillance que vous m'avez témoign*ée *—le peu de bienveillance que vous m'avez témoigné—Je les ai* vus *voler—Je les ai* vu *voler.*
5. Translate the following sentences, noticing the difference of signification of "prendre garde"—*Prenez garde qu'il ne comprenne —Prenez garde qu'il ne comprenne pas—Prenez garde qu'il comprend ce que nous disons.*
6. Explain the difference in the meaning of some neuter verbs when used with the auxiliary *être*, and with the auxiliary *avoir*. Give some examples, and the general rule.

History.

1. Describe the moral and intellectual condition of France towards the end of the reign of Louis VI.
2. Give an account of the rise and fall of the second house of Burgundy.
3. Describe the circumstances which attended the death of Louis XIV., and the religious and political reaction which took place under the regency of Philippe D'Orléans.
4. Describe the situation of parties in France at the time of the opening of the *Etats-généraux*, 1789.
5. What were the consequences of the Revolution of the 9 Thermidor? Name the leading men of the Thermidorian party.

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9. Mention the most important facts connected with the following persons:—*Guizot, Molé, Cousin, Lamartine, Royer-Collard.*

Literature.

1. What was the influence exercised on the French language by the *Hôtel de Rambouillet?* Name the chief writers of that celebrated society,
2. Draw a short parallel between *Bossuet* and *Massillon;* name their principal works.
3. Trace the influence exercised on the genius of *Racine* by his education at Port-Royal. Give an outline of *Athalie.*
4. *Rousseau.*—In what does his prose differ from that of *Voltaire?* Trace his influence on some of the leading men of the *French Revolution.*
5. Name the chief historians of our time; noticing the peculiarities of their talent, and the different schools to which they belong.

Composition.

Write an essay in French on one of the following subjects.

1. Que penser du goût littéraire d'une nation lorsque ce qu'elle admire ne réussit que chez elle?
2. L'ignorance de l'avenir est un bienfait pour l'homme.
3. De l'influence de l'industrie sur le développement intellectuel et moral de l'humanité.

TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

Rev. C. MERIVALE.

Friday, April 12th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate:—

His rebus confectis, Cæsar, ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, milites in proxima municipia deducit: ipse ad urbem proficiscitur. Coacto senatu, injurias inimicorum commemorat, docet, se nullum extraordinarium honorem adpetisse, sed exspectato legitimo tempore consulatus, eo fuisse contentum, quod omnibus civibus pateret: latum ab decem tribunis plebis, contra dicentibus inimicis, Catone vero acerrime repugnante, et, pristina consuetudine, dicendi mora dies extrahente, ut sui ratio absentis haberetur, ipso consule Pompeio: qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? sin probasset, cur se uti populi beneficio prohibuisset? Patientiam proponit suam, quum de exercitibus dimittendis ultro postulavisset: in quo jacturam dignitatis atque honoris ipse facturus esset. Acerbitatem inimicorum docet, qui, quod ab altero postularent, in se recusarent, atque omnia permisceri mallent, quam imperium exercitusque dimittere. Injuriam in eripiendis legionibus prædicat: crudelitatem et insolentiam in circumscribendis tribunis plebis, conditiones a se latas, et expetita colloquia et denegata, commemorat. Pro quibus rebus orat ac postulat, rempublicam suscipiant atque una secum administrent: sin timore defugiant, illis se oneri non futurum et per se rempublicam administraturum.

CÆSAR.

At quæ dea est? Bonam esse oportet, quandoquidem est abs te dedicata. Libertas, inquit, est. Eam tu igitur domi meæ collocasti, quam

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ex Urbe tota sustulisti? Tu, quum collegas tuos, summa potestate præditos, negares liberos esse: quum in templum Castoris aditus esset apertus nemini: quum hunc clarissimum virum, summo genere natum, summis populi beneficiis usum, pontificem et consularem, et singulari bonitate et modestia præditum, (quem satis mirari, quibus oculis aspicere audeas, non queo,) audiente populo Romano a pedisequis conculcari juberes: quum indemnatum exturbares, privilegiis tyrannicis irrogatis: quum principem orbis terræ virum inclusum domi contineres: quum forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum possideres: Libertatis simulacrum in ea domo collocabas, quæ domus erat ipsa indicio tui crudelissimi dominatus et miserrimæ populi Romani servitutis? Eumne potissimum Libertas domo sua debuit pellere, qui nisi fuisset, in servorum potestatem civitas tota venisset?

CICERO.

Quantum distet ab Inacho
  Codrus pro patria non timidus mori,
Narras et genus Æaci,
  Et pugnata sacro bella sub Ilio:
Quo Chium pretio cadum
  Mercemur, quis aquam temperet ignibus,
Quo præbente domum et quota
  Pelignis caream frigoribus, taces.
Da lunæ propere novæ,
  Da noctis mediæ, da, puer, auguris
Murenæ: tribus aut novem
  Miscentur cyathis pocula commodis.
Qui Musas amat impares,
  Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet
Vates; tres prohibet supra
  Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia
Nudis juncta sororibus.
  Insanire juvat: cur Berecynthiæ
Cessant flamina tibiæ?
  Cur pendet tacita fistula cum lyra?

HORACE.

Nec suspecta tibi sint hæc, Corvine: Catullus,
Pro cujus reditu tot pono altaria, parvos
Tres habet heredes. Libet exspectare, quis ægram
Et claudentem oculos gallinam impendat amico
Tam sterili. Verum hæc nimia est impensa: coturnix
Nulla unquam pro patre cadet. Sentire calorem
Si cœpit locuples Gallita et Paccius orbi,
Legitime fixis vestitur tota tabellis
Porticus; exsistunt qui promittunt hecatomben,
Quatenus hic non sunt nec venales elephanti,
Nec Latio, aut usquam sub nostro sidere talis
Bellua concipitur: sed furva gente petita
Arboribus Rutulis et Turni pascitur agro,
Cæsaris armentum, nulli servire paratum
Privato: siquidem Tyrio parere solebant
Hannibali, et nostris ducibus, regique Molosso,
Horum majores, ac dorso ferre cohortes,
Partem aliquam belli, et euntem in prœlia turrim.

JUVENAL.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

Rev. O. GORDON.

Friday, April 12th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Latin Prose :—

Nature has fear and reverence in the retinue of all her laws ; and the evils which are consequent upon their breach are really greater than the want of profit, or the missing of pleasure, or the rods and axes of the prince. If there were no more in crime than the disorder of nature, the very unnaturalness itself were a very great matter. God hath given to virtues natural organs or bodily instruments ; as to mercy he appointed bowels, eyes for pity, hands for relief ; and the proper employment of these is so perfective of a man's condition that not to employ them according to the purpose of nature is a disease, a natural trouble ; just as it is to trumpet with our mouth, which was intended for eating and drinking, and gentler breathing. It is punishment enough to do an unnatural and base action ; so that Seneca well says, " Mankind were in an ill state, if those wickednesses which escape the " law and the judge did not bear the more grievous infliction of natural " punishment, and fear come in the place of suffering."

Translate into Latin Elegiacs :—

O snatched away in beauty's bloom,
On thee shall press no ponderous tomb,
But on thy turf shall roses rear
Their leaves the earliest of the year,
And the wild cypress wave in tender gloom.

And oft by yon blue gushing stream
Shall sorrow lean her drooping head,
And feed deep thoughts with many a dream,
And lingering pause and lightly tread ;
Fond wretch, as if her step disturbed the dead.

And if we know that tears are vain,
That death nor heeds nor hears distress,
Will this unteach us to complain
Or make one mourner weep the less ?
And thou, who tellst me to forget,
Thy looks are wan, thy eyes are wet.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ROME.

Rev. C. MERIVALE.

Saturday, April 13th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. What is the subject nominative in grammar ? Show in what constructions it may be omitted. Explain the constructions : *Urbem quam statuo vestra est.—Vastatur agri quod inter urbem et Fidenas est.—Venit mihi in mentem illius diei.—Tædet me studii.* Distinguish between impersonal verbs that can and those that cannot, or are not found to be, constructed with a

nominative subject. What construction is required with the verb "interest"? Suggest a derivation for "oportet."

2. Give the Latin numerals, cardinal and ordinal, from I to X, and show their etymological connexion with the Greek or other languages.
3. Derive and distinguish between the words,—
   a. Ullus, aliquis, quisque, quisquam, quispiam, quilibet, quicunque, quotuscunque.
   b. Olim, quondam.
   c. Adeo, ideo, idcirco.
   d. Unus, unicus, singulus, simplex.
4. Explain the title "legatus": to what various officers is it applied? What was the legatio libera? Trace the change in position of the legatus under the empire.
5. What derivations have been given of the word "Pontifex"? Distinquish the Pontifex from the Sacerdos, the Augur, the Flamen. What were the original numbers and functions of the Pontifices? What were the functions of the Pontifex Maximus under the empire? When did the office and title cease? Where was the residence of the Pontifex Max., and by what name was it called? Who were the Quindecimviri, the Epulones, the Salii, and the Augustales? Explain the line—
   Qui totam parvo revocant Almone Cybellen.
6. What are the various dates assigned for the foundation of Rome? What is the common date? By whose name is it called, and how is it deduced? More than twenty different accounts are enumerated of the foundation of Rome. Which of these can you specify? How does Sallust differ from Livy in this particular? What is Virgil's legend of the cities on the Roman hills before Rome? On which occasion is it introduced?
7. Give the legend of Coriolanus. What is his reputed date? What his descent and Gentile name? Where was Corioli, and to what nation did it belong? Explain the line (Sil. Ital. xvii. *in fin.*), Devictæ referens primus cognomina terræ. Quote Ovid's summary of the most illustrious Roman cognomina.
8. What Roman historians preceded Livy? Which of them wrote in Greek, which in Latin? Of which of each class do any remains exist? What were the original sources of early Roman history? What is known of the life of Livy? What does he say in his preface of the scope and object of his work? To what epoch did it extend, and what portions of it remain?
9. Give an account of L. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus; his date and actions in Etruria, Samnium, and Lucania. Recite the inscription on his sarcophagus. Mention the names and exploits of contemporary Romans.
10. To what different authors has the continuation of Cæsar's Commentaries been ascribed? What is Niebuhr's opinion of the authorship of the book De Bello Hispaniensi, and how does he characterize its style? Recount Cæsar's three campaigns in Hispania, as connected with the mount Herminius, the river Sicoris, and the field of Munda.
11. Give an account of the Gens, the Familia, and the personal career of the Empe or Galba. Relate from Tacitus the circumstances of his death. Explain the sentences: "Suscepere duo mani- "pulares Imperium Pop. Rom. transferendum, et transtulerunt." "Ignarus interim Galba, et sacris intentus, fatigabat alieni jam "imperii Deos."

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

12. What is the number of Virgil's Eclogues? Mention the subjects of some of them, especially the First, the Fourth, and the Tenth, and point out their historical reference. Quote lines in imitation of Theocritus in allusion to Julius and Augustus, and indicative of local scenery. What is your idea of Virgil as a picturesque poet? Explain the expressions :—

Flores inscripti nomina regum.
Lupi Mœrim videre priores.
Invito processit Vesper Olympo.
Cedet et ipse mari vector.

TRANSLATION FROM GREEK.

Rev. G. RAWLINSON.

Saturday, April 13th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate—

Αἰολίην δ' ἐς νῆσον ἀφικόμεθ'· ἔνθα δ' ἔναιεν
Αἴολος Ἱπποτάδης, φίλος ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν,
Πλωτῇ ἐνὶ νήσῳ· πᾶσαν δέ τέ μιν πέρι τεῖχος
Χάλκεον ἄρρηκτον, λισσὴ δ' ἀναδέδρομε πέτρη.
Τοῦ καὶ δώδεκα παῖδες ἐνὶ μεγάροις γεγάασιν,
Ἓξ μὲν θυγατέρες, ἓξ δ' υἱέες ἡβώοντες.
Ἐνθ' ὅ γε θυγατέρας πόρεν υἱάσιν εἶναι ἀκοίτις.
Οἳ δ' αἰεὶ παρὰ πατρὶ φίλῳ καὶ μητέρι κεδνῇ
Δαίνυνται· παρὰ δέ σφιν ὀνείατα μυρία κεῖται,
Κνισσῆεν δέ τε δῶμα περιστεναχίζεται αὐλῇ
Ἤματα· νύκτας δ' αὖτε παρ' αἰδοίῃς ἀλόχοισιν
Εὕδουσ' ἔν τε τάπησι καὶ ἐν τρητοῖς λεχέεσσιν.
Καὶ μὲν τῶν ἱκόμεσθα πόλιν καὶ δώματα καλά.
Μῆνα δὲ πάντα φίλει με, καὶ ἐξερέεινεν ἕκαστα,
Ἴλιον Ἀργείων τε νέας καὶ νόστον Ἀχαιῶν·
Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ τῷ πάντα κατὰ μοῖραν κατέλεξα.
Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ καὶ ἐγὼ ὁδὸν ἤτεον ἠδ' ἐκέλευον
Πεμπέμεν, οὐδέ τι κεῖνος ἀνήνατο, τεῦχε δὲ πομπήν.
Δῶκέ μοι ἐκδείρας ἀσκὸν βοὸς ἐννεώροιο,
Ἔνθα δὲ βυκτάων ἀνέμων κατέδησε κέλευθα·
Κεῖνον γὰρ ταμίην ἀνέμων ποίησε Κρονίων,
Ἠμὲν παυέμεναι ἠδ' ὀρνύμεν ὅν κ' ἐθέλῃσιν.
Νηῒ δ' ἐνὶ γλαφυρῇ κατέδει μέρμιθι φαεινῇ
Ἀργυρέῃ, ἵνα μή τι παραπνεύσῃ ὀλίγον περ.

HOMER.

Open Competition, 1867.

Ὃν αἰόλα νὺξ ἐναριζομένα
τίκτει κατευνάζει τε, φλογιζόμενον
Ἅλιον Ἅλιον αἰτῶ,
τοῦτο καρῦξαι τὸν Ἀλκμήνας, πόθι μοι πόθι παῖς
ναίει ποτ', ὦ λαμπρᾷ στεροπᾷ φλεγέθων,
ἢ ποντίας αὐλῶνας, ἢ δισσαῖσιν ἀπείροις κλιθεὶς,
εἶπ', ὦ κρατιστεύων κατ' ὄμμα.
ποθουμέναᵃ γὰρ φρενὶ πυνθάνομαι
τὰν ἀμφινεικῆ Δηιάνειραν ἀεὶ,
οἷά τιν' ἄθλιον ὄρνιν,
οὔ ποτ' εὐνάζειν ἀδακρύτων βλεφάρων πόθον, ἀλλ'
εὔμναστον ἀνδρὸς δεῖμα φέρουσαν ὁδοῦ
ἐνθυμίοις εὐναῖς ἀνανδρώτοισι τρύχεσθαι, κακὰν
δύστανον ἐλπίζουσαν αἶσαν.
πολλὰ γὰρ ὥστ' ἀκάμαντος
ἢ Νότου ἢ Βορέα τις
κύματ' ἐν εὐρεῖ πόντῳ
βάντ' ἐπιόντα τ' ἴδῃ,
οὕτω δὲ τὸν Καδμογενῆ τρέφει, τὸ δ' αὔξει βιότου
πολύπονον, ὥσπερ πέλαγος Κρήσιον. ἀλλά τις θεῶν
αἰὲν ἀναμπλάκητον Ἅιδα σφε δόμων ἐρύκει.

Sophocles.

Διανοοῦνται γὰρ, ὡς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, τῷ τε πεζῷ ἅμα τῶν τειχῶν ἡμῶν πειρᾶν καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. καὶ δεινὸν μηδενὶ ὑμῶν δόξῃ εἶναι ὅτι καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. τὸ γὰρ ναυτικὸν ἡμῶν, ὅπερ κἀκεῖνοι πυνθάνονται, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἤκμαζε καὶ τῶν νεῶν τῇ ξηρότητι καὶ τῶν πληρωμάτων τῇ σωτηρίᾳ· νῦν δὲ αἵ τε νῆες διάβροχοι τοσοῦτον χρόνον ἤδη θαλασσεύουσαι καὶ τὰ πληρώματα ἔφθαρται. τὰς μὲν γὰρ ναῦς οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνελκύσαντας διαψῦξαι διὰ τὸ ἀντιπάλους τῷ πλήθει καὶ ἔτι πλείους τὰς τῶν πολεμίων οὔσας ἀεὶ προσδοκίαν παρέχειν ὡς ἐπιπλεύσονται. φανεραὶ δέ εἰσιν ἀναπειρώμεναι, καὶ αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις ἐπ' ἐκείνοις, καὶ ἀποξηρᾶναι τὰς σφετέρας μᾶλλον ἐξουσία· οὐ γὰρ ἐφορμοῦσιν ἄλλοις. ἡμῖν δ' ἐκ πολλῆς ἂν περιουσίας νεῶν μόλις τοῦτο ὑπῆρχε καὶ μὴ ἀναγκαζομένοις ὥσπερ νῦν πάσαις φυλάσσειν. εἰ γὰρ ἀφαιρησόμεν τι καὶ βραχὺ τῆς τηρήσεως, τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὐχ ἕξομεν, παρὰ τὴν ἐκείνων πόλιν χαλεπῶς καὶ νῦν ἐσκομιζόμενοι. τὰ δε πληρώματα διὰ τόδε ἔφθάρη τε ἡμῖν καὶ ἔτι νῦν φθείρεται, τῶν ναυτῶν τῶν μὲν διὰ φρυγανισμὸν καὶ ἁρπαγὴν μακρὰν καὶ ὑδρείαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων ἀπολλυμένων· οἱ δὲ θεράποντες, ἐπειδὴ ἐς ἀντίπαλα καθεστήκαμεν, αὐτομολοῦσι.

Thucydides.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

ΣΩ. Πῶς λέγεις, ὦ Ἄνυτε; οὗτοι ἄρα μόνοι τῶν ἀντιποιουμένων τι ἐπίστασθαι εὐεργετεῖν τοσοῦτον τῶν ἄλλων διαφέρουσιν, ὅσον οὐ μόνον οὐκ ὠφελοῦσιν, ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι, ὅ τι ἄν τις αὐτοῖς παραδῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ ἐναντίον διαφθείρουσι; καὶ τούτων φανερῶς χρήματα ἀξιοῦσι πράττεσθαι; ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἔχω ὅπως σοι πιστεύσω· οἶδα γὰρ ἄνδρα ἕνα Πρωταγόραν πλείω χρήματα κτησάμενον ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς σοφίας ἢ Φειδίαν τε, ὃς οὕτω περιφανῶς καλὰ ἔργα εἰργάζετο, καὶ ἄλλους δέκα τῶν ἀνδριαντοποιῶν· καίτοι τέρας λέγεις, εἰ οἱ μὲν τὰ ὑποδήματα ἐργαζόμενοι τὰ παλαιὰ καὶ τὰ ἱμάτια ἐξακούμενοι οὐκ ἂν δύναιντο λαθεῖν τριάκονθ' ἡμέρας μοχθηρότερα ἀποδιδόντες ἢ παρέλαβον τὰ ἱμάτιά τε καὶ ὑποδήματα, ἀλλ' εἰ τοιαῦτα ποιοῖεν, ταχὺ ἂν τῷ λιμῷ ἀποθάνοιεν, Πρωταγόρας δὲ ἄρα ὅλην τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλάνθανε διαφθείρων τοὺς συγγιγνομένους καὶ μοχθηροτέρους ἀποπέμπων ἢ παρελάμβανε πλέον ἢ τετταράκοντα ἔτη· οἶμαι γὰρ αὐτὸν ἀποθανεῖν ἐγγὺς καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη γεγονότα, τετταράκοντα δὲ ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ ὄντα· καὶ ἐν ἅπαντι τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ἔτι εἰς τὴν ἡμέραν ταυτηνὶ εὐδοκιμῶν οὐδὲν πέπαυται.

PLATO.

Κληθέντες γὰρ οὗτοι πρὸς Ξενόφρονα, τὸν υἱὸν τὸν Φαιδίμου, τοῦ τῶν τριάκοντα, ᾧχοντο· ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ ἐπορεύθην. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἦκον εἰς τὸ πίνειν, εἰσάγει τινὰ Ὀλυνθίαν γυναῖκα, εὐπρεπῆ μέν, ἐλευθέραν δε καὶ σώφρονα, ὡς τὸ ἔργον ἐδήλωσεν. ταύτην τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὑτωσὶ πίνειν ἡσυχῇ καὶ τρώγειν ἠνάγκαζον οὗτοί, μοι δοκεῖ, ὡς διηγεῖτο Ἰατροκλῆς ἐμοὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ· ὡς δὲ προήει τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ διεθερμαίνοντο, κατακλίνεσθαι καί τι καὶ ᾄδειν ἐκέλευον. ἀδημονούσης δὲ τῆς ἀνθρώπου, καὶ οὔτε ἐθελούσης, οὔτε ἐπισταμένης, ὕβριν τὸ πρᾶγμα ἔφασαν οὐτοσὶ καὶ ὁ Φρύνων, καὶ οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι, τῶν θεοῖς ἐχθρῶν, τῶν ἀλιτηρίων Ὀλυνθίων αἰχμάλωτον οὖσαν, τρυφᾶν· καὶ "κάλει παῖδα," καὶ "ἱμᾶντά τις φερέτω." ἦκεν οἰκέτης, ἔχων ῥυτῆρα, καὶ πεπωκότων, οἶμαι, καὶ μικρῶν ὄντων τῶν παροξυνόντων, εἰπούσης τι, καὶ δακρυσάσης ἐκείνης, περιῤῥήξας τὸν χιτωνίσκον ὁ οἰκέτης, ξαίνει κατὰ τοῦ νώτου πολλάς. ἔξω δ' αὐτῆς οὖσα ὑπὸ τοῦ κακοῦ καὶ τοῦ πράγματος ἡ γυνή, ἀναπηδήσασα προσπίπτει πρὸς τὰ γόνατα τῷ Ἰατροκλεῖ, καὶ τὴν τράπεζαν ἀνατρέπει.

DEMOSTHENES.

TRANSLATION INTO GREEK.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

Monday, April 15th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into Greek Prose:—

Lysander having returned this money into the Persian treasury, Callicratidas immediately began to be in want. He made, however, no difficulty of going to the Court of Sardis to ask for a supply, which he thought would be granted at once; but to provide for a favourable reception by previous intrigue, or to obviate any ill impression concerning himself, never entered into his imagination. On arriving he applied for an audience, and was told to wait two days. But on going according to appointment he was put off again, and as often as he went the pomp which he saw around him, the insolence and servility, and faithlessness, excited his indignation. At last he departed without seeing the prince, and his business not done. "Wretched Greeks," he said, "who will so truckle to barbarians for money." And he swore that if he lived to return home he would do his best to reconcile Lacedæmon with Athens.

Translate into Greek Iambics:—

Silvius.—My errand is to you, fair youth,
My gentle Phœbe bids me give you this.
I know not the contents, but as I guess
By the stern brow and waspish action
Which she did use as she was writing it,
It bears an angry tenour; pardon me,
I am but as a guiltless messenger.

Rosalind.—Patience herself would startle at this letter,
And play the swaggerer; bear this, bear all.
She says, I am not fair, that I lack manners,
She calls me proud, and that she could not love me
Were man as rare as phœnix. Od's my will,
Her love is not the hare that I do hunt.
Why writes she so to me? Well, shepherd, well,
This is a letter of your own device.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GREECE.

Rev. G. RAWLINSON.

Monday, April 15th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Give the chief peculiarities of the Ionic dialect, and mention any extant works composed in it.

2. Distinguish between ἄᾶτος and ἄᾱτος — ἄδην and ᾰ́δην — ἀνα and ανα — αὕτη, αὐτη, and ἀϋτή, — βοή and βοῆ — εἷς, ἐΐς, and εἴς — ἠρῶ and ἤρῳ — κακώ, κακῷ, and κακῶ — λαός and λᾶος — τεκνότροφος and τεκνοτρόφος.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

3. Translate into idiomatic Greek:—
   a. I have a right to demand.
   b. In conclusion he said.
   c. They reached Athens on the third day.
   d. He was evidently lying.
   e. He was content to die with his wife.
   f. The exiles returned to their country.
   g. He fell unawares among the enemy.
4. Point out and correct any faults of grammar or prosody which you detect in the following lines and sentences:—
   α. Στρατὸς περᾷ κρυσταλλοπῆγα διὰ πόρον.
   β. Ὁπόταν στρατοπεδεύονται, τάφρον περιβάλλονται.
   γ. Ἐπεὶ διά γε ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς, πάλαι ἂν ἀπολώλατε.
   δ. Ἑλλαδι ζυγὸν ἀμφιβαλεῖν δούλιον.
   ε. Ἦν δ' ἐγγὺς ἦλθε θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται.
   ζ. Ἦλθεν εἰς τὸ ἄστυ, ἵνα ἴδῃ τὸν πατέρα.
   η. Ταῦτα ἐγένετο ἤτοι φαρμάκοις ἤτοι μάγων τέχναις.
5. Mention Greek historians anterior to Herodotus, and subsequent to Xenophon; and name *one* important work of each.
6. What important results, political and military, followed on the failure of the Athenian expedition against Sicily?
7. State what you know of the writings of Tyrtæus, Solon, and Callimachus.
8. The confederacies of Greece, and the chief causes of their weakness.
9. State when and between whom the following battles were fought; and describe minutely some one of them:—Arbela, Cunaxa, Delium, Ipsus, Ladé, Platæa, Sellasia.
10. The relations of Greece with Egypt from B.C. 650 to B.C. 450.
11. The chief mountain ranges and rivers of European Greece. Describe the position and give if you can the modern name of each.
12. What Greek inscriptions are extant of an earlier date than B.C. 450? By what peculiarities in the writing is an early Greek inscription to be recognized?

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Rev. B. M. COWIE.

Tuesday April 16th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. The squares described on the sides containing the right angle of a right-angled triangle are together equal to the square described upon the side opposite the right triangle.
   Prove this; and show how the theorem may be demonstrated by superposition.
2. From a point outside a circle draw a straight line to touch the circle.
   If a quadrilateral described about a circle have two sides parallel, each of the other two sides will subtend a right angle at the centre of the circle.
3. If two equal parallelograms are equiangular, the sides about the equal angles are reciprocally proportional.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

4. Reduce the fraction $\dfrac{x^2 - 8x + 7}{x^3 - 9x^2 + 23x - 15}$

If $x = a.\dfrac{(\sqrt{m} \pm \sqrt{n})^2}{2\sqrt{mn}}$ find the value of $\dfrac{m}{n}$

5. Solve the equations—

(α) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a + x} = \dfrac{2a}{\sqrt{a + x}}$

(β) $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \dfrac{2x - y}{7} + 3x = 2y - 6, \\ \dfrac{y + 3}{5} + \dfrac{y - x}{6} = 2x - 8. \end{array}\right\}$

(γ) $\dfrac{1}{x + a} + \dfrac{1}{x + 2a} + \dfrac{1}{x + 3a} = \dfrac{3}{x}$

6. Show that $u = \dfrac{a + b + c + d}{p + q + r + s}$ lies between the greatest and least of the fractions $\dfrac{a}{p}, \dfrac{b}{q}, \dfrac{c}{r}, \dfrac{d}{s}$; and find the difference between u and $\frac{1}{4}$ the sum of the four latter fractions, in a convenient form.

7. If any number of balls be placed in an urn, show that the chance of drawing an odd number is greater than the chance of drawing an even number.

8. In any system of notation whose radix is r, if the sum of the digits of any number is divisible by $(r - 1)$, the number itself is divisible by $(r - 1)$.

9. Given cos. A, find cos. 3 A. Show how the equation so found is made auxiliary to the solution of a cubic equation.

10. Explain fully the ambiguous case in the solution of a plane triangle; and show, geometrically, that the trigonometric double value coincides with the answer found by construction.

11. Prove Demoivre's Theorem :—

$$\left(\cos\frac{m\theta}{n} \pm \sqrt{-1}\sin\frac{m\theta}{n}\right) = \left(\cos\theta \pm \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta\right)$$

Show that there are the same number of values of the expression on each side of this equation.

12. Prove that $\tan\theta - \frac{1}{3}(\tan\theta)^3 + \frac{1}{5}(\tan\theta)^5 + \&c. = \theta$, and apply the series to calculate the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle.

13. Find the area of a spherical triangle.

If m be the number of the plane angles forming each solid angle and n the number of sides of each plane face of a regular polyhedron, show that

$m^{-1} + n^{-1}$ must be greater than 2^{-1}.

14. If a, b, c be the arcs forming a spherical triangle; A, B, C the angles opposite to them, and if A + B + C = 270°, show that—

$$\sin 2\,\mathrm{A} = -\frac{\cos\frac{1}{2}(b + c)\cos\frac{1}{2}(b - c)}{\sin\frac{1}{2}b, \sin\frac{1}{2}c}$$

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

H. J. S. SMITH, Esq.

Wednesday, April 16th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Transform the equation

$$x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} + \ldots + p_{n-1} x + p_n = 0$$

into another the roots of which shall be less than those of the proposed equation by a constant difference.

Transform

$$x^4 - 4x^3 - 18x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

into an equation wanting its third term.

2. Give a method for the solution of a reciprocal equation not surpassing the fifth degree, and solve the equation

$$x^4 - 10x^3 + 26x^2 - 10x + 1 = 0.$$

3. Investigate an expression for the perpendicular distance of a given point from a given line, the axes of coordinates being rectangular.

Obtain the equations of the bisectors of the angles contained by the straight lines

$$x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - p = 0$$
$$x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha - p = 0,$$

and prove that these bisectors are at right angles to one another.

4. Draw two tangents to an ellipse from a given point without it.

5. The equation of a hyperbola referred to its principal axes being $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, deduce its equation referred to its asymptotes.

6. Trace the curve

$$y^2 - 2xy + x^2 + 2x + 2y - 6 = 0;$$

and obtain the equations of its axis and directrix, and the coordinates of its vertex and focus.

7. Employing the usual abridged notation, investigate the equation of a circle circumscribing a triangle.

Write down the equation of the circle circumscribing the triangle formed by the lines

$$y = x\sqrt{3},\ y = -x\sqrt{3},\ y = c.$$

8. Prove the rules for differentiating x^n and $\log x$; and differentiate

(1) $u = x^{\epsilon^{\sin x}}$

(2) $u = \tan^{-1} \frac{x + y}{1 - xy}$

the variables x and y being independent.

9. Investigate Taylor's Theorem; and obtain the first four terms of the expansion of $e^{\sin(a+x)}$ in a series proceeding by powers of x.

10. Eliminate the constants from the equation

$$y = a \sin(x + \alpha),$$

and the arbitrary functions from the equation

$$u = \phi(x + y) \times \psi(x - y)$$

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11. Define the tangent at any point of a curve line.

Find the equation to the tangent of the curve $x^3 + y^3 = 9a^3$, (α) at any point (β) at the point $x = 2a$, $y = a$.

12. Determine the radius of curvature at any point of a curve referred to polar co-ordinates.

What is the curvature of the spiral $r = a\epsilon^{m\theta}$ at the point $\theta = 0$, $r = a$?

13. Trace the curve

$$xy^2 = (x - a)^2 (x - b),$$

supposing a and b positive, and distinguishing the cases $a < b$, $a = b$, $a > b$.

14. Integrate

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \qquad \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

and find the value of

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin x} \text{ and } \int_{\sqrt{\epsilon}}^{\epsilon} \frac{dx}{x (\log x)^2}$$

15. Find the area of one of the loops of the curve $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any that have preceded.

A. Define the anharmonic ratio of four points, and prove that if a pencil of four lines be cut by a transversal, the anharmonic ratio of the points of intersection is the same, whatever be the position of the transversal.

B. Find the condition that the planes

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = o$$
$$A'x + B'y + C'z + D' = o$$

should be at right angles to one another; and determine the direction cosines of a plane at right angles to both of them.

C. Find the envelope of the plane

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$$

a, b, c being subject to the condition

$$\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} = \text{constant}.$$

D. Integrate the equations

(i) $$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y}$$

(ii) $$x \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{\log x} = x^2$$

(iii) $$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - n^3 y = x^3.$$

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MIXED MATHEMATICS.

H. J. S. SMITH, Esq.

Wednesday, April 17th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Find the resultant of two commensurable forces acting on a particle not in the same straight line.

   Three forces which are to one another as 3, 4, 5, act upon a particle in the same plane. Show that if there is equilibrium the first two forces are at right angles.
2. Prove that three forces, represented in magnitude and direction by the lines joining the angles of a triangle to the middle points of the sides, are in equilibrium.
3. Determine the centre of gravity of a quadrilateral figure of uniform thickness and density, of which two opposite sides are parallel.

   If the centre of gravity coincides with the intersection of the diagonals, show that the quadrilateral figure is a parallelogram.
4. Find the ratio of the power and weight in a system of pullies in which all the strings (supposed to be parallel) are attached to the weight.
5. Define a couple : and show that its effect is not altered, if it is transferred to any new position in its plane.
6. An uniform heavy beam rests with one end upon a horizontal plane, and with the other end against a vertical plane. If the beam be on the point of moving, when inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizon, determine the coefficient of friction, the material of the two plane surfaces being the same.
7. What is meant by the mass of a body ? How is it proved that bodies which have equal weights have equal masses ?
8. A body falls through one hundred feet. What time will it take to fall, and what velocity will it acquire ? At what point of its fall will its velocity be one half its final velocity ?
9. Define *vis viva*. If two perfectly elastic balls impinge directly upon one another, show that their *vis viva* before and after impact is the same.

   If the bodies are imperfectly elastic, determine the amount of *vis viva* lost.
10. Define centrifugal force. Assuming the earth's equatorial radius to be 4,000 miles, what is the centrifugal force at the equator arising from the earth's rotation ?
11. Prove that the path of a projectile near the earth's surface is a parabola.
12. Describe the Hydrostatic Press, and state the laws of fluid pressure upon which its use as a mechanical power depends.
13. A conical vessel filled with fluid is placed with its axis vertical. Compare the pressures on the curved surface, when the base is lowest, and when the vertex is lowest.
14. Determine the principal focus of a concave spherical reflector.
15. State the laws of the refraction of light.

    A ray of light, incident on a refracting surface at an angle of 60°, is partly reflected and partly refracted. If the reflected and refracted rays are at right angles, determine the index of refraction.

16. Describe the apparent annual motion of the sun in the heavens, and explain its effect upon the seasons.
17. What is the aberration of light, and how is the velocity of light computed by means of it?

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MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Rev. B. M. COWIE.

Wednesday, April 17th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. When any number of forces act on a rigid body, find the condition under which they may all be reduced to a single force, and the equations to the line in which it must act.
2. Find the centre of gravity of the eighth part of a sphere, bounded by three planes at right angles to each other, through the centre of the sphere.
3. When a flexible string is acted on by any forces, find the equations of equilibrium, and the condition under which the tension will be constant.
4. Enunciate and prove the principle of Virtual Velocities.

   Apply it to the following case: Two small smooth unequal spheres are placed in a fixed hemispherical bowl; when in equilibrium under the action of gravity, find the inclination to the horizon of the line joining their centres.
5. When a body floats in a fluid, determine the conditions of equilibrium.

   A sphere floats with one portion immersed in a heavy fluid, and the remainder in a lighter fluid which does not mix with the other; given the ratio of the two parts into which the common surface of the fluids divides the vertical diameter of the sphere, find an equation connecting the densities of the sphere, and the two fluids.
6. Define the meta-centre of a floating body, and show how it is to be found.
7. Find the pressure at any point in the interior of a fluid mass in equilibrium acted on by any forces.
8. A body moves in one plane under the action of a central force. Show that the area swept out by the radius vector varies as the time; and that the change of velocity, in passing from one point to another, is independent of the path described.
9. If a body describe an ellipse whose centre is also the centre of force, prove that the law of force must be that of the direct distance.
10. A particle acted on by gravity moves on a circular arc in a vertical plane: find the time of oscillating through a given portion of the arc, when the whole time of vibration is small.
11. What is *Moment of Inertia?*

    Show that the moment of inertia of a triangle, whose mass is M and sides (a, b, c), round an axis through the centre of gravity perpendicular to the plane of the triangle is—

$$\frac{M}{36}(a^2 + b^2 + c^2).$$

12. Define *principal axes* of a rigid body; and show that there are always three principal axes.

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13. A rough sphere, placed upon a larger sphere, rolls down from the highest point: find where it will leave the surface.
14. If a body whose elasticity is (m) descend from rest through an altitude (h) by the uniform force of gravity in a medium whose resistance to a velocity $v = g\,k\,v^2$, and impinging on a horizontal plane, rise and fall alternately: prove that the whole space described by the body $= \frac{1}{g\,k^2} \log_e \left\{ \frac{m\,e^{-2gk^2h} - 1}{m^2 - 1} \right\}$

MORAL PHILOSOPHY,

Rev. PROFESSOR MAURICE.

Thursday, April 18th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Give the derivations of the words *Moral* and *Ethical*. Explain how they indicate the objects of Moral Philosophy.
2. By whom is the name "Philosopher" said to have been first used? How was it related to the name "Sophist"? When and how did that become a term of reproach? What was the quarrel of Socrates with the Sophists of Athens generally? Mention any particular Sophists who are introduced into the Dialogues of Plato, and anything you may recollect of their lives and opinions.
3. Pope calls Happiness "Our being's end and aim." What Greek Philosopher adopted that maxim as the central one of his moral system? Give his definition of Happiness, and examine the different parts of it. What is Paley's notion of Happiness?
4. Give the etymologies of these words:—"Conscience," "Duty," "Virtue," "Right," "Obligation," "Law." Is the meaning of this word the same in Physical and in Moral Science? If not, what is the difference?
5. "All this," says a great writer, "is nothing more than the distinction between mere *Power* and *Authority*." What is this distinction? What is the application of it to moral questions?
6. Give a short account of the following philosophers, noting (1) the times in which they lived, (2) the countries to which they respectively belonged, (3) any remarkable circumstances in their biographies, (4) what was most characteristic in their views of *moral* subjects: (*a*) Epicurus, (*b*) Epictetus, (*c*) Helvetius, (*d*) Butler, (*e*) Bentham, (*f*) Kant.
7. Explain and illustrate the difference between the adjectives "arbitrary" and "voluntary."
8. Explain the origin of the words "Appetite," "Affection," "Passion," "Sympathy," "Habit," "Energy," and illustrate the use of any of them by eminent writers on Morals.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Rev. PROFESSOR MAURICE.

Thursday, April 18th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Sir W. Hamilton quotes these words from Cicero and Macrobius as explaining the subject of Mental Philosophy: (1) *Mens cujusque is est quisque, non ea figura quæ digito demonstrari*

potest. (2) *Ergo qui videtur non ipse verus homo est, sed verus ille est a quo regitur quod videtur.* Translate these passages. To what theory about our nature are they opposed?

2. Give the derivations of these words: observation, attention, reflection, apprehension, comprehension, perception, conception, subject, object, substance. Illustrate from these etymologies what you may recollect of the use of any of these words in philosophical writings.
3. Explain (by reference to their derivations) the words physiology, psychology, pneumatology, ontology. What is Locke's objection to the study which is indicated by the last of these names?
4. In what sense and on what grounds has Logic been called the Science of Names? What class of thinkers have protested against that description of it, and why?
5. In what sense is Logic an Art of Reasoning? Why is that account of it insufficient?
6. Explain the word Category. What are Aristotle's Categories? What objections have been made to them?
7. Explain the *dictum de omni et nullo.* How has the syllogism been deduced from it?
8. Give some examples of the "undistributed middle," and of popular fallacies which can be traced to it.
9. Explain and illustrate the words "Deduction and Induction," Why is Experimental Philosophy commonly called also Inductive Philosophy.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

COUNT SAFFI.

Monday, April 22nd. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English prose:—

La fiducia in Dio.

(Statua del Bartolini.)

Quasi obbliando la corporea salma,
Rapita in Quei che volentier perdona,
Sulle ginocchia il bel corpo abbandona
Soavemente, e l' una e l' altra palma.
Un dolor stanco, una celeste calma
Le appar diffusa in tutta la persona,
Ma nella fronte che con Dio ragiona
Balena l' immortal raggio dell' alma;
E par che dica: se ogni dolce cosa
M' inganna, e al tempo che sperai sereno
Fuggir mi sento la vita affannosa,
Signor, fidando, al tuo paterno seno
L' anima mia ricorre, e si riposa
In un affetto che non è terreno.

GIUSTI.

Consigli ad un giovane intorno ai suoi studj.

. . . . Quanto alla nota de' libri che mi domandate, i quali sieno a proposito per i vostri studj, immaginandomi che voi non vi vogliate

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valere dello scrivere se non nella vostra lingua, essendo voi Toscano, non avete bisogno se non di coltivarla. Ed a questo basta la lezione de' nostri tre primi, Dante, Petrarca, e Boccaccio, e di certi buoni che hanno scritto a questi tempi, e massimamente delle avvertenze della grammatica, le quali sono necessarie per non errare ne' termini. Nel resto vi supplirà il corso ordinario della lingua, e specialmente nello scrivere familiare, il quale ha da esser quasi tutt' uno col parlare. Nelle altre composizioni poi bisognano tante considerazioni che non si possono scrivere in una lettera ; e voi mi par che non abbiate a passare questo segno del parlare e dello scriver comune, perchè altremente vi converrebbe entrar più addentro nell' osservazione dell' arte del dire ; sicchè questi bastano quanto all' esplicare il vostro concetto nel vostro idioma. Quanto poi a studiar le cose per saperle solamente, poichè non avete le lingue forestiere, tutte le traduzioni son buone ; guardando alle cose che dicono, non a come sono dette. Del latino non m' è parso al vostro parlare, che ne vogliate far professione, se non per intenderlo ; e di questo voi sapete che i migliori sono Marco Tullio, Cesare, Sallustio, Tito Livio, per prosatori ; Virgilio, Orazio, Terenzio, Tibullo, Catullo, Ovidio, per poeti, e gli altri di quel tempo. Tanti altri che sono poi, s' hanno a leggere pur per le cose, come s' è detto di sopra, e non per lo stile. E universalmente, quanto a questa parte dell' imparare si possono veder tutti i libri del mondo, perchè ognuno insegna qualche cosa. Ma voi, come gentiluomo, vi avete a restringere a quelli che trattano di certe cose che appartengono alla vita comune, per saper ragionare de' costumi, delle consuetudini e delle azioni degli uomini, e convenir con essi secondo che si ricerca . . .

ANNIBAL CARO.

Translate into Italian prose :—

The Power of Song.

Orpheus with his lute made trees
And the mountain tops that freeze
  Bow themselves when he did sing :
To his music plants and flowers
Ever sprung ; as sun and showers
  There had made a lasting spring.

Every thing that heard him play,
Even the billows of the sea,
  Hung their heads, and then lay by.
In sweet music is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart
  Fall asleep, or hearing die.

SHAKESPEARE.

Character of Queen Elizabeth.

There are few great personages in history who have been more exposed to the calumny of enemies and the adulation of friends than Queen Elizabeth, and yet there is scarce any whose reputation has been more certainly determined by the unanimous consent of posterity. The unusual length of her administration and the strong features of her character were able to overcome all prejudices ; and, obliging her detractors to abate much of their invectives, and her admirers somewhat their panegyrics, have at last, in spite of political factions, and what is more, of religious animosities, produced an uniform judgment with regard to her conduct. Her vigour, her constancy, her magnani-

mity, her penetration and vigilance, are allowed to merit the highest praise, and appear not to have been surpassed by any person who ever filled a throne. A conduct less vigorous, less imperious, more sincere, more indulgent to her people, would have been requisite to form a perfect character. By the force of her mind she controlled all her more active and stronger qualities, and prevented them from running into excess. Her heroism was exempt from all temerity, her frugality from avarice, her friendship from partiality, her active spirit from turbulency and vain ambition. She guarded not herself with equal care or equal success from lesser infirmities: the rivalship of beauty, the desire of admiration, the jealousy of love, and the sallies of anger.

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HUME.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

COUNT SAFFI.

Monday, April 22nd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. By what signs are the various cases in Italian distinguished?—and how would you translate the following compound terms?—*leather-bag, silk-cord, brass-handle, straw-work.*
2. To what purpose are augmentatives and diminutives employed in Italian?—Give some of the principal terminations in use, and state in what way they may affect the original word.
3. Give the Italian of the pronouns—*everyone, none, some one, neither of them;* and translate the following:—"He had *some* influence over them;"—"*some* travellers remained behind;"—"give the child *some* grapes."
4. Show the use of the particle *si* as an indefinite pronoun.
5. How many conjugations are there in Italian, and how are they known?
6. Give the preterite of the indicative mood in the following verbs:—*stare, provvedere, salire.*
7. State the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs;—and which of the two auxiliaries *essere* and *avere* is to be used in the compound tenses of *camminare* and *cadere.*
8. Render into Italian the following:—

   Beyond the Alps.
   Along the banks of the Thames.
   Opposite St. Paul's church.
   He went *as far as* Paris.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. What other works did Dante write besides the Divina Commedia?
2. State when and by whom the study of the Greek language was revived in modern Europe, and especially in Italy.
3. What do you know about Pietro Bembo, his works, and his influence on Italian language and literature?
4. Give some account of Fra Paolo Sarpi, his character, and his writings.
5. What are the principal works of Muratori, and what his merits as an historian?

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HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. What was the origin of the Guelphs and Ghibelines in Italy?
2. On what grounds did Charles VIII. of France found his pretensions to the kingdom of Naples?
3. Give a brief sketch of the part taken by Venice in the Crusades.
4. When was the battle of Lepanto fought, and who were the principal actors in it?
5. State what you know of the treaty of Tolentino between Napoleon I. and Pius VII., and of its consequences.

GERMAN.

PROFESSOR AUFRECHT.

Tuesday, April 23rd. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

Unter den alten Malern scheint Timomachus Vorwürfe des äußersten Affects am liebsten gewählt zu haben. Sein rasender Ajax, seine Kindesmörderin Medea, waren berühmte Gemälde. Aber aus den Beschreibungen, die wir von ihnen haben, erhellt, daß er jenen Punkt, in welchem der Betrachter das Äußerste nicht sowohl erblickt, als hinzu denkt, jene Erscheinung, mit der wir den Begriff des Transitorischen nicht so nothwendig verbinden, daß uns die Verlängerung derselben in der Kunst mißfallen sollte, vortrefflich verstanden und mit einander zu verbinden gewußt hat. Die Medea hatte er nicht in dem Augenblicke genommen, in welchem sie ihre Kinder wirklich ermordet; sondern einige Augenblicke zuvor, da die mütterliche Liebe noch mit der Eifersucht kämpft. Wir sehen das Ende dieses Kampfes voraus. Wir zittern voraus, nun bald bloß die grausame Medea zu erblicken, und unsere Einbildungskraft geht weit über alles hinweg, was uns der Maler in diesem schrecklichen Augenblicke zeigen könnte. Aber eben darum beleidigt uns die in der Kunst fortdauernde Unentschlossenheit der Medea so wenig, daß wir vielmehr wünschen, es wäre in der Natur selbst dabei geblieben, der Streit der Leidenschaften hätte sich nie entschieden, oder hätte wenigstens so lange angehalten, bis Zeit und Ueberlegung die Wuth entkräften und den mütterlichen Empfindungen den Sieg versichern können. Auch hat dem Timomachus diese seine Weisheit große und häufige Lobsprüche zugezogen, und ihn weit über einen andern unbekannten Maler erhoben, der unverständig genug gewesen war, die Medea in ihrer höchsten Raserei zu zeigen, und so diesem flüchtig überhingehenden Grade der äußersten Raserei eine Dauer zu geben, die alle Natur empört. Der Dichter, der ihn deßfalls tadelt, sagt daher sehr sinnreich, indem er das Bild selbst anredet: "Dürstest du denn beständig nach dem Blute deiner Kinder? Ist denn immer ein neuer Jason, immer eine neue Creusa da, die dich unaufhörlich erbittern?—Zum Henker mit dir auch im Gemälde!" setzt er voller Verdruß hinzu.

LESSING.

II.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

Oreſt.

Es iſt der Weg des Todes, den wir treten:
Mit jedem Schritt wird meine Seele ſtiller.
Als ich Apollen bat, das gräßliche
Geleit der Rachegeiſter von der Seite
Mir abzunehmen, ſchien er Hülf' und Rettung
Im Tempel ſeiner vielgeliebten Schweſter,
Die über Tauris herrſcht, mit hoffnungsreichen
Gewiſſen Götterworten zu verſprechen;
Und nun erfüllet ſich's, daß alle Noth
Mit meinem Leben völlig enden ſoll.
Wie leicht wird's mir, dem eine Götterhand
Das Herz zuſammendrückt, den Sinn betäubt,
Dem ſchönen Licht der Sonne zu entſagen.
Und ſollen Atreus Enkel in der Schlacht
Ein ſiegbekröntes Ende nicht gewinnen,
Soll ich wie meine Ahnen, wie mein Vater,
Als Opferthier im Jammertode bluten:
So ſei es! Beſſer hier vor dem Altar,
Als im verworfnen Winkel, wo die Netze
Der nahverwandte Meuchelmörder ſtellt.
Laßt mir ſo lange Ruh', ihr Unterird'ſchen,
Die nach dem Blut' ihr, das von meinen Tritten
Hernieder träufelnd meinen Pfad bezeichnet,
Wie losgelaßne Hunde ſpürend hetzt.
Laßt mich, ich komme bald zu euch hinab;
Das Licht des Tag's ſoll euch nicht ſehn, noch mich.
Der Erde ſchöner grüner Teppich ſoll
Kein Tummelplatz für Larven ſein. Dort unten
Such' ich euch auf: dort bindet alle dann
Ein gleich Geſchick in ew'ge matte Nacht.
Nur dich, mein Pylades, dich, meiner Schuld
Und meines Bann's unſchuldigen Genoſſen,
Wie ungern nehm' ich dich in jenes Trauerland
Frühzeitig mit! Dein Leben oder Tod
Giebt mir allein noch Hoffnung oder Furcht.

GOETHE.

Translate into German:—

Athens, though situate in a barren soil, possessed a pure air, a free navigation, and the monuments of ancient art. That sacred retirement was seldom disturbed by the business of trade or government, and the last of the Athenians were distinguished by their lively wit, the purity of their taste and language, their social manners, and some traces, at least in discourse, of the magnanimity of their fathers. In

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the suburbs of the city the Academy of the Platonists, the Lyceum of the Peripatetics, the Portico of the Stoics, and the Garden of the Epicureans were planted with trees and decorated with statues; and the philosophers, instead of being immured in a cloister, delivered their instructions in spacious and pleasant walks, which, at different hours, were consecrated to the exercises of the mind and body. The genius of the founders still lived in those venerable seats; the ambition of succeeding to the masters of human reason excited a generous emulation; and the merit of the candidates was determined, on each vacancy, by the free voices of an enlightened people.

GIBBON.

GERMAN.

Professor AUFRECHT.

Tuesday, April 23rd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Decline ein großes Rad in the singular and plural.
2. Conjugate abreiſen in the imperfect and perfect.
3. Define the various meanings of dürfen, können, mögen, wollen, ſollen, müſſen, laſſen.
4. Which verbs and adjectives are construed with the genitive?
5. When is the infinitive used in German? Translate:—"I have heard the nightingale sing in the night." "He found others standing idle in the street." "In this life, to suffer is the destiny of man."
6. State, and illustrate by instances, the principal uses of the subjunctive mood in German.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. The Teutonic family of languages being divided into the High and Low Germanic branches, you are required to define their special characteristics, and to enumerate the component members of each class.
2. What does Tacitus say of the religion of the Teutons, and how far are his accounts corroborated by the remains of ancient German mythology?
3. Mention the principal causes that led to the Reformation.
4. What were the chief provisions of the peace of Westphalia? In what year was it concluded, and whence does it derive its name?
5. Describe the gradual enlargement of the Prussian monarchy from 1701 to the present day.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. For what reasons has Schiller been called the poet of the people, and Goethe the poet of the aristocracy?
2. How did Frederick the Great exercise a great influence on German literature, though he personally kept aloof from it?
3. A number of German poets formed the so-called Romantic School. Who were the leaders of that School? What was their object? Did they obtain a lasting success in literature?

4. Give the contents of one or several of the following poems :— OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer; der Spaziergang; die Braut von Corinth; Leonore; der Kampf mi dem Drachen; der Zauberlehrling; Arion; Graf Eberhard.

5. Specify the position occupied in German literature by Herder and Johann Heinrich Voss.

Subject for Composition in German.

The Return of Spring.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT), ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

Professor LIVEING.

Wednesday, April 24th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT).

1. Define the *coefficient of dilatation;* and explain fully how the coefficient of absolute dilatation of mercury is determined, that of the vessel containing it being unknown. How do the dilatations by heat of crystals of calc spar and gypsum differ from those of homogeneous solids and from each other.
2. Describe the chief characters of ammonia, its preparation, and the mode in which it may be liquefied. Explain fully how its volumetric composition is determined.
3. The tension of aqueous vapour at 59° F. is in inches of mercury ·5: explain what this means. A gasholder discharges oxygen at the atmospheric pressure of 29·1 inches at the rate of 5 cubic feet per hour, the gas being saturated with moisture and the temperature 59°: what is the actual amount of dry oxygen, if measured at the reduced temperature of 32° and at the same pressure, discharged per hour?
4. Give formulæ for the principal ores of iron worked for the metal. Describe the chief varieties of pig-iron and the circumstances on which their differences depend; also how such iron is converted into malleable iron, explaining the chemistry of the process.
5. The analysis of a mineral gave—

silica 55·23 per cent.
lime 24·74 „
magnesia 18·22 „
ferrous oxide 1·81 „

Calculate a formula for it; the atomic weights of Si, Ca, Mg, and Fe being 28, 40, 24, and 56 respectively. Also explain how you would make such an analysis.

6. Define *specific heat;* and explain how you would proceed to find that of silver. What help is given by this determination towards solving the question whether silver be a monad or dyad? Give any reasons which occur to you as opposed to the inference which might be so drawn.
7. Define *water of crystallization.* Discuss the question whether it be chemically combined or not.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

1. A body electrified and placed on an insulating support gradually loses its electricity: explain how this comes to pass, and the circumstances on which the rate of loss depends. Does the neighbourhood of fixed conducting bodies hasten or retard the loss? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Describe the construction and action of an electric condenser; and explain how the thickness and quality of the material of the insulating plate affect its use. Given a Leyden jar already charged, show how to find the amount of that charge.
3. Explain the principle of a dry pile. Upon what does the tension of such a pile depend?
4. Define *resistance* in electricity. Explain how the internal resistance in a cell of a galvanic battery may be measured. A piece of platinum wire forms part of an electric circuit, and is in consequence raised to a red heat: if now a portion of the wire be heated to a white heat in the flame of a Bunsen's burner, state and explain the effect on the temperature of the rest of the wire.
5. A disc of copper is made to spin about an axis perpendicular to its plane; state and explain the effect on its motion produced by a horse-shoe magnet placed near it with the poles in a line parallel to a diameter of the disc. Also how the effect will be modified by interposing a plate, 1st, of brass, 2nd, of iron, between the magnet and the copper.
6. Describe the construction and explain the action of a horizontal force magnetometer. How are such instruments affected by variations of temperature, and how may errors from such a source be avoided?
7. If it be required to compare the intensities of terrestrial magnetism at different times, explain how errors arising from variation in the power of the magnets used may be corrected.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor J. MORRIS.

Wednesday, April 24th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

1. Name the three great classes into which rocks are divided according to their origin, and state their distinguishing characters.
2. Define Uncomformable Stratification, and mention the inferences deducible from it. Give examples of the unconformable position of any strata with which you are familiar.
3. State or illustrate by diagrams the geological conditions favourable for obtaining a permanent water supply by means of ordinary or Artesian wells.
4. By what characteristic genera of fossils would you distinguish Palæozoic from Secondary strata?
5. Name the principal genera of *Brachiopoda*, and give their geological distribution.
6. Mention some of the fossil plants which are commonly found in the coal measures.

MINERALOGY.

7. Give the physical and chemical characters of six of the principal minerals which enter into the composition of the igneous rocks.
8. Define the terms—*simple forms*, and *combinations*; describe or illustrate by diagrams some combinations which occur in the cubical system.
9. What is cleavage in minerals? Give examples of minerals which cleave with facility.
10. How would you distinguish *Diamond* from *Topaz* and *Quartz*, either in the rough or crystallized forms?
11. How is Limestone distinguished from Gypsum? Give their chemical composition.
12. Name and briefly describe the chief metallic ores from which *Lead* and *Zinc* are obtained.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

W. B. CARPENTER, Esq.

Wednesday, April 24th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

1. What are the distinguishing characters of the order *Carnivora*; and what are its principal types?
2. Give a general description of the skeleton of a *Bird*; and state what are the principal modifications it presents in different types of the class.
3. Describe the general characters of the *Gasteropod Mollusks*, and the principal modifications which these present, especially with reference to the Shell and to the Respiratory Apparatus.
4. Describe the typical structure of the *Compound Hydrozoa*; and state how these are related to the *Medusæ*.

BOTANY.

1. Describe the structure and mode of growth of the stem of an *Oak*, and of that of a *Palm*; and state what differences in the leaves, flowers, and seeds are characteristic of the two great divisions of PHANEROGAMIA, to which those trees respectively belong.
2. Give an account of the principal types of *Fruit*; and state what constitutes the edible portion in each of the following:—Plum, Almond, Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry, Mulberry, Bread-fruit, Nutmeg, and Fig.
3. Specify the chief peculiarities by which the *Coniferæ* are distinguished; mention some of their leading types; and give a general account of their geographical distribution.
4. Give an account of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*; describing the characters by which its British types are distinguished, the principal modifications which its tropical forms present, and the products useful to man which it furnishes.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT), ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

Professor LIVEING.

Wednesday, April 24th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

CHEMISTRY (including Heat).

8. State Newton's law of the velocity of cooling of hot bodies. Point out the several circumstances on which the rate of cooling of a hot body taken into a cool room depends. If the air of the room were mixed with coal gas would there be a change in the rate? Give reasons for your answer.
9. From what sources and by what means is bromine obtained? Explain the chemistry of the process. Describe the chief characters of bromine, and explain processes by which its compounds with hydrogen and oxygen are obtained.
10. Examine with the blowpipe the substance A; and find the acid and each of two bases in B.

    In answering this question note every experiment you try, the result of it, and the conclusion drawn from it, and finally the conclusion arrived at on the whole.
11. Describe one of the common processes for preparing oxalic acid, and explain the chemistry of it. Also trace the several steps by which oxalic acid may be obtained synthetically from its elements without the intervention of organic life.
12. Describe and explain processes by which acetic aldehyd, iodide of ethyl, and valerianic acid may severally be prepared.
13. Describe the chief characters of glycerin, and state the class of compounds to which you refer it, and the reasons for so referring it. What is nitro-glycerin?

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

8. State and explain the action of Armstrong's hydro-electric machine, and the conditions which are requisite for its success. Point out the analogies which support the explanation you give.
9. State the laws of electrolysis. Similar electric currents are transmitted through, 1st, pure water, 2d, solution of common salt, and for each case between, 1st, coke, 2d, copper electrodes, and a galvanometer is in the circuit. State, compare, and explain the results as to the liquids, the electrodes, and the galvanometer, in each of the four cases.
10. Describe the phenomena of pyro-electricity observed in certain minerals. Compare them with those of ordinary thermo-electricity.
11. Explain some mode of finding the distance from shore at which the conductor of a submarine telegraph is broken or exposed.
12. A copper wire bent into the form of a circle is made to rotate about a diameter of the circle: in most positions of the axis electric currents are developed in the wire: explain the cause of them, the direction of them, and the difference of their intensities for different positions of the axis, showing the positions of greatest and least intensity.
13. Explain the principle of Barlow's compensating plate for marine compasses, and how it is used.
14. Describe the fundamental phenomena of diamagnetism; and explain how it is shown that there is diamagnetic polarity.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

PROFESSOR MORRIS.

Wednesday, April 24th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

1. State the organic agencies at present in operation on the surface of the earth.
2. Define the terms—Strike, Dip, Outcrop, and Anticlinal and Synclinal strata.
3. Draw up a table showing the succession of the Secondary or Mesozoic rocks.
4. Give the principal characteristics of the following genera :—Goniatite, Ceratite, Nautilus, and Ammonite.
5. Describe a Trilobite, and give the range in time of some of the principal genera.
6. Upon what principle is the relative age of a mountain chain determined ?

MINERALOGY.

7. Give examples of one or more minerals belonging to each of the Crystallographic systems.
8. Enumerate the principal physical characters by which minerals are determined, and arrange them in the order of their relative importance.
9. By what characters would you distinguish an earthy from a metallic mineral ?
10. What are Zeolites ? and in what rocks are they usually found ?
11. Give the chemical composition and form of Iron pyrites and Copper pyrites, and state how they can be distinguished from each other.
12. What earthy and metallic minerals are usually found, as grains or pebbles, in old alluvial or river deposits of some countries ?

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

W. B. CARPENTER, Esq.

Wednesday, April 24th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Give an account of the Dental Apparatus, and of the conformation of the Stomach, in *Ruminantia ;* and describe the act of rumination.
2. Describe the skeleton of a *Turtle ;* and explain the chief modifications which the Carapace and Plastron exhibit in the different types of *Chelonia.*
3. Enumerate the characters of the principal orders of *Insects,* with especial reference to (1) the Mouth, (2) the Wings, and (3) the Metamorphoses.
4. Describe the structure of a *Star fish,* giving a special account of its skeleton and of its ambulacral system.

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BOTANY.

1. Describe the structure of an ordinary *Leaf*, such as that of the Apple; state what changes are produced by growing leaves in the atmosphere which surrounds them, and on what external conditions those changes depend; and explain the function of leaves in the vegetable economy.
2. What are the essential organs of reproduction in Flowering Plants? Describe their structure and mode of development; and detail the principal phenomena of Impregnation, including the antecedent and consequent changes as well as the act itself.
3. From what Natural Families are the following products respectively derived:—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Caoutchouc, Opium, Quinine? State the characters by which *any three* of those Families are severally distinguished.
4. Describe the structure and development of the reproductive organs of *Mosses*.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Thursday, April 25th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

ALL Sanskrit words should be written with Devanâgarî letters.
Marks will be given for good handwriting.
The questions should be answered in the same order in which they are printed.
The proper number should be attached to each answer.
Questions left unanswered should likewise be numbered and marked as "unanswered."

1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to—

द्वौ + अग्नी + इमौ

प्रशस्तान् + तान् + कवीन्

अग्ने + एहि

पतन् + एव

हे पितः + अपि

पितरः + अपि

तान् + श्लोकान्

सः + रामः

पितुः + तव

अनडुह् + सु (loc. plur.)

कामदुह् + सु (loc. plur.)

सृज् + त्वा (gerund)

लिह् + ति (pres. parasm.)

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2. Give the ablative singular of अग्नि, पति, and मति (fem.).
3. Give the vocative singular of वायु, राजन्, and मित्र (neut.).
4. Give the instrumental singular and plural of ज्योतिस्, चक्षुस्, and सुपिस्.
5. Give the nominative and accusative plural of पुंस् and प्रत्यच् (masc.).
6. Give the nominative dual and plural of नामन् (neut.) and गुरु (neut.)
7. Give the nominative, dual and plural, neuter, of the participles बिभ्यत्, रुन्धत्, जानत्, and भविष्यत्.
8. Give the comparative of प्रिय and दूर in the locative plural masculine.
9. Give the ablative, singular and plural, of युष्मद्.
10. Give the dative singular of the masculine and feminine of किम्.
11. Write out the plural of the present parasmaipada of श्रु (शृणोति).
12. Write out the singular of the imperfect parasmaipada of भी (बिभेति) and भृ (बिभर्ति), and give the third person plural.
13. Write out the second person in the three numbers of the imperative parasmaipada of रुध् and श्रु.
14. Write out the plural of the imperative átmanepada of ग्रह् (गृह्णाति).
15. Give the second person in the three numbers of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of कृ, वस्, and द्रु.
16. Give the singular of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of हन्, भी, and चिप्.
17. Give the third person plural of the reduplicated perfect of त्यज् in the parasmaipada, and मन् in the átmanepada.
18. From what roots do the following aorists come: अवाप्सम्, अक्षषि and अनंसिषम्? Give the second person of each in the three numbers.
19. Give the first person plural of the aorist parasmaipada of हृ and átmanepada of सं + भू.
20. Give the third person singular of the present passive of स्मृ, वच्, and धा.

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21. Give the past participle passive of भिद्, छि, धा, and प्र + नश्.

22. Give the third person singular of the present parasmaipada in the causal of नी and दा. How do they form their perfect?

23. Give the third person singular of the present of the intensive (or frequentative) with य, of छि, and without य, of रुध्.

24. Explain the following verbal forms सोढुम् समुच्छ्रितम् अनेशम् and पलाय्य.

25. Define a Tatpurusha and an Avyayíbháva compound. Under what class of compounds do you place such words as महाराजः, मरुत्सखः, अनन्तः, and सुभ्रूः?

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26. *Translate into Sanskrit:—*

a. An aged Bráhman who has read the four Vedas dwells in that city.

b. Ráma, with his wife and younger brother, left his father's kingdom, and went into the forest, saying, "My father's command must be obeyed."

c. Men stand and walk, they eat and sleep; Death never stands still but comes nearer every day.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

April 25th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

I.

यस्मिन् देशे न संमानो न वृत्तिर्न च बान्धवः ।
न च विद्यागमः कश्चित्तं देशं परिवर्जयेत् ॥

अपरं च । लोकयात्राभयं लज्जा दाक्षिण्यं त्यागशीलता ।
पञ्च यत्र न विद्यन्ते न कुर्यात् तत्र संस्थितिम् ॥

तत्र मित्रं न वस्तव्यं यत्र नास्ति चतुष्टयम् ।
ऋणदाता च वैद्यश्च श्रोत्रियः सजला नदी ॥

अथ वायसस्तत्र तेन मित्रेण सह विचित्रालापैः सुखेन तस्य सरसः समीपं ययौ । ततो मन्थरो दूरादवलोक्य लघुपतनकस्य यथोचितमातिथ्यं विधाय मूषिकस्यातिथिसत्कारं चकार ।

यतः । गुरुरग्निर्द्विजातीनां वर्णानां ब्राह्मणो गुरुः ।
पतिरेको गुरुः स्त्रीणां सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः ॥

Hitopadeśa.

II.

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संधिः कार्योऽयनार्येण विनाशे समुपस्थिते ।
विना तस्याश्रयेणान्यः कुर्यान्न कालयापनम् ॥
संहतत्वाद्यथा वेणुर्निबिडः कण्टकैर्वृतः ।
न शक्यते समुच्छेत्तुं भ्राष्टसंघातवांस्तथा ॥
बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनम् ।
प्रतिवातं न हि घनः कदाचिदुपसर्पति ॥

Hitopadeśa.

III.

हनुमन्नामा वानरो लङ्कास्थां सीतां प्रति रामस्तवं करोति सा च दुःखसंमोहात् प्रबुध्यते ।

विरराम एवमुक्त्वा तु हनुमान् मारुतात्मजः ।
जानकी चापि तच्छ्रुत्वा जहर्ष च ननन्द च ॥
ततः सा चारुकेशान्ता क्लेशसंवृतचेतना ।
उन्नम्य वदनं भीरुः शिंशपां* तामुदैक्षत ॥
ततः शाखान्तरे लीनं चस्ता चलितमानसा ।
ददर्श प्लवगं† सीता वानरं प्रियवादिनम् ॥
सा च दृष्ट्वा कपिवरं विनीतवदुपस्थितम् ।
जानकी चिन्तयामास स्वप्नोऽयमिति भाविनी ॥
ततः स हनुमान् भूयो जानकीमभ्यभाषत ।
शिरस्यञ्जलिमाधाय वैदेहीं प्रतिपूजयन् ॥
का त्वं पद्मपलाशाक्षि पतिकौशेयवासिनी ।
किमर्थं तव नेत्राभ्यां वारि स्रवति शोकजम् ॥
सा तस्य वचनं श्रुत्वा रामकीर्तनहर्षिता ।
उवाच वाक्यं वैदेही वृक्षान्तरगतं कपिम् ॥
दुहिता जनकस्याहं वैदेहस्य महात्मनः ।
सीतेति नाम्ना विख्याता भार्या रामस्य धीमतः ॥
वसतो दण्डकारण्ये तस्याहममितौजसः ।
रक्षसापहृता भार्या रावणेन दुरात्मना ॥

Rámáyana.

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* A kind of tree. † Modest.

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IV.

वर्षे वर्षेऽश्वमेधेन यो यजेत शतं समाः ।
मांसानि च न खादेद्यस्तयोः पुण्यफलं समम् ॥
मांसं भक्षयितामुत्र यस्य मांसमिहाद्म्यहम् ।
एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवदन्ति मनीषिणः ॥

Manu.

QUESTIONS ON LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, AND RELIGION.

1. Relate so much of the story of the Rámáyana as is alluded to in the preceding extract.
2. Mention some of the celebrated Sanskrit poems which are founded on episodes of the Mahábhárata.
3. Give some account of the White and Black Yajur Vedas.
4. Give some account of the Púrva and Uttara Mímánsá. What do the names mean?
5. What is the legend of Viśwámitra?

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, April 26th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Write down the personal, demonstrative, and relative pronouns in Arabic, singular and plural.
2. State how the particles حتي الي من عن govern nouns, and how the particles لم إن and لن govern verbs. Give examples.
3. Write out the preterite, aorist, and active participle of the verbs عمل اكل and رمي
4. Reduce the following words to their triliteral radicals :—
   اجتناب – استمرار – اضطراب – مستقبل
5. Describe the boundaries and ancient geographical divisions of Arabia.
6. Give a short account of some of the chief incidents in the life of Mahomed, such as the time and place of his birth, the cause and period of his flight, his first successful battle, and the circumstances connected with his death.
7. What are the chief articles of trade and commerce in Arabia?
8. State what you know of the expedition to Yemen undertaken in the reign of Augustus, and its results.

Translate into Arabic :—

My affliction was excessive; and I came to the Tigris, put my garment over my face, and cast myself into the river. But the people who saw me said, "Verily this is on account of a great trouble "that hath befallen him!" And they brought me forth, and asked me respecting my case. I therefore informed them of the events that had befallen me, and they grieved thereat. Then a sheykh from among them came to me and said, "Thy wealth hath gone, but why shouldst

" thou cause the loss of thy soul, and become one of the people of the " fire? Arise and accompany me, that I may see thine abode." And I did so, and when we came to my dwelling, he sat with me awhile, until I became tranquil, and thanked him. He then departed, and again I was at the point of slaying myself; but I remembered the world to come, and the fire: so I went from my house to one of my friends, and informed him of the events that had happened; whereupon he wept in compassion for me, and gave me fifty pieces of gold, saying, " Accept my advice, and go forth from Baghdad, and make use of this " money for thy maintenance until thy heart shall be diverted, and " thy cares shall cease. Thou art of the sons of the intelligent, and " thy handwriting is excellent, and thy polite attainments are sur- " passing; seek then some great man, and throw thyself upon his " generosity."

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, April 26th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

انه كان في قديم الزمان ملك عظيم ذو خطر جسيم وكان له ثلث
بنات مثل البدور السافرة و الرياض الزاهرة و ولد ذكر كانه القمر فبينما
الملك جالس على كرسي مملكته يوما من الايام اذ دخل عليه ثلثة
من الحكماء مع احدهم طاووس من ذهب و مع الثاني بوق من نحاس
و مع الثالث فرس من عاج و آبنوس فقال لهم الملك ما هذه الا شياء
و ما منفعتها فقال صاحب الطاووس ان منفعة هذا الطاووس انه كلما مضت
ساعة من ليل او نهار يصفق باجنحته و يزعق و قال صاحب البوق انه
اذا و ضع هذا البوق على باب المدينة يكون كا لمحافظ عليها فاذا
دخل من تلك المدينة عدو يزعق عليه هذا البوق فيعرف و يمسك باليد
و قال صاحب الفرس يامولاي ان منفعة هذه الفرس انه اذا ركبها انسان
فانها توصله الى اي بلاد اراد فقال الملك لا انعم عليكم حتى اجرّب
منافع هذه الصور ثم انه جرّب الطاووس فوجده كما قال صاحبه و جرّب
البوق فوجده كما قال صاحبه فقال الملك للحكيمين تمنّيا علي فقالا نتمنّى
عليك ان تزوج كلواحد منا بنتا من بناتك فانعم الملك عليهما ببنتين

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

من بناته ثم تقدم الحكيم الثالث صاحب الفرس و قبل الارض بين يدي الملك و قال له يا ملك الزمان انعم عليّ كما انعمتَ عليّ اصحابي فقال له الملك حتي اجرّب ما اتيتَ به فعند ذلك تقدّم ابن الملك و قال يا والدي انا اركب هذه الفرس و اجرّبها و اختبر منفعتها فقال الملك يا ولدي جرّبها كما تحب فقام ابن الملك وركب الفرس و حرّك رجليه فلم تتحرك من مكانها فقال يا حكيم اين الذي ادّعيته من سرعة سيرها فعند ذلك جاء الحكيم الي ابن الملك و اراه لَوْلَب الصعود و قال له افرك هذا اللَوْلَب ففركه ابن الملك و اذا بالفرس قد تحرّك و طار بابن الملك الي عنان السماء و لم يزل طائرا به حتي غاب عن الاعين فعند ذلك احتار ابن الملك في امره و ندم علي ركوبه الفرس ثم قال انّ الحكيم قد عمل حيلة علي هلاكي فلا حول و لا قوة الّا با لله العلي العظيم ۞

4.—EXAMINATION PAPERS

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

SET AT THE FINAL EXAMINATION* OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1865.—JUNE 1867.

ARRANGEMENTS.

NOTICES.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
3. No candidate who has left the examination room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted.
4. Candidates wishing for explanations of the questions before them should apply to the examiners.
5. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of

* For the instructions issued with respect to this examination see p. 280.

any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

6. The result of the examination will probably be known by the beginning of August, and will be communicated by letter to each candidate.

Day.	Hour.	Subjects of Examination.
	At Burlington House.	
Tuesday, 11*th June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. - / 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Indian Law.
Wednesday, 12*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. - / 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Ditto.
Thursday, 13*th June* -	10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. / 6 A.M. to 3 P.M. -	History and Geography of India.
Friday, 14*th June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. - / 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Law of Evidence.
Saturday, 15*th June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. - / 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Political Economy.
Monday, 17*th June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. - / 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Jurisprudence.
Tuesday, 18*th June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. - / 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Persian and Canarese.
Wednesday, 19*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. - / 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Marathi.
Thursday, 20*th June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. -	Marathi.
	3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Bengali, Telugu, and Gujarati.
Friday, 21*st June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. - / 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Bengali, Telugu, and Gujarati.
	At 6 *Craig's Court.*	
Saturday, 22*nd June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. - / 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Tamil.
Monday, 24*th June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. -	Tamil.
Tuesday, 25*th June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. - / 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Hindi.
Wednesday, 26*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. -	Hindi.
	3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Hindustani.
Thursday, 27*th June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. - / 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Hindustani.
Friday, 28*th June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. - / 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Braj Bhasha and Sanskrit.
Saturday, 29*th June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. - / 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. -	Malayalum and Arabic.

EXAMINERS.

Jurisprudence	M. BERNARD, Esq.
Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence	F. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
Law of India, &c.	Sir H. B. HARINGTON.
History and Geography of India	E. B. COWELL, Esq.
Political Economy	C. NEATE, Esq.
Hindustani	FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.
Hindi	FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.
Bengali	E. B. COWELL, Esq.
Tamil	Rev. T. SPRATT.
Telugu	J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.
Gujarati	Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.
Marathi	Rev. Dr. MURRAY MITCHELL.
Sanskrit	E. B. COWELL, Esq.
Arabic	COLONEL OUSELEY.
Persian	COLONEL OUSELEY.
Canarese	Rev. D. SANDERSON.
Malayalum	Rev. J. G. BEUTTLER.
Braj Bhasha	FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.

INDIAN LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON.

Tuesday, 11th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

INDIAN PENAL CODE.

1. The Code, under the head of "General Exceptions," declares that, *with certain provisoes*, nothing is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause to a person for whose benefit it is done in good faith, even without that person's consent, if the circumstances are such that it is impossible for that person to signify consent, or if that person is incapable of giving consent, and has no guardian or other person in lawful charge of him from whom it is possible to obtain consent in time for the thing to be done with benefit. What are the provisoes to which this exception is subject? State two cases, one falling within the exception, and the second within one or other of its provisoes.
2. On what does the offence of abetment mainly depend; and is the guilt of the abettor affected or altered by the knowledge or intention of the person he employs to act for him? As regards the punishment for abetment, does the Code make any, and what, distinction between cases in which the abetment is successful, and those in which the effect intended is not accomplished; and, again, between cases in which the person abetted involuntarily fails, or is prevented from carrying his intention into execution, and cases in which he resists altogether the solicitations of the abettor?
3. What is the essence of the offences against the public tranquillity which are made punishable by the Code, and by what circumstances may this be aggravated?
4. What provision does the Code contain for rendering the owner or occupant of any land, or any person having an interest in any land, upon which an unlawful assembly is held, or a riot is committed, criminally responsible on account thereof,

although such owner, occupant, or other person may not have taken any part in such unlawful assembly or riot, nor have in any way instigated the same? Under what circumstances would the same provisions apply to the owner or occupant of any land, or to any person having or claiming an interest in any land, in respect of which a riot may have taken place, although such riot, or the unlawful assembly which preceded it, was not actually committed or held on the land, but at some other place? Are similar provisions to be found in the English law; if not, what were the probable reasons for their introduction into the Code?

5. In what cases, and subject to what conditions, may a husband or wife, whether professing the Christian or any other religion, contract a second marriage, notwithstanding that the person to whom he or she was previously married is still alive, without incurring the penalties prescribed by the Code for the offence which is known to the English law as Bigamy?

6. If a strike, similar to that which recently took place amongst the engine-drivers on some of the English lines of railway were to occur on any of the Indian lines, and the drivers were to refuse to work without having given the previous notice which by the terms of their engagement they were bound to give before quitting the service of the persons employing them, would the case fall within the penal provisions contained in the Code for breaches of contracts of service? If so, to what punishment would the offenders be liable? Would the answer be the same or different if the persons so striking or refusing to work were not the engine-drivers, but the porters employed at the different stations on the line of railway? Upon what principle does this portion of the Code appear to have been framed, and how far is the same in accordance with the views entertained by the great body of Jurists upon the question of treating breaches of contract as offences?

7. The drawer of a promissory note being called upon for payment asked to be allowed to see the note, and having got the note into his possession he declared that the signature was not his, or that the amount had been paid in full, and he proceeded to destroy the note. Has he committed an offence punishable under the Code? If so, what offence has he committed, and in what does the offence consist?

8. What is the essential point of difference between the offences of Robbery and Dacoity as they are defined in the Code? In order to establish a charge of dacoity what is required to be proved apart from the evidence as to the identity of the accused? Supposing one or more of several persons, engaged with others in committing dacoity, also commit murder, how far would the persons so engaged, who took no part in the murder with which the dacoity was attended, be responsible for the same? Does the Code contain any special provisions having for their object the suppression of the crime of dacoity? If so, what is their nature; and are the same or similar provisions to be found in the Code in respect of any other and what offences?

9. What offence has been committed in each of the following cases? Give the reasons for the answer in each case:

(*a.*) *A* acting as the agent of *B* undertakes to receive any money which *B* may remit to him, and to invest the same, according to *B*'s instructions. *B* remits rupees 10,000 to *A*, with instructions to invest the amount in Government paper. *A*,

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

believing it will be more for *B*'s advantage to hold shares in the Bank of Bengal, disobeys *B*'s directions, and purchases Bank of Bengal shares with the money remitted to him. *A* does not inform *B* of the departure from his instructions, but he causes the shares purchased for *B* to be registered in *B*'s name.

(*b.*) But supposing *A* in the foregoing case, instead of investing the money on *B*'s account, to employ it in his own business, though with the full intention of replacing it as soon as he should receive some money which was owing to him by another party, and supposing him not only not to inform *B* that he had so used the money, but to give *B* to understand that he had carried out his instructions and invested the money in Government paper.

(*c.*) *A*, by putting *Z* in fear of grievous hurt, dishonestly induces *Z* to sign with his name a blank paper, and to deliver it to *A*.

(*d.*) *Z* is riding in a palanquin ; *A* intending to rob *Z* seizes the pole and stops the palanquin.

(*e.*) *A* intentionally deceives *Z* into a belief that he intends to repay any money which *Z* may lend to him, and thereby dishonestly induces *Z* to lend him money which he does not intend to repay.

(*f.*) *A*'s house is on fire, *B* assists in saving some of *A*'s goods, which he takes to his own house, though without any directions from *A* to do so. On the following morning, the goods having in the meantime been removed to another place, *B* is questioned by *A* about the goods, and he denies that they are in his house.

(*g.*) *A* sees a valuable ring belonging to *Z* on a table in *Z*'s house where he is himself staying. Not venturing to misappropriate the ring immediately for fear of search and detection, he hides it in a place in the house where it is highly improbable that *Z* will look for it, with the intention of taking the ring from the hiding place, and selling it as soon as the search for it has ceased, and it is given up as lost.

10. *A* and *B* having no previous enmity against one another meet accidentally, and some cause of dispute arising between them, they quarrel and fight upon the spot with swords. *B* is killed. What offence has *A* committed ? Give the reasons for the answer. Supposing the quarrel between *A* and *B* to have occurred over night, and that they then agreed to meet and fight with pistols on the following morning at a certain place, and that having so met and fought *B* is killed ; in such case would *A*'s offence in killing *B* be the same as in the case first supposed ? If not, what would *A*'s offence be, and what is the reason of the distinction ? Supposing *A* not to have killed *B*, but merely to have wounded him slightly in one of his arms, and supposing *B*, instead of resorting to proper remedies, to have employed improper remedies, or to have been unskilfully treated, and the result to have been that mortification took place, and amputation of the arm being necessary, *B*, who was by this time much reduced in strength, sank under the operation and died ; what would *A*'s offence be in the case first supposed, and what would it be in the second case ?

INDIAN LAW.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON.

Tuesday, 11th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

1. The Code declares that every suit shall include the whole of the claim arising out of the cause of action. Does this provision prevent two or more causes of action from being joined in one suit? If not, what are the conditions upon which such joinder may take place? When (if allowed) two or more causes of action are joined in the same suit, has the Court power to order that one or more of them be tried separately; and if the Court has this power what would constitute a sufficient reason for the exercise of it?
2. In what respects do the written statements, for the filing of which the Code makes provision, differ from the formal pleadings authorized by the regulations whose place has been taken by the Code of Civil Procedure? How are such statements to be framed, and at what stage of the case must they be tendered in order that they may be received as of right? What are the powers of the Courts in respect to calling for written statements or additional written statements? When any written statement is not framed in the manner prescribed by the Code, how may the Court deal with it, and what would be the consequences to the party by whom such statement was filed? Does the same rule apply whether the statement shall have been tendered by the party of his own accord, or shall have been filed in obedience to an order of the Court?
3. At what time, under what circumstances, and in what manner may parties not before the Court in a pending suit, who may appear to be interested in the subject-matter of the suit, be made parties thereto? Where after a decree has been passed in respect of any land or other immoveable property, execution of the decree may be resisted by a party on the ground that, though interested in the subject-matter of the suit, he had not been made a party to it, and that he could not therefore be prejudiced by the decree, would it be the duty of the Court to stay execution, and to enter into the merits of the complaint thus preferred? If so, what is the procedure which should be followed in such case?
4. When in a suit any property is attached on the application of the plaintiff under the rules of the Code relating to "attachment before judgment," and a claim to the property so attached is preferred by a person who is not a party to the suit, is the Court required to investigate such claim; and, if so, by what rules is the Court required to be guided in making the investigation? If on the decision of a suit, in which property shall have been attached as above, the Court shall be of opinion that the attachment was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit be dismissed, or judgment be given against the plaintiff on default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, may the Court impose any and what penalty upon the plaintiff who applied for the attachment for causing the same; or has the party, whose pro-

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

perty may have been attached, no other remedy than a suit for damages?

5. Describe the three classes of cases in which, under the Code, recourse may be had, or a reference be made, to arbitration for the determination of matters in respect of which a dispute may exist. What is the rule for the appointment of arbitrators in such cases; and on what grounds may an award of arbitration be altogether set aside, or amended or modified by the Court, or remitted by the Court to the arbitrators for reconsideration?

6. In a suit for land the Court gives judgment in favour of the plaintiff, but makes no order for the receipt by him, in execution of the decree, of the mesne profits on the land for the period intervening between the date of the institution of the suit and delivery of possession to the decree holder. Is the decree holder at liberty to institute a fresh suit for the mesne profits of the land for such period? If not, has he any other and what remedy for the recovery of the amount? Does the same or a different rule apply in a suit for money as regards the payment of interest on the amount decreed subsequently to the institution of the suit for which the decree may have made no provision?

7. How is a decree awarding possession to the person in whose favour it is made of a house or land in the possession of the defendant, or of some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the defendant subsequently to the institution of the suit in which such decree was passed, to be enforced? What would the answer be if the property forming the subject of the decree should be in the occupancy of ryots or other persons entitled to occupy the same?

8. When an application is made to a Court to execute the decree of another Court under the provisions of the Code which relate to the execution of decrees out of the jurisdiction of the Court by which they were passed, by what rules is the Court to which the application is made to be guided if it grant the application; and has such Court any power to enquire into the validity of the decree before proceeding to enforce it?

9. In what respects does a suit instituted *in formâ pauperis* differ from a suit instituted in the ordinary form? What are the points into which enquiry should be made before a suit is admitted *in formâ pauperis*, and in what order should those points be enquired into and determined? What Courts are competent to admit suits *in formâ pauperis;* and are all descriptions of suits admissible in that form, or are any and what suits excepted?

10. How many kinds of appeal are there? How are they designated, and in what respects do they differ one from another?

11. If a party is dissatisfied with a judgment or any part of a judgment passed against him, has he any remedy other than an appeal by means of which he may obtain a re-hearing of the case? If so, in what does the remedy consist? Does it extend to judgments other than those passed in original suits, or is it restricted to judgments in original suits; and on what grounds and by what Courts may it be granted?

HINDU LAW.

1. Which are the five great schools of Hindu Law? Which two may be considered as representing the extremes of divergence, and what are the characteristics of the other three?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

2. What feature does the Hindu Law possess in common with the Mahommedan Law?

3. Under Hindu Law is the death of a man a necessary condition of the devolution of his property upon his heirs? If not, under what circumstances may the property of a Hindu devolve upon his heirs during his lifetime?

4. When persons who have been living together as a joint undivided family separate themselves from each other, and make a division among themselves of the property which they have been holding in common, is it necessary that they should execute a formal deed of partition? If such separation and partition should afterwards be denied by any of the coparceners or any person claiming under them, or by any other person having an interest in proving that the family continued joint and undivided, would the mere circumstance of the coparceners having lived apart as to food and habitation from the time of the alleged separation and partition be sufficient proof of the fact? If not, to what other sorts of evidence should recourse be had to establish the same?

5. *A.* had four sons, one of whom died before his father, leaving three sons; one of these three also died before his grandfather, leaving four sons; shortly after *A* died leaving him surviving three sons, two grandsons, and four great grandsons. Are the grandsons and great grandsons entitled to inherit the property left by *A* with his three surviving sons? If so, how would the property be divided, and what portion would each of the grandsons and great grandsons take? Would the same or a different principle be involved in the answer to the questions if the case were governed by Mahommedan instead of Hindu Law?

6. A person had three sons, the eldest of whom, having been separated from his father, lived apart. On the death of the father are only the two sons who continued to live with him until he died entitled to succeed to his property; or have all three sons an equal right of succession? Would the answer be the same whether at the time of the separation of the eldest son the father did or did not give him any property or make any division of his property? Give the reason for the answer.

7. Has a son any interest during his father's lifetime in any landed or other property of his father? If so, what is the extent of the son's interest in such property? What power has a son to restrain his father from alienating the whole or any part of his property? If a son have any such power, under what circumstances would a father be justified in selling his property without his son's consent and contrary to his wishes?

8. A Hindu had four sons, one of whom died before his father, leaving no children. The father, after the son's death, took his eldest son of one of his surviving sons, and gave him to the widow of his deceased son to be taken by her in adoption. Is such adoption legal, and would the son so adopted be entitled to succeed as the heir of the deceased? Give the reasons for the answer, whether in the affirmative or in the negative.

9. Do the rules of succession which apply to the "peculium" of a married woman apply equally to any other property possessed by her, not forming part of her peculium? In whom would the right to landed property which had devolved upon a married woman from her husband on his decease be vested after her death?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

10. *A* contracted to pay to *B* a sum of money in consideration of *B* giving his daughter in marriage to *A*'s son. *A* died without having paid the money. Is the contract binding upon *A*'s representatives? State the reasons for the answer.
11. Under what circumstances would a gift to a stranger by a woman on her death-bed of the whole of her property, consisting of lands, houses, jewels, and household furniture, be legal, and binding upon her heirs?

INDIAN LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON.

Wednesday 12th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

1. What persons are liable to be arrested by police officers without orders from a magistrate and without a warrant, although they may not be charged or suspected of any specific offence, or may not have done any act which would justify the police in arresting them; and how are persons, so arrested, to be dealt with? Have all police officers power to arrest in cases falling within the rule, or is the power confined to any and what particular class of police officers?
2. Describe the powers of a magistrate, and the course which he may pursue, when he has reason to believe that any house or other place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property. May these powers be exercised by all magistrates, or is there any and what restriction as regards the officers by whom they may be exercised; and are the provisions of the section confined to stolen property, or have they a larger application? In the latter case to what other things do they also apply?
3. What power has a magistrate to take cognizance of offences otherwise than on the report of a police officer, or on a complaint preferred in the prescribed mode? If a magistrate has this power, is it general as regards all offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, or are any and what offences excepted? May all magistrates exercise the power, or only particular magistrates? In the latter case, what magistrates have the power?
4. The Code provides that every person who shall become aware of the commission of certain offences shall, subject to the conditions specified, give information of the same to the nearest police officer. What are the conditions which render the giving of this information obligatory, and what is the character of the offences to which the provision applies?
5. When it appears to a magistrate engaged in making a preliminary inquiry into an offence that the facts which can be established in evidence show a case falling with one of two or more sections of the Indian Penal Code, but it is doubtful which of such sections will be applicable, or show the commission of one of two or more offences falling within the same section of the Code, but it is doubtful which of such offences will be proved, how should the charge be framed?
6. When an accused person is convicted at one time under the same or different sections of the Indian Penal Code of two or more offences punishable by a magistrate, may the magistrate trying

the cases award in each case the full penalty provided for the offence of which he finds the accused guilty, or is their any and what limit to the magistrate's power in such cases? If the magistrate's power is limited, and he should consider the offences established against the accused to call for a more severe punishment than he is competent to award, what course should he pursue? Do the same or different rules apply to the Court of Session when the cases in which the accused is convicted as above of two or more offences are tried by that Court? If the rules for regulating the proceedings of the Court of Session in such cases are not the same as those prescribed for the guidance of the magistrate, state in what respects they differ.

7. What is the procedure prescribed when any person shall commit in view or presence of any Civil, Revenue, or Criminal Court any of the offences which are classed in the Indian Penal Code under the head of contempts of the lawful authority of public servants?—such as intentionally omitting to produce a document which such person is legally bound and required to produce before any such Court, or refusing oath when duly required to take an oath by any such Court, or being legally bound to state the truth and refusing to answer any question put by any such Court, and the like. Should the offender be a European British subject, would the same procedure be observed as if he were not a European British subject? If not, what would be the procedure in the case of a person of that class?

8. When a Criminal Court imposes a fine upon conviction of an offence punishable with fine only, may the Court order that the whole or any part of the fine shall be paid to the party who shall have suffered by the offence? If so, in determining the amount to be thus applied, what are the points which, in connexion with the person injured, the Court should take into consideration? Would the answer be the same if the offence for which the fine was imposed was punishable with imprisonment as well as fine? Does the Code contain any special rule in respect of cases in which the decision of the Court passing the sentence is open to revision by a Superior Court? If so, state what it is. Is there any limit as to the time within which a fine may be levied; and has the death of the party fined before the payment of the amount in full any and what effect as regards the liability of any property left by him for any portion of the fine remaining unpaid?

9. What are the principal points of difference between trials by jury and trials held with the aid of assessors? In what cases is trial by jury imperative, and what persons have the option of being tried by or without jury? Does the distinction between the two modes of trial extend to the appeal; if so, how do the rules which govern the proceedings of the Appellate Court in the one description of cases differ from those which apply to the other?

10. If a Court of Session or a magistrate shall see reason to doubt the legality of any sentence or order passed by any Court subordinate to such Court of Session or magistrate, how may such Court or magistrate proceed with a view to remove the doubt, or to obtain the reversal of the order or sentence? May the Court of Session or magistrate exercise the power given by the Code in such cases without an appeal, or must there be an appeal,

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and may the power be exercised at any time, or is there any limit of time for its exercise ?

11. In what cases and to what authority do appeals lie under the Code from orders and sentences of Justices of the Peace ? Is there any remedy other than the appeal given by the Code to which a party, who is dissatisfied with an order of a Justice of the Peace, may have recourse with a view to obtain the reversal of the order, or by means of which when a Justice of the Peace may have exceeded his powers, or passed a sentence or order open to objection on other grounds, his proceedings may be quashed? If so, state in what such other remedy consists.

LETTERS PATENT FOR THE HIGH COURTS OF JUDICATURE.

1. Within what territorial limits, and over what persons and suits, have the High Courts ordinary original civil jurisdiction ? Are any suits arising within such limits, and which from their nature would be cognizable by the High Courts in the exercise of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction, excepted therefrom ? If so, what is the ground of the exception, and by what Courts are the suits, so excepted, heard and determined ?
2. What civil jurisdiction other than their ordinary original civil jurisdiction is vested in the High Courts, and by what Courts was such other jurisdiction exercised previously to the establishment of the High Courts ?
3. Are the decisions of the High Courts in suits heard by those Courts in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction final, or does any appeal lie from them? If the decisions of the High Courts in such cases are open to appeal, what Court, or other authority is competent to hear the appeal?
4. What law is administered by the High Courts in the exercise by them of their original civil jurisdiction ?
5. What powers may be exercised by single judges of the High Courts and by Division Courts composed of two or more judges ? When in any case heard by a Division Court composed as above a difference of opinion arises as to the decision to be given upon any point, how is the point to be decided ?
6. What original criminal jurisdiction is vested in the High Courts ; and within what territorial limits, and in respect of what persons, are they empowered to exercise such jurisdiction ?
7. Does the Code of Criminal Procedure, by which the Criminal Courts, not established by Royal Charter, are required to regulate their proceedings, apply to all cases in which the High Courts have criminal jurisdiction ? If not, to what extent are the provisions of the Code applicable to the proceedings of the High Courts on the criminal side ; and by what procedure and practice are the High Courts required to regulate their proceedings in cases to which the provisions of the Code of criminal procedure are not applicable ?
8. What provisions do the Letters Patent contain for enabling the judges of the High Courts to hold their sittings at places other than the usual place of sitting of those Courts ? Do these provisions apply to the High Courts on the civil as well as on the criminal side, or only on the criminal side ; and by what rules are the proceedings of the judges who may so sit to be regulated ?

INDIAN LAW.

FINAL EXAMINATION CANDIDATES. OF 1865.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON.

Wednesday, 12th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

1. Define the term "vested inheritance," and describe the rules which govern this branch of the law of inheritance.
2. A person died leaving a mother, a wife, and several nieces the daughters of his uterine brother. Will his property be divisible amongst the persons above mentioned? If not, state to which of them it will go, the portion which each of those entitled to inherit will take, and the reason for the exclusion of the others; also, if those entitled to inherit do not take equally, the reason of the distinction.
3. What is the rule where a testator bequeaths to several legatees sums exceeding in the aggregate what he is of himself legally competent to leave by will; and under what circumstances could payment of the full amount of the legacies, so left, be claimed by the parties in whose favour they may have been made?
4. What are the legal devices mentioned by Macnaghten by which the right of pre-emption may be defeated? When a dispute arises between the claimant of property by pre-emption and the purchaser as to the price paid by the latter, how is the dispute to be determined, first, where both parties have evidence, and, secondly, where neither party has evidence?
5. What is the general rule as regards the payment of debts acknowledged on a deathbed; and is there any special rule when such acknowledgment is in favour of an heir? If so, state what it is.
6. What becomes of the property of a missing person? When a missing person is co-heir with others to property, the right to which by inheritance accrues while such person is still missing, how would such property be distributed as between him and his co-heirs? Apply the answer to the following case: "A "person died leaving two daughters, a missing son, and a son "and daughter of such missing son."
7. What rights appertain under the Mohammedan law to a son legally adopted? Has he any claim of inheritance to the property left by the person adopting him, whether such person have or have not a son or sons born of his body; or is such person at liberty to dispose of all his property by sale, gift, or otherwise, during his lifetime, and thereby to leave his adopted son entirely destitute?
8. What is implied in every contract of sale, and what is essential to the validity of every such contract?
9. How many kinds of dower are there; how are they designated, and in what does the difference between them consist?
10. A person deeply involved in debt sells the whole of his property to his wife in exchange for her dower, and thereby entirely excludes his creditors from all hope of being paid what is due to them. Is such sale legal and valid or not? State the reason for the answer whether in the negative or in the affirmative.
11. What are the civil disqualifications of a minor, and what acts may a minor do, such disqualifications notwithstanding?
12. Under what circumstances and by whose authority may the superintendent of an endowment be removed? Has the ap-

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propriator the power of removing a superintendent nominated by himself, and what is the rule regarding the succession to the office of superintendent?

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT (1865).

1. Is the Indian Succession Act in force throughout the British territories in India, or is any part of those territories excluded from the operation of the Act? If so, state what part is so excluded. In the places in which the Act is in force, does it apply to all persons residing therein, or are any and what persons or classes of persons excepted from its operation? In the latter case would fresh legislation be necessary to extend the operation of the Act to the persons or classes of persons who are now excepted? If not, how may such extension of the Act be effected?
2. A man dies leaving moveable property in British India. There is nothing to show where, at the time of his death, he had his domicile. By what law would the succession to the property so left be regulated?
3. What is the presumption of law as to the continuance or retention of the domicile of origin? When any question on the point arises, upon whom does the burden of proving the change rest, and what circumstances would amount to proof of the acquisition of a new domicile?
4. When a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed, and a legacy is directed to be paid out of the same fund, which, though exceeding in amount the sum specifically bequeathed, is not sufficient to cover both the specific bequest and the legacy, what is the order of payment to be observed, and how may any deficiency in the amount be supplied, so that the intentions of the testator as regards both legatees may be carried out, and each receive in full the sum left to him.
5. What is the fundamental principle to be observed in the construction of wills? Where the words of a will, though unambiguous, admit of applications only one of which can have been intended by the testator, how is his intention to be ascertained consistently with such principle? State a case and apply the answer.
6. Who are competent to make what are called "privileged wills," and in what does the difference between a privileged will and a will which is not privileged principally consist? Do privileged wills, equally with wills which are not privileged, remain in force until they are formally revoked, or is there any special rule applicable to them? If so, state what it is. In order to the revocation of a "privileged will" is it necessary that the person who made it should continue to enjoy the privilege of making a will of that description?
7. Is a creditor to whom a legacy is left by the person indebted to him entitled to the legacy so left, as well as to the amount of his debt, or must he elect between the two? Do the provisions of the Act on this point accord with or differ from the English law; and in the latter case on what principle do the framers of the Act appear to have proceeded in departing from the provisions of the English law?
8. In what case would the widow of a man dying intestate take the whole of the property left by him; in what case would she take one-half and in what case one-third of the property; and in what case would the property of a man so dying go to the

Crown? Would the answer be the same whether the whole of the property left by the deceased was moveable, or whether the whole was immoveable, or whether part was moveable and part immoveable?

9. *A* bequeaths to *B* a farm worth one thousand rupees which is the property of *C*, and he gives to *C* a legacy of fifteen hundred rupees; can *C* claim payment of this legacy without relinquishing his farm to *B*? If the answer be in the negative, and *C* refuse to let *B* take the farm, what becomes of the legacy to him? Is *B* entitled to the whole or any portion of it? Would the answer be the same whether the testator (*A*) believed or did not believe that the farm left by him to *B* was his own property?
10. A sum of money is bequeathed to *A* on his completing his eighteenth year, and in case he should die before completing his eighteenth year, to *B*. *A* completes his eighteenth year, but dies in the life of the testator. Will the bequest to *B* take effect? If not, what becomes of the legacy? Give the reason for the answer.
11. *A* has three children, *B*, *C*, and *D*, of whom *B* and *C* are legitimate, and *D* is illegitimate. *A* makes his will by which he leaves his property to be equally divided between his children. Under this will would each of the three children be entitled to one-third of the property left by *A*? If not, how would the property be distributed? Would the answer be the same or different if *A* having in his will enumerated his children, and named as one of them *D* who is illegitimate, directed that his property should be equally divided between his said children? Quote the rule applicable to the case.
12. What provision does the Act make for the protection of the property of a deceased person until probate of his will be granted, or an administrator of his estate be constituted?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Thursday, 13th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.

1. What is known about the commerce between India and Europe between the time of Alexander and Mahmúd of Ghazní?
2. Write a short sketch of the reign of Sháh Jehán.
3. Write a short account of the administration of the second Peshwá, Bájí Ráo.
4. Give a sketch of the principal transactions between the Company and Tanjore.
5. Write an account of the attempts of Sháh Álam to invade Bengal between 1758 and 1765. Give the terms of the treaty, and state how far they were carried out.
6. Write an account of Hastings' transactions with Cheyt Sing.
7. Give some account of Sir Eyre Coote and Lord Macartney.
8. Write an account of the province of Behar. What is known about its history in Hindu times? Does the present province coincide with the old súbah of Behar?
9. Where are the following places situated:—Uch, Baroch, Meeanee, Alighur, Tumlook, Conjevaram, Bhilsa, Monghir, Asseerghur, and Balasore? Mention anything remarkable connected with any of them.

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10. Write an account of the districts of Dacca, Sattara, Trichinopoly, and Meerut.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Thursday, 13th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M

1. Write a short account of Lord Cornwallis' two campaigns against Tippoo. What were the conditions of peace?
2. Give on account of the Marquis of Wellesley's negotiations with the Nabob of Oude.
3. Give a sketch of the condition of India south of the Nerbudda at the close of Lord Wellesley's government.
4. Write an account of the Pindari war.
5. What were the principal measures of Lord Bentinck's administration?
6. What were the circumstances which led to the invasion of Afghanistan?
7. When and between whom were fought the battles of Argaum, Deeg, and Maharajpoor? Give the principal conditions of the treaty of Bassein.
8. Write a short account of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.
9. Write a short account of the principal protected native states at the present time.
10. Give some account of the provinces of Assam and Pegu. When were they acquired by the English?
11. What were the Northern Circars? When were they acquired? Into what districts are they at present divided?

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

F. LUSHINGTON, Esq.

Friday, 14th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Define the meaning of the term *probable*, in relation to the law of evidence; and give the etymology of the word.
   What is the difference between probability and presumption? Does the existence of either in favour of a disputed fact dispense with the general necessity of producing the best evidence?
2. How does a disputable presumption of law differ from a presumption of fact? What is the general policy upon which some presumptions of law are treated as indisputable? Give illustrations of conclusive and disputable presumption in a civil and criminal trial, and of a case in which counter-presumptions arise.
3. State the points of agreement and of difference between the rules of civil and criminal procedure regarding the admission of secondary evidence. What is meant by the phrase, "the law recognizes "no degrees in secondary evidence?" Is this a rule of universal application? Does it refer to the admissibility, or the weight, of such testimony? Give any reasons that occur to you in favour of such a rule.

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4. The committing magistrate is enjoined to record the deposition of each witness as nearly as possible in the words used by him. Why? Define the extent to which this rule is intended to be carried, and point out the inconveniences that might arise on the subsequent trial if the magistrate were at his discretion to record an epitome merely of what he considered material.
5. Upon what principle is evidence of general reputation touching the matter at issue ever admitted? To what class of matters is this confined, and under what conditions is it allowed? Explain the reason for drawing a distinction between reputation on general points and on particular facts, and give illustrations of inadmissible reputation as to particular facts in a question of right of way. Mention any class of cases in which you would admit hearsay evidence of the declarations of certain persons as to certain particular facts.
6. The oldest inhabitant of a district, hearing a discussion as to the existence of certain ancient rights alleged to belong to the holders of a particular estate within the district, makes a declaration asserting or denying their existence, and dies. A suit is brought by the holders of the estate to enforce such rights. State under what circumstances this declaration would be evidence or not, and explain the doctrine of *lis mota* as understood in English law.
7. What is meant by "notice to produce," and what is the effect of giving such a notice to the adversary in a suit? If documents are asked for and brought into Court pursuant to notice, do they *ipso facto* become evidence in the cause, or can the party calling for them inspect them without laying them before the jury? If a party declines to produce a document on notice, can he afterwards produce or use it as part of his own case.

   Why is a notice to produce a notice generally held to be unnecessary? Under what circumstances may evidence be given of the contents of a material document alleged to have been in the hands of the adversary, without giving him notice to produce the document itself?
8. Distinguish the cases in which a new trial will be granted or refused by a Court of Error, when evidence has been improperly admitted or rejected by the Court below.

   Explain the course to be taken by counsel at the first trial in challenging the decision of the judge; 1st, as to evidence offered by himself and objected to by the opposite party; 2ndly, as to evidence offered by the opposite party and objected to by himself.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

F. LUSHINGTON, Esq.

Friday, 14th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. State as precisely as you can what constitutes hearsay as opposed to original evidence. Give the main arguments in favour of the general rule of rejecting hearsay. Name the cases in which this rule is relaxed; and if you think any further relaxations of the rule might be allowed, name them.

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2. Where the attesting witness to a deed has died, and the deed is produced with satisfactory evidence of his signature, would a party contesting the validity of the deed be allowed to prove through the mouth of *A* that the attesting witness had made a statement to *A* in disparagement of the evidence afforded by his signature? Give reasons for your answer. If the statement made by the deceased to *A* was a denial that he had ever signed the deed, would this be admissible?

3. Enumerate the circumstances which must be proved before evidence can be given of a "declaration made in the course of office or business" by a person who does not appear as a witness. The same with a "declaration against interest."

4. When a hearsay declaration can be shown to have been accompanied or followed by some act which affords a presumption of the sincerity of the declaration, will such proof modify the ordinary rule of exclusion?

5. Explain and illustrate the distinction between hearsay and verbal acts which form part of the res gestæ.

   State the various conditions under which the acts or declarations of *A* can be produced in evidence to affect *B*, where *B* is alleged to be *A*'s legal partner or principal, or to be jointly engaged with *A* in a trespass or an unlawful conspiracy.

6. *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* are apprehended for larceny and receiving. An inducement to confess is held out separately to each, under which—

   A confesses the theft, and at once produces part of the stolen property.

   B confesses the theft, and states that part of the property will be found at a certain place; where on search it is found.

   C confesses the theft, and states that part will be found at a certain other place; where on search it is not found.

   D says nothing; but property corresponding to the subject of the alleged theft is found in his house. How much of the above facts will be evidence against *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D*, respectively? and what further (if anything) will be required to convict *D* of larceny, or of receiving?

7. An alteration or erasure is made in a written instrument at the time of its execution. What steps should be taken to fix the date of its making? Define and illustrate "a material alteration in a "writing," and state the consequences attaching to the proof of a material alteration which has been made after the execution of the written instrument. Where a visible alteration is found in a deed, a will, or a negotiable security, on whom does the burden lie of showing when such alteration was made?

8. Give the rules (and where you think fit, their reasons) for interpreting a written document in any of the following cases:

   Where it consists partly of print and partly of writing.

   Where the subject matter is partly scientific and partly popular.

   Where the words appear to be insensible with reference to extrinsic circumstances, if interpreted according to their ordinary meaning.

   Where a subsequent verbal agreement modifying the terms of the written instrument is alleged.

   Where the language is on the face of it obscure or susceptible of more than one meaning.

Where the language is apparently clear, but is capable of being shown in fact to be equally applicable to more than one person or thing.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

C. NEATE, Esq.

Saturday, 15th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Compare Adam Smith's division of the subject with that of Mill.
2. What are the three sorts of difficulty of attainment which enter into value?
3. What determines the selection of the subjects of trade between one country and another?
4. What are the circumstances which enable one country to undersell another in the markets of a third?
5. How do you reconcile the proposition that profits are not lowered by the competition of capital, with the statement (in Book IV. Cap. 4.) that the accumulation of capital in a country does lower profits?
6. What is the cause of the recurrence of fits of speculation?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

C. NEATE, Esq.

Saturday, 15th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Show in what way fluctuations in the currency may affect the exchanges without affecting trade.
2. How is the rate of interest affected by an increase in the currency?
3. How is rent affected by improvements in production?
4. What is the incidence of import duties imposed for the purpose of revenue?
5. Note any difference between Adam Smith, M'Culloch, and Mill on the subject of a tax upon wages.
6. Show in what way wages are no part of the cost of production.

JURISPRUDENCE.

M. BERNARD, Esq.

Monday, 17th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Give the general rules for the interpretation of Statutes.
2. How are Colonies or Dependencies classified with reference to their mode of government? In each class, what are the powers of the Crown?
3. Give an account of—
   a. The writ of Habeas Corpus.
   b. The Habeas Corpus Act.

   And state what is the effect of a suspension of the Act, and where, according to Blackstone, the power of suspending it resides.

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4. What powers exercised by the executive government are derived from the prerogative of the Crown, as—
   a. The "fountain of honour, office, and privilege,"
   b. The "arbiter of commerce"?
5. State briefly—
   a. The principles on which, according to Blackstone and to Bentham, taxation is justified;
   b. The constitutional restraints on arbitrary taxation in England;
   c. The constitutional mode of imposing taxes in England.
   What does Bentham mean by speaking of taxation as "a "sacrifice of security to security"?
6. "That 'laws emanate from superiors' is an identical proposition." Prove this, by defining the terms "law" and "superior." What is an "imperfect law"?
7. Define a "sanction" according to Austin, and according to Bentham. What use does Bentham make of his classification of sanctions?
8. What does Blackstone enumerate as—
   a. Primary rights of Englishmen;
   b. Auxiliary, or subordinate rights?
   Explain from Austin and Bentham the meaning of the word "right" in these phrases.
9. What meanings have been borne by the phrase "natural law"? Illustrate your answers from the Institutes, Blackstone, Austin, and Maine.
10. Explain these phrases:—
    a. Jus in rem;
    b. Jus in personam;
    c. Jus in re;
    d. Jus ad rem.
    Illustrate them by reference to the following transactions,—a sale of goods, the hiring of a servant.

JURISPRUDENCE.

M. BERNARD, Esq.

Monday, 17th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. State briefly the principles which, according to Bentham, should govern a law of succession *ab intestato*.
2. State—
   a. The points of agreement between the English law of intestate succession and the Roman law (in its latest stage);
   b. The points of difference between them.
   How far do they respectively accord with Bentham's principles?
3. On what grounds, according to Bentham, should law recognize—
   a. Title to property by occupancy;
   b. Title by consent?
   Show briefly how Bentham deduces the principles of the law of contracts from the fundamental principle of "title by consent?"

4. What, according to Mackenzie, were the principles of Roman law respecting—
   a. Admission of parole evidence;
   b. Incompetency of witnesses;
   c. The *onus probandi?*
5. What were the principles of the Roman law of suretyship or guarantee? Are they retained in English law?
6. What were the uses of adoption at Rome, and the general rules respecting the capacity to adopt and to be adopted?
7. In the distribution of rights and obligations (that is, in making law,) what ends are to be considered by the legislator, and in what order? Illustrate your answer.
8. In what respects does the law of England respecting corporations appear to be of Roman origin? What "artificial persons" analogous to corporations were known to Roman law?
9. Give a short account of the judicial machinery of Rome during the Republic. Who were the "judices," and what were their duties?
10. What, according to Bentham, should be considered before applying—
    a. The same law to different countries or races?
    b. The same punishment to the same offence in different cases?

    Why should a legislator pay respect to habit and established prejudices.

PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 18th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into Persian :—

In the East, more especially in Bengal and Hindostan, we may almost invariably read the character of the master in the countenances and deportment of his servants. If they be decently but not gaudily dressed, respectful but not servile in their demeanour, quiet, orderly, and contented, they bear evidence of the good qualities of their superiors. But where servants exhibit any signs of terror, or of absurd obsequiousness, where they never approach without their hands folded as if in prayer, and almost touch the earth in their salutations, where they are dirty, ragged, noisy, and constantly changing, the head of the house may safely be pronounced tyrannical, unreasonable, or a bad paymaster; —a description of persons who will never succeed in retaining respectable domestics. A very short residence in the country is sufficient to render the natives well acquainted with the characters of the Europeans round them; and if once a disgraceful notoriety be obtained, none save thieves and outcasts will take service where ill-treatment is sure to follow. Hence the numerous complaints of persons who never can meet with a domestic to suit them, who refuse to yield to the customs of the country in which they are doomed to dwell, and consequently are attended only by those who are indifferent to loss of caste or of character.

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Translate into English:—

✿ بي تاب شدن زليخا درمفارقت يوسف عم ودرشب ✿

✿ همراه دايه بز ندان رفتن و مشاهدهء جمال وي كردن ✿

چودر زندان مغرب يوسف مهر نهان كرد از زليخائي فلك چهر
زليخائي فلك را چهره شد گم زمهر يوسف اندر اشك انجم
شفقرا شد زاشك او جگر خون وزان شد دامن گردون جگر گون
زليخا را غم يوسف چنان كرد كه از اشك شفق گون خون فشان كرد
بگريه نالهء جان سوز بر داشت همان آه وفغان روز بر داشت
چو رو اندر شب آرد روز عاشق بشب گردد فزون تر سوز عاشق
زهجران تيره باشد روز گارش فزايد تيرگي شب هاي تارش
زغم روزش بود رو در سياهي شبش گردد سياهي بر سياهي ✿

PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 18th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate:—

اكنون دل قوي دارودم‌بدم منتظر لطف خدا باش تا از پردهء غيب به منصهء ظهور چه مي رساند چون رسول نامهرا سوي مهر بانو برد ملك زاده از رفقاي خودجوان نجار را طلب داشته گفت اگر چه درين سفر سراسر صعوبت و خطر شدائد و عوائق كه بشمادوستان روداده زباده از حوصلهء احصا است و بار احسان عزيزان پشت جانم را خم كرده ليكن اميديكه ياوري ديگر كه مخصوص ذات شريف تست آنست كه تختي بدان خاصيت كه چون سرير سليمان در هوا شتابان شود بسرعت هرچه تمام تر بسازي و بدان وسيلت بسان كشتي نوح از ين طوفان حدثان بجودي مقصود فائز گرداني نجار گفت اي ملك زاده ماهمه كه در روز نخست از خانمان دل بر داشته كمر رفاقت ترابرميان جان بسته ايم تاپيكر هيولاني متالّشي نشود و قالب استخواني از هم نپاشد از خدمتت پهلوتهي نكنم اين‌رابه‌گفت و زمين عبوديت بلب ادب بوسيده بسوي صحرا شتابان شد روز چار سوي طلب

پجست و جوي مطلب بسان باد شتافتن آغاز کردتاآنکه بپاي دزختي رسيد که از چوبش تختي که بطيران آيد توان ساخت اماماري سياه از سر تادم بسم هلاهل اندوده به تنهء آن پيچيده بمحافظت و حراست مي‌پرداخت نجار چون آن ماررا موکل درخت ديد پيشش دست بکمر ادب بسته ايستاده شد و زبان بمدح وثنايش بکشاد مار بزبان آمد و گفت تو کيستي و چه حاجت آوردهء نجار کيفيت واقعه بي کم و زياد به گفت و دراسعاف و انجاح حاجت خود از او استمداد نمود مار بفرمان ايزد توانا که دربارگاه جلالش مار و موريک پايه قيام و رزند تنهء درخت رها کرده بگوشهء فرا رفت و اجازت دادتا بقدر احتياج شاخي از ان درخت ببريد و تيشهء سحر پرداز را کارفرموده تختي در کمال زينت بترکيب کرسي که هم پايه تخت جمشيد تواند شد بتراشيد و در اندک فرصت مرتب ساخته بخدمت ملک زاده آورد ۞

Parse and analyze the words—

منتظر — مي رساند — عوائق — شتابان — استمداد — ترکيب ۞

MARATHI.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY MITCHELL.

Wednesday, 19th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Decline जीभ *f.*, धेनु *f.*, कर *n.*
2. Compound each pair of the following words: गगा उदक, प्रति उत्तर, सत जन.
3. Give the cardinal numbers from *sixty* to *seventy*.
4. What are the chief affixes by which pure Marathi (Prakrit) nouns are formed from adjectives?
5. What are the chief affixes by which other Marathi (Sanskrit) nouns are formed from adjectives?
6. Give nouns, not formed by affixes, from the following adjectives: पूर, स्थिर, उदार.
7. State any difference in the use of the forms दोन and दोघे, तीन and तिघे, चार and चौघे.
8. पडणें, पळणें, माडणें. Give the causal forms derived from these, with exact translation.
9. त्याणें तो मारिलो. त्याणें तिला मारिणें. त्याणें तिला मारिली. Are all these forms in use? Are they all correct? State the reasons of your opinion?

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10. Give examples of transitive verbs used in the past tense in the *kartari prayog*. Explain the reasons of the deviation from the usual rule.

For re-translation into Marathi:

I.

The boy said, "I think that the flies are much wiser than the ants. "The food that they collect any day, they eat that very day; they "have no anxiety about another day." As this went on, the warm season departed, and the rainy season came. One day, as the rain had come, the sun became invisible, a great wind arose, and it became very cold. At that time the boy went into the garden with his father and looked in vain to see a single ant; but he saw that the flies were dead and lying on the ground.

(*To be written both in Balbodh and Moḍ haracters.*)

II.

Peter the Great was born in the year 1672. He was twelve years of age when he ascended the throne. Though he was king, yet on account of his youth his sister Sophia used to attend to all the business of the kingdom. So it went on for some time; but by and by, when he was a little older, disliking the subjection, he cast it off. Afterwards he set himself entirely to change the ancient customs and foolish ideas of his people, and to make them wise. The Russians, in fact, of that time, that is to say at the date of Peter's birth, were for the most part uncivilized; even Peter himself was born in an uncivilized condition, and in that condition he grew up to manhood. Hence the bad qualities and vices which he had acquired, remained equally strong to the end.

(*To be written in Balbodh, and also, if convenient, in Roman characters.*)

MARATHI.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY MITCHELL.

Wednesday, 19th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate :—

I.

ईश्वरानें आपणास जा स्थितींत निर्माण केलें आहे, ती वाईट मानून, दुसऱ्याचा थोरपणा आपल्याठायीं ओढून आणावयास गेलों असतां, आपण विपत्तींत पडतों; आणि आपल्या बरोबरीचांचे मनांत आपला कंटाळा आणितों. असा पुरुष जो असतो, तो दोहींकडून फसतो; जांचा थोरपणा तो आपणाकडे ओढून न आणावयास पाहातो, ते त्याचा तिरस्कार करून उपहास करितात; आणि आपल्या स्थितीचा द्वेषी ह्मणून त्याचा बरोबरीचे त्याचा अंगीकार करीत नाहींत.

II.

परमेश्वराचे दूत ह्या जगांत अदृश्य असून परोपकाराचीं कामें नाना प्रकारचीं करितात. ते तसबिरा, पुतळे, किंवा मंदिरें पाहण्याचीं आस्था बाळगीत नसतात. त्यांप्रमाणेंच हावर्ड साहेबही त्यांची आस्था बाळगीत नसे. कारण त्यानें ज्या परोपकाराच्या कृत्यांकडे आपल्या आयुष्याचा सर्व वेळ अर्पिला होता त्यांतून वेळ घेतल्यावांचून ह्या मौजा पाहणें व त्यांचा आनंद मानणें हें व्हावयाचें नव्हतें. त्यानें आपल्या दिवसाच्या सर्व घटका कामाकडे नेमिल्या होत्या, व ज्या वेळेचें काम त्या वेळेसच व्हावें ह्याविषयीं त्याचें मन नेहमीं जपत असे; म्हणून कधीं कौतुक पाहण्याची किंचित् इच्छा त्यास उत्पन्न झाली, तर, कौतुक पाहण्याची हीच वेळ आहे, असें मन सांगेपर्यंत त्या इच्छेस अटकप रहावें लागे. जशी त्याला घटका यावी तसें त्याला वाटत असावें कीं, परोपकार करावे हें काम मुख्य, व मौजा पाहणें हें काम गौण आहे. तर ह्या गोष्टीविषयीं आपण त्याला दोष द्यावा काय? इतका लोकोत्तर परिपाठ ह्यावांचून दुसरा कोणी आपणास लावून घेईल असें वाटत नाहीं.

III.

आपुलीयाबळेंनाहींबोलवत ॥ मखाकृपावंतवाचात्याची ॥ १ ॥
साळुंखीमंजूळबोलतसेवाणी ॥ बोलविताधणीवेगळाची ॥ २ ॥
कायम्यांपामरेंबोलावींउत्तरें ॥ परित्याविश्वंभरेंबोलवीलें ॥ ३ ॥
तुकाम्हणेत्याचीकोणजाणेकळा ॥ वागवीपांगुळापायांवीण ॥ ४ ॥

IV.

उंचनिंचकांहींनेणेभगवंत ॥ तिष्टेभावभक्तिदेखोनियां ॥ १ ॥
लाजवादेपुढेंतोंडदाखवितां ॥ परीजाउंआतांकोणापाशीं ॥ २ ॥
चुकल्याकामाचामीमागेंमुशारा ॥ लाजफजितखोरानाहींमज ॥ ३ ॥
मायसोडोनियांहिंडतेंवांसरूं ॥ श्वामीसेवाचोरूहोवोनियां ॥ ४ ॥
तुकाम्हणेमजपाहिजेरेंडिलें ॥ पुन्हाहेंघडिलेंनपाहिजे ॥ ५ ॥

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

MARATHI.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY MITCHELL.

Thursday, 20th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate :—

a. लहानपणीं मुलें जितकें लवकर सृष्टींतील पदार्थ पाहून त्यांविषयीं विचार करूं लागतील तितकें चांगलेंच. ह्यासाठीं जेव्हां लहान मुलें चमत्कारिक चमत्कारिक प्रश्न करितात, तेव्हां काय पोरांनीं गडबड लाविली आहे, उगीच त्रास देतात! असें म्हणून त्यांच्या आईबापांनीं त्यांस रागें भरूं नये; तर तसे प्रश्न करण्याविषयीं त्यांस अधिक अधिक उत्तेजन द्यावें, व त्यांच्या त्या प्रश्नांचीं उत्तरें देण्याविषयीं झटावें, कारण कीं आपणांस कांहीं गोष्टी अधिक समजाव्या अशा बुद्धीनें मुलें ते प्रश्न करितात. आतां त्या प्रश्नांचीं म्हणजे नेहमीं उत्तरें देतां येतील असें नाहीं; कारण कीं ते बऱ्हुधा जरी सोपे व सहज सुचणारे असे असतात, तरी कधीं कधीं त्यांमध्यें अशी कांहीं खुबी असते कीं त्यांचें उत्तर देणें फार कठीण पडतें. तथापि अशा प्रसंगीं निदान इतकें तरी करावें कीं तीं उत्तरें देण्याविषयीं आपल्या हातून होईल तितका प्रयत्न करावा.

b. विलायतेहून जी ता° २१ मिनहल आगबोट आली तींत आलेल्या कागदपत्रांत म्हैसूरच्या निकालासंबंधी पार्लिमेंट सभेंत झालेल्या भाषणाची हकीकत आली. त्या सभेंत सर हेनरी रालिन्सन यांनीं प्रथम याविषयीं गोष्ट काढली. त्यावर लार्ड क्रानबोर्न यांनीं भाषण करून राणी सरकारचा ठराव या बाबदींत कळविला. या भाषणाचें तात्पर्य आह्मी आपल्या वाचकांस थोडक्यांत कळवितों. या भाषणावरून हें राज्य पूर्वी तारासंचद्वारें बातमी आली त्या वेळेस खालसा होणार नाहीं असें वाटलें होतें. परंतु तसें केवळ ह्मणतां येत नाहीं याचा निकाल पुढें या राजपुत्राच्या वयांत आल्यावरच्या योग्यतेवर व त्या वेळच्या अधिकाऱ्यांच्या विचारावर आहे. तेव्हां या राज्याचा वास्तविक काय परिणाम होणार आहे हें आज सांगवत नाहीं.

For translation into Marathi :—

a. It is not anything wonderful that human beings love their children. Even animals show affection to their young. They cannot endure separation from them ; and when their young are removed out of their sight, immediately they become greatly excited. They wish that their young ones be always with them.

See what a wonderful arrangement is this, which has been made by the wise and merciful Creator ! It is evident that all living creatures have affection towards their offspring. But there is this difference,—that while the affection of the lower creatures towards their young ceases when the latter grow up, that of human beings is intended not to cease.

b. The great body of the meteors seemed to go towards the west, but many fell in other directions. They were by no means all alike. Some were small and not very bright ; and these were extinguished when they had gone a span or so, as it seemed. Others were somewhat larger and went farther. Others again were very large and splendid ; their light was like a flash of lightning, and they generally had a tail behind them. One in ten of those we saw was like this. Four or five resembled the the moon, and their light was variously coloured.

What descriptions we shall have from learned men of what was seen on that night in Europe and America !

(*To be written in Balbodh and Roman characters.*)

BENGÁLÍ.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Thursday, 20th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. In what classes of Bengálí nouns does the vocative usually differ from the nominative ?
2. Explain the meaning of the following post-positions : থেকে, চেয়ে, দিয়া, কাছে, and মাঝে.
3. How are negative adjectives (as faultless, &c.) formed in Bengálí ?
4. Express in Bengálí : " Tuesday," " twelve o'clock," " seventeen," " twenty-nine," " fifty," " seven hundred and thirty."
5. Express in Bengálí :—
   a. As long as I live I shall respect him.
   b. We ought not to act without due consideration.
   c. I cannot arrive there before midnight.
6. Re-translate into Bengálí :—

   a. Before the government of Lord Hastings there had been no effort to give education to the people. The people being sunk in the pit of ignorance, there is no fear of the empire's disruption ; for this reason it had been considered as contrary to policy to give them knowledge. But Lord Hastings, not accepting this conclusion, used to say, " The English have " established an empire in India only for the welfare of the " people ; therefore it is undoubtedly the duty of the English " by every effort to civilize them." Accordingly, in pursuance of his orders, schools began to be set up in different places.

   b. If from the above-mentioned efforts there has not been an advancement of Hindu society, then from what measures will

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there be an advancement? Many, no doubt, will ask this question. In giving an answer thereto it must be said, that without destroying the society itself, we must gradually correct whatever faults there may be in it. When a tree has been eaten away by insects, after clearing away the insects, if we try to improve its condition our efforts are effectual; but the man who tries to raise a tree of one sort by making it in form and nature another sort can never be successful.

BENGÁLÍ.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Friday, 21st June 1867. 10 AM. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

এই রূপে নিঃসম্বল হইয়া চিরঞ্জীব মনে মনে বিবেচনা করিতে লাগিল আমি প্রায় এক বৎসর হইল আশা রাক্ষসীর মায়ায় মুগ্ধ হইয়া শ্বশুরিসেবাপ্রত্যাশায় দূর দেশ হইতে আসিয়া রাজ্যতন্ত্রপরাঙ্মুখ স্ত্রীপরতন্ত্র রাজার আশ্রয় লইয়াছি। অভীষ্টসিদ্ধির কথা দূরে থাকুক এ পর্য্যন্ত তাঁহার সহিত সাক্ষাৎ করিতেও পারিলাম না। দেবতা কত দিনে আমার প্রতি প্রসন্ন হইয়া রাজাকে অন্তঃপুর হইতে বহির্গত হইবার সুমতি প্রদান করিবেন তাহাও বুঝিতে পারিতেছি না। আর এ ব্যক্তিকে অমাত্যায়ত্ত দেখিতেছি স্বয়ং রাজকার্য্যে মনোযোগ করে না। কিন্তু রাজা স্বায়ত্ত না হইলেও তাঁহার নিকট মাদৃশ জনের অনায়াসে প্রার্থনাসিদ্ধির সম্ভাবনা নাই। আর অন্তঃপুর হইতে বহির্গত হইলেই যে আমি এতাদৃশ ব্যক্তির নিকট প্রার্থনা করিয়া কৃতকার্য্য হইতে পারিব ইহারই বা নিশ্চয় কি।

II.

এ কাল পর্য্যন্ত, সমুদয় রাজস্ব কেবল রাজকার্য্যনির্বাহের ব্যয়ে পর্য্যবসিত হইতেছিল। কোম্পানির শুনিতে অনেক আয় ছিল বটে; কিন্তু তাঁহারা সর্ব্বদাই ঋণগ্রস্ত ছিলেন। কি ইয়ুরোপীয় কি এতদ্দেশীয়, সমুদয় কর্ম্মকারকেরা কেবল লুঠ করিত, কিছুই দয়া ভাবিত না। ইংলণ্ডে ক্লাইবকে জিজ্ঞাসা করা হইয়াছিল, কোম্পানির এরূপ আয় থাকিতেও চির কাল এত অপ্রতুল কেন। তাহাতে তিনি এই উত্তর দেন, কোন ব্যক্তিকে কোম্পানি বাহাদুরের নামে এক বার বিল করিতে দিলেই, সে বিষয় করিয়া লয়।

III.

এই দশশালা বন্দোবস্তে ইহাই নির্দ্ধারিত হইল, এপর্য্যন্ত যে সকল জমীদার কেবল রাজস্বসংগ্রহ করিতেছেন, অতঃপর তাঁহারাই ভূমির স্বামী হইবেন। প্রজারা তাঁহাদের সহিত রাজস্বের বন্দোবস্ত করিবেক।

দেশীয় কর্ম্মকারকেরা, রাজস্বসংক্রান্ত প্রায় সমুদয় পুরাতন কাগজ পত্র নষ্ট করিয়াছিল; যাহা অবশিষ্ট পাওয়া গেল, সমুদায় পরীক্ষা করিয়া, এবং ইতিপূর্ব্বে কয়েক বৎসরে যাহা আদায় হইয়াছিল, তাহার গড় ধরিয়া, কর নির্দ্ধারিত করা গেল। গবর্ণমেণ্ট ইহাও ঘোষণা করিলেন, নিষ্কর ভূমির সহিত এ বন্দোবস্তের কোন সম্পর্ক নাই, কিন্তু আদালতে ঐ সকল ভূমির দলীল পরীক্ষা করা যাইবেক; যে সকল ভূমির দলীল অকৃত্রিম হইবেক, সে সমুদায় বাহাল থাকিবেক; আর কৃত্রিম বোধ হইলে, তাহা বাতিল করিয়া, ভূমি সকল বাজেয়াপ্ত করা যাইবেক।

IV.

বিদ্যা না হইলে স্বার্থজ্ঞানও হয় না।

এদেশে একটী প্রসিদ্ধ কথা আছে, "গাদা সকল বহিতে পারে, কেবল ভাতের কাটী বহিতে পারে না" সন্তানের শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে এদেশীয়দিগের ব্যবহার বিষয়ে এই বাক্যের অর্থ অনুগত হইয়াছে। এদেশীয়দিগের স্কন্ধে উত্তরোত্তর যত অধিক ব্যয় ভার পতিত হইতেছে, তত ইহাঁরা সহ্য করিতেছেন, কিন্তু সন্তানের শিক্ষার ব্যয় দানকালেই কাতর হইয়া পড়েন। তখন ইহাঁরা কল্পনাশক্তি বলে আপনাদিগকে যার পর নাই দরিদ্র জ্ঞান করেন। যেখানে স্বল্প ব্যয়ে শিক্ষা হয়, সেই স্থান অনুসন্ধান করিয়া থাকেন। তৎকালে তাঁহাদিগের এবোধ থাকে না, যে স্বল্প মূল্যে কোন দ্রব্যই ভাল হয় না। স্বল্প ব্যয়ে সৎশিক্ষা লাভ দূরের কথা।

V.

বাঙ্গালীরা ভীরু বলিয়া চিরপ্রসিদ্ধ আছেন বটে, কিন্তু গবর্ণমেণ্ট যদি তাঁহাদিগকে সৈনিক ও আফিসর হইতে দেন, তাহা হইলে তাঁহারা অল্প-কাল মধ্যে এ দুর্নাম দূর করিতে পারেন। পঞ্চবিংশতি বৎসর পূর্ব্বে ইটালীয়দিগের এইরূপ দুর্নাম ছিল। কিন্তু ১৮৪৮ অব্দে চারলস আলবার্ট লম্বার্ডির ক্ষেত্রে ইহা দূরীভূত করেন। . . . . . .

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

গবর্ণমেণ্ট নিশ্চয় জানিবেন সকল জাতিরই উচ্চ হইবার আশা আছে। সময় বুঝিয়া কাজ করা বুদ্ধিমান গবর্ণমেণ্টের কার্য্য। স্বার্থান্ধ ধাত্রীর ন্যায় শিশুর পদ ভগ্ন করিয়া তাহাকে চিরকাল শিশু করিয়া রাখিবার চেষ্টা কখন সফল হয় না, ইহা ধর্ম্ম ও রাজনীতির একান্ত বিরুদ্ধ। এদেশীয়েরা দিন দিন সভ্য ও কৃতবিদ্য হইতেছেন। এমত অবস্থায় গবর্ণমেণ্টের বর্ণিত প্রকার রাজনীতি সাতিশয় অনিষ্টকারী হইবে সন্দেহ নাই॥

BENGÁLÍ.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Friday, 21st June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.—*Translate into English:—*

অনন্তর এক দয়ালু বনচর আসিয়া আমাকে আপন *কুটীরে লইয়া গেলেন, এবং অতি যত্নে আমার ক্ষতাদির চিকিৎসা করিলেন। আমি সুস্থ হইলাম বটে, কিন্তু পুত্রটীর নিমিত্ত অত্যন্ত ব্যাকুল হইতে লাগিলাম। অনেক অনুসন্ধান করিয়াও তাহার উদ্দেশ না পাওয়াতে নিতান্ত নিরাশ হইয়া রোদন করিতে করিতে প্রভুর উদ্দেশে চলিলাম। পথিমধ্যে এক মুনির সহিত সাক্ষাৎ হইল। তিনি আমার শোকের কারণ জিজ্ঞাসিলেন। তাহাকে সমস্ত বৃত্তান্ত বলিয়া, গমন করিতেছি, এমন সময়, আমার কন্যা এক যুবা পুরুষ সমভিব্যাহারে যাইতেছে, দেখিতে পাইলাম। কন্যা আমাকে দেখিয়াই করুণস্বরে রোদন করিতে লাগিল। অনেক ক্ষণ রোদনের পর বলিল "আমি সেই দুরাত্মা †দস্যুদিগের অস্ত্রাঘাতে ক্ষত বিক্ষত হইয়া, রাজপুত্রকে সঙ্গে করিয়া বনমধ্যে পলায়ন করিতেছি, এক ব্যাধ আসিয়া বলপূর্ব্বক রাজনন্দনকে গ্রহণ করিয়া প্রস্থান করিল। অবিলম্বেই আর এক ব্যাধ আমাকে দেখিয়া আপন ভবনে লইয়া গেল। তখন আমার রোদন বৈ আর উপায় রহিল না। ব্যাধ আমাকে নানা উপায়ে সুস্থ করিয়া বিবাহ করিতে চাহিল। আমি নীচ সংসর্গ ভয়ে নিতান্ত কাতর হইতে লাগিলাম। এমন সময় ভাগ্যক্রমে এই যুবা পুরুষ তথায় আসিয়া উপস্থিত হইলেন। এবং আমাকে ব্যাধ হস্ত হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া বিবাহ করিলেন। এক্ষণে প্রভুর নিকট যাইতেছি"॥

* Hut. † Robbers.

II.—*Translate into Bengali :—*

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

It was in the midst of these calamities that Dárá was met by the celebrated traveller Bernier, who was on his way to Delhi, unconscious of what had just been passing. As Dárá's wife was wounded, and he had no physician, he obliged Bernier to turn back with him, and they remained together for three days. On the fourth day at daybreak, when they were preparing for what they thought would be the last of their distressing marches, news was brought to Dárá that the gates of Ahmedábád were shut against him, and that if he had any regard for his own safety, he would instantly remove from the neighbourhood. These tidings were first made known to Bernier by the cries and lamentations of the women, and soon after Dárá came forth, half dead with consternation. The bystanders received him with a blank silence, and Bernier could not refrain from tears, when he saw him addressing himself to each of them, conscious that he was deserted by all the world, and distracted with the thoughts of what would become of himself and his family.

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Thursday, 20th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Show how the verbal participle is used in the following instances :—
   A man whose leg is broken.
   A woman whose hand is swollen.
   The matter regarding which he went on my account.
   A house wherein there is nobody.
2. Show how the negative relative participle in ని is used in the following instances :—
   One who is not a king.
   It is true.
   The statement that we are not offenders is true.
3. Show how the following auxiliary verbs are used. Give an instance of each :—
   వేరుచుట
   ఓపుట
   కూచ్చుట
4. Translate into Telugu the following, showing reiteration whether of a noun or other parts of speech :—
   To every village.
   In whatever places they search'd.
   Very fine fruit.
   He came of his own accord.
   I wanted one thing and you have brought another.
   Now and then.
5. Translate into Telugu the following in illustration of the reiteration of the verb :—
   I assuredly said so.
   Pretending that he was going.
   Pretending that he was giving something.
   He was in the habit of coming to my house.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

And state the meaning of the following instances of reiteration :—

లేనే లేదు }
కానే కాదు }
రానే రారు

6. Give one or two instances where పంక్తి and పని are used idiomatically to denote "thing."

For re-translation into Telugu :—

Accordingly I relied on your honour ; and I have dwelt here with a wish to carry on your honour's business, but there is no necessity why I should remain for even an instant. Men who are not engaged in your honour's business, and men who have slightly relied on you, have obtained high situations.

By the want of rain this year there has been a severe scarcity in this country. As in the Rajah's district there was absolutely no rain, it does not seem likely that we shall be able to collect even one fourth of the revenue due to government.

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Friday, 21st June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

For Translation into English :—

I.

[మహా రాజశ్రీ సుబ్బరావు మామగారి సముఖానకు, అల్లుడు వెంకయ్య అనేక నమస్కారములు తో] తమరు దేశమునుంచి పట్నానికి వచ్చివుంది, అక్కడినుంచి కంచి తిరునాళ్లకు వచ్చినప్పుడు, మా ఆదెమ్మ కంచి గరుడసేవకు వచ్చి, తమ్మున చూచి మాట్లాడి వచ్చినది. అప్పట్లో తమరు నన్ను పట్నంవచ్చి చూచి బొమ్మని శలవు యిచ్చినారట. అయి తతమరు పట్నానికి యేమి పనిగా వచ్చినది నాకు తెలియ లేదు గనుక, వుత్తరం వ్రాసుకొన్నాను. నేను దేశమువిడిచి వచ్చి మూడు సంవత్సరములు కావచ్చినది.

II.

కాబట్టి, తమరు నాయందు దయచేసి, యీ కాకితాన్ని కడాకు చదివి చూచి దీన్ని తమ వృత్తాంత పత్రికలో ప్రచురము చేయించడము, లోకోపకారముగా వుండునని తోస్తే, అలాగున తాము ప్రచురము చేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.

III.

ఆయతి, వాటిలో వుంచిన నగలు యావత్తు వుండేది లేనిది తలుసు కొనే నిమిత్తం, చందూకుల తాళాలు తీయించవలసినదని, సీతమ్మగారి దగ్గిరికి నేను వర్తమానము పంపిస్తే, ఆమె ఆట్లా వల్లపడదని, చెప్పి పంపించి, ఆ చందూకులను తాము తప్పించుకొని, వాటి తాళములు తీయించి చూచి, రాజా మైనరుగారి నగలు యేమి, ఆమె తాలూకు నగలు యేమి, విస్సన్నయ్య తాలూకు నగలు యేమి, అన్ని వున్నవని చెప్పి, వాటిలో మైనరుగారి నగలు మాత్రం నా వశాన యిచ్చినందున, నేను అని తీసుకొని నాపరంగా వుంచి, మీ తాలూకు నగలు కూడా యిచ్చి నట్టైతే, నా పరంగానే వుంచుతానని ఆమెతో చెప్పినాను.

IV.

ఖర్యాది రాజగోపాలు నాయడు సా॥ చంద్రగిరి; ముద్దాయిలైన శ్రీనివాసరావు, చెంగలరావు సా॥ చంద్రగిరిమాధ్రాయించి దాఖలు చేసుకొన్న చార్జి యేమంటే; మా ఆవరణానకు చుట్టూ వుండే గోడ వర్షాలచేత పడిపోయినందున, కూలివాండ్లచేత ఆ గోడ పెట్టిస్తూ వుండగా, మా యింటికి వెనకతట్టు వుండే కొంత నేలకు స్వంతధారుడైన ఒటో ముద్దాయి, తన నేలలో నేను గోడపెట్టిస్తున్నానని, ఆ కూలివాండ్లతో మీరు గోడపెట్టితే, మీకు సర్కారు దురాయి వున్నదని చెప్పి, అటకాయిస్తూ వుండెను.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

V.

గనక, నేను తక్షణమే ఆ ధొంగలను పట్టుకోవలెనని వెతికిస్తే యింట్లల్లో వొక్కడును కనుపడినందున, వాండ్లు యెక్కడ దాగివున్నారో, అందున గురించి జాడలు తీయగలందులకు, దర్ఫేదారు గుల్‌మహమ్మదునున్ను, జవానులనున్ను పంపించడమయినది. యీ కయిఫియ్యతు యావత్తు నేను ఆ గ్రామంలోకి పోయి, అక్కడి అశేష జనంవల్ల విచారించగా తెలిసినది గనక, యిందునగురించి కాయిదా ప్రకారము పంచాయతీ విచారణ చేయించి, వాండ్లు యిచ్చిన తీర్పు కాకితమున్ను, గ్రామ యజమానియొక్క రిపోర్టున్ను, సదరు కందుల బాపయను కొట్టిన మెట్టు అచ్చిరెడ్డి వ్రాయించిన వాజూమ్లాలమున్ను, యిందులో మలుపూళ్లు చేసుకొన్నాను.

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Friday, 21st June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

గాంధారదేశములో మహావీరుడనే రాజు బహుద్రవ్యము వ్యయముచేసి రెండుతొళ్ల లోతున్ను యోజనము వెడల్పున్ను గల వొక చెరువు తవ్వించి ఆచెరువుచుట్టు కట్టవేయించెను — ఎంతవర్షమురిసినా ఎంతనీరువచ్చి నా ఆచెరువు యిగిరిపోవడమేకాని యెంతమాత్రమయినా నీళ్లు నిలిచివుండడములేదు గనుక, వొకనాడు రాజు బహుద్రవ్యము వ్యయముచేసి తాను కట్టించిన చెరువులో నీళ్లు నిలవకపోయెనుగదా అని చెరువుకట్ట మీద కూచ్చుండి చాలా విచారపడుతూవుండగా అక్కడికి వెరుండముని అనే వొక ఋషీశ్వరుడు వచ్చెను — అంతట రాజు లేచి అతనికి దండప్రణామము లాచరించి అతణ్ని కూచ్చుండబెట్టుకొని మాట్లాడుతూవుండగా ఆఋషీశ్వరుడు రాజునుచూచి ఓయి రాజా నీవేమో బహువిచారముగావున్నట్టు కనపడుతున్నావు అది యెందునిమిత్తమని అడిగెను.

II.

అవునయ్యా, ఫలపుష్పములకు పన్ను అంచనా మాధ ని ర్ణయించడమ వుతున్నది ; ఆయాసంవత్సరపు ఫలము కొద్ది పన్ను ఎక్కువ తక్కువ అవుతూ ఉంటున్నది.

వాని చేత ప్రమాణము చేయించుకొని వాని పేరు, వాని యింటిపేరు, తండ్రి పేరు, మతము, కులము, కాపురస్థలము, ఉద్యోగము, వయసు, వీటిని గురించి మామూలు ప్రశ్నలు వాణ్ణి అడుగు.

III.

అంతట రాజు ముందుగా ఆ చంద్రశర్మకు తన పురోహితుని కూతుర్నిచ్చి వివాహము చేయించి, రెండోలగ్నమందు తన కూతుర్నిచ్చి వివాహముచేసెను, అంతట, మూడోలగ్నమందు ఆ పట్టణపు పెద్దశెట్టి కూతుర్నిచ్చెను, నాలుగోలగ్నమందు ఆ వైశ్యా కన్యనున్ను, వివాహము చేయించెను, ఆరాజుకు కొమార్తెలు లేరు గనుక, అల్లునికి అర్ధ రాజ్యమిచ్చి, యేనుగులు గుఱ్ఱములు మొదలయిన చతురంగ బలములలో సగమిచ్చి, అల్లుణ్ణి తన పట్నములోనే ఉంచుకొని సుఖముగా నుండెను. ఈచంద్రశర్మయున్ను నాలుగు ఇండ్లు కట్టించి, నలుగురు భార్యలను నాలుగు ఇండ్లలో ఉంచి, బ్రాహ్మణస్త్రీనియుంచిన ఇట్లో స్నాన సంధ్యాదులు చేసుకొంటూ, ధర్మమార్గము తప్పక సుఖిస్తూ ఉండెను తర్వాత నాపట్నము నేలే ద్విజకీర్తి యనేరాజు కొంతకాలమునకు మృతిబొందెను.

Translate into Telugu :—

In the city of Avanti there lived two merchants, the name of one of them was Durbuddhi, and of the other Subuddhi. These two persons journeyed to different countries, and having acquired much wealth they returned, and, without the knowledge of any one, buried their property under a tamarind tree in the neighbourhood of the city, and went to their respective homes. On a subsequent day the one named Durbuddhi went, himself alone, to the tamarind tree, dug up all the money, and took it away to his house. In a few days more they went both together to the tree, but on digging and examining, the riches that they had buried were gone.

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Did you hear what passed between the plaintiff and defendant when the former was on the ground?

Yes, sir, I have seen him often, for he has been in the habit of coming to my village to see a certain relation that lives there.

Are you concerned in any way with the plaintiff?

Then her mother, with the intention of seeing what property the person who had arrived had, and whether it could not be obtained, went into the hall, and seeing that the person sleeping there was a poor Brahmin, was angry with her daughter, and asked how she came to wish to have him. The daughter gave no heed, but said in a resolute way that she must have him. The mother, unable to change her daughter's mind, gave her consent.

GUJARÁTI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Thursday, 20th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. What is the effect of a *jodákshar* on the quantity of a vowel?
2. How are *jodákshars* affected by usage in the modern languages?
3. What is the Gujaráti equivalent of the English second future?
4. Exemplify the case absolute in Gujaráti, with the substantive verb and other verbs.
5. Translate idiomatically: "In England the Sovereign is called by the title of King or Queen."
6. Express idiomatically: "20 years ago;" and "more than 20 years ago."
7. Give the equivalents of "on an average;" "by means of;" "in consequence of."
8. Give the idiomatic expressions for "he came *to* the city,—*out of* the city,—*through* the city."
9. Translate idiomatically:—
   (*a.*) "I made the gardener plant a tree beside a pillar."
   (*b.*) "He was not able to accomplish the work."
   (*c.*) "He was not adequate to the duty."
   (*d.*) "He had nearly conquered me."
   (*e.*) "In a minute more I would have won the game, but an interruption made me lose it."

For re-translation into Gujaráti:—

I. Afterwards in the evening the jay got a little food. Some days it was left to fast. One day Ambaksheth observed the cage, and thought the bird had fallen asleep. Its feathers were scattered; and its head and feet shrunk together like a ball. A little convulsive movement was the only sign of life; and it was no longer able to breathe. On observing this, Ambaksheth says, "Oh! Jamni, what has befallen your jay?" On hearing this, the countenance of Jamni was instantly downcast. She exclamed, "No, father, nothing has happened; I have not neglected it at all."

II. Many people think that if we pay tax it is of a different nature from all other expenses. They do not know, or if they know they forget, what they get back in return for the taxes. But looking at the matter in a true point of view, the payment of this money is equal to

payment for goods purchased. As by giving money to a corn merchant we purchase wheat or millet, as from a draper we purchase clothing, so by paying this to our government we purchase our protection.

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GUJARÁTI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Friday, 21st June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

गोदा°—भाई, हवे मारी पासे एक दमडीनी बदामोपण रही नथी.

गौरी—आ ले कांई पैसा मारी पासे एटलाज हता.

दौल°—मेरी खावंदन, मेरेपर बज़त एहशान ज़वा, लेकीन उसमें सारंगी बेचातो नहीं मिलेगी. हायरे मेरे बाबा! वो उनके पास पंधर बरस लग थी.

महा°—आ बे दमडीओ ले, एवना मारी पासे बिजुं कांई रह्युं नथी.

गोदा°—(पोतानी पेटी भणी दोडेछे) आ ले मारी अंगुटी, ए सोनानी छे. जा अने एनें वेच, मारी पासे बिजी छे. तेणे मारूं काम चालशे.

हीरो—बेहेन ते अंगुठी आपीश नहीं. ते तारी पासे रेहेवादे. रेहे छोकरां ज़ं तारूं साहित्य करुंछुं. (ते हातनी आंगळीमांथी विटी काहाडेछे, अने तेनें आपेछे) मारी पासे बिजी रसेली विटी छे, तेणे ज़ं चलावीश. एना तनें पांच रूपैया आवशे, ए मारी छे माटे तनें आपवामां मारे कोईनी बिहीक नथी. माशीए मारी जन्मगांठने दिवसे मनें आपी हती. (तेणीमेरथी गोदावरी, अंगुठी माटे आग्रह करेछे आणीमेरथी हीरो विटी आपवानें आग्रह करेछे, अने ते दौलतसिंह लेतो नथी.)

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II.

આપણા દેશના જેવો તાપ તયાં પડતા નથી, તેથી ડુંગર, ઝપાસ, ને ઝેરી થતાં નથી, પણ સારોસારો જેવો, ઘઉં અને એવાં બીજી જનતનાં અનાજ ઘણું નીપજે છે; તયાં ઠોર, ઘેટાં, ને ઘોડા સારા થાય છે.

એ દેશનાં મુખ્ય શેહેર લંડન છે, તેનું ચીતર આ પાઠને મથાલ્રે પાડેલુ છે, દુનીઆમાં એના જેવું મોટુ શેહેર બીજું નથી. જે નદીને ઝાંઠે એ છે, તેનું નામ ટેમસ છે, તે શેહેરની વચોવચથી વેહે છે, માટે આવજા ઝરવાને તેપર મોટા મોટા પુલો બાંધેલા છે. વલ્રી નવાઇ જેવી વાત એ છે જે એ નદીનો નીચેથી સુરંગ ખોદી ને મોટો રશતો બાંધયો છે, તેમાં થઇને હુજરો લોઝ રાત દહોડા આવજા ઝરે છે. માંહે અંધારૂં ન રહે માટે દીવા રાખે છે. વલ્રી એ નદી ઝાંઇ નાની નથી, એમાં હુજરો મોટાં વહાણ અને આગબોટો રહે છે. એ શેહેરની વસતી પચીશ લાખ ઝરતાં વધારૂં છે. અમદાવાદ શેહેરની વસતી જે સવા લાખની ગણીએ તો વીશ બાવીશ અમદાવાદ જેટલી વસતી એઝલા લંડન શેહેરનીજ થાય. એ શેહેરમાં આપણી નામદાર રાણી વીઝટોરીઆ રહે છે.

III.

પાઠ ૬૮. ફરાનસ,

યુરોપ ખંડના પશચીમ ભાગપર ફરાનશનો મોટો મુલ્ઝ છે, એ ઘણો ફલ્રદરૂપ છે, પણ એનો એઝ ભાગ

બીજા ભાગકરતાં કેવક જુદો છે. લોકના પોશાકમાં ફેર છે એટલુંજ નહીં, પણ તેમની ચાલ ચલણ ઘણી જુદી છે. ફરાનસનો દક્ષીણ ભાગ ભુમધ્ય સમુદરની પાસે આવેલો છે, તયાં તાપ ઘણો પેડ છે, તેથી નારંગી વગેરે ફક ફક્રાદીક બહુ પાકે છે. શેતુરના ઝાડો રસ્તાની બાજુપર ઘણાં થાય છે, અને તેનાં પાંદડાં રેશમના કીડા ખાઈને મોટા થાય છે, તેથી એ જગામાં રેશમ ઘણુ સારૂં નીપજે છે. લૈઓનસ શેહેરમાં તેનાં ણીરાગક્ર લુગડાં ઘણાંજ વણાય છે, અને તે યુરોપ ખંડમાં દેશેદેશ મોકક્રવામાં આવે છે. ફરાનસનો જે ભાગ સપેનતરફ આવેલો છે તયાં પહાડો ને જંગલો ઘણાં છે ખરાં, પણ તે ઘણો રક્ષીઆમણો છે. નાના પરકારનાં પુલફક્રની પેદાસ થાય છે. ફરાનસના પશ્ચીમ કાંઠાપર ચેરટનટ નામે ફક પાકે છે તે ખાઈને ગરીબ લોક જીવે છે.

મધ્ય ફરાનસમાં દરાકષ બહુ થાય છે, તેનો દારૂ કરવામાં આવે છે. એ ભાગમાં પહાડો ઘણા છે; પેહેલાં તેમાંથી અગની નંકક્રતો હતો પણ હાલ તેમ થતુ નથી. તે રાતા, કાક્રા, ને જંખુઆ રંગના દેખાયછે. પણ એની તક્રેટીમાં દરાકષનો પાક ઘણો થાય છે. આટલી બધી દરાકષ પાકે છે, તેથી કોઈના મનમાં એમ આવ કે અ દકાણ બહુ સુંદર માંડવા હશે, પણ તેમ નથી, કેમકે તેના વેલા દોડ ગજકરતાં વધારે ઊચા ચ-

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ઠાવતા નથી. એ વેલાને જ્યારે મોર આવે છે, ત્યારે મગમગાટ થઈ રહે છે.

IV.

અવગુણઊપર ગુણ કરવાવીશે.

પાણી આંપે ને પાય, ભલું ભોજન તો દીજે;
આવી નમાવે શીશ, દંડવત કોડે કીજે.
આપણ ગાસે દામ, કામ મોહોરોનું કરીએ;
આપ ઊગારે પરાણ, તે તણા દુખમાં મરીએ.
ગુણ કેડે તો ગુણ દશ ગણો, મન વાચા કરમે કહી;
અવગુણ કેડે ગુણ કરે, તે જગમાં જીતયો સહી.

ષટારત કરવાવીશે.

કર સંગત અતી ઊંચ, કરો સદગુરૂની સેવા;
કર કીરતીનો લોભ, કરો કારજ જર લેવા.
કર પરમારથ કામ, કરો પુજન પરીબરહમે;
કર વીદ્યા અભયાસ, ધ્યાન કરેજ કુલધરમે.
વરજી કર ઊદ્યમ ડર પાપથી, કર સુખુધી શુભ સાથમાં;
સાનક કહે છે કર સફલ ભવ, હરી હીરો લઈ હાથમાં.

GUJARÁTI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Friday, 21st June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

Translate into English:—

a. અતિશે જંગલી લોકોમાં પણ પોતાના પુરવજોના પરાક્રમોની કંઈ પણ હકીકત નથી એવું થોડેજ ઠેકાણે હોયછે; એવું છતાં, હીંદુઓ પરચીન કાંઠામાં એટલા સુધરેલા હતા તોપણ તેઓમાં ઈતીહાસના રૂપની પાસે પાસે આવે એવો પણ ગરંથ થયો નહી, એ વાત જોઈને સેહેજ આશચરય ઊતપન થાયછે, તેઓ ના ચરીતરોની કથાના કડકા કડકા કોઈ કોઈ ઠેકાણે બાકી રહુયાછે, પણ તેઓના એટલી પોકક ગપ ભેલાઈ ગઈછે, અને કલપીત તથા બેશુમાર એવું વરશોનું માનં લીધાથી તે ઈતીહાસ એવો ચુંથાઈ ગએલો છે કે તેમાંથી ભરોસો રાખવા જેવું એકસરખો આગલ પાછલનો સંબંધ જેમાં મલેલોછે એવું વરતમાન કાઢવાની કંઈ આશા રહીનથી ગરીસ દેશનો સીકંદર પાદશાહ જરે હીંદુસથાનમાં સવારી કરીને આવયો, તે વખતના આગલની પરસીધ બીનાની તારીખ મુકરર કહવાતી નથી.

b. આ દેશના લોકમાં કરજ કરવાનો ખોટો ચાલ ઘણો છે. એકનું કરજ કરે અતે તે ધણી ઊઘરાણી કરે, તયારે બીજાપાસેથી નાણાં કાઢી તેને ભરે. પેલો બીજાં ધણી તાકીદ કરે, તયારે કોઈ તરીજાપાસેથી લેઈ તેને આપે. એમ કરવામાં કેટલાક તો વખત કાઢે છે ને ખરાબ થાય છે. સારે માઠે અવસરે કેટલાક કરજ કરી એટલો બધો ખરચ કરે છે કે પછી જીવતાલગી કરજની જાકમાંથી છુટાતું નથી, ને બહુ બહુ દુખ પામે છે. એક બે દહાડાની જુઠી મોટાઈને સારૂ તેમને બહુ શિકષા ખમવી પડે છે. કેટલા એક તો એ અવસર ન હોય તોપણ કરજ કરે છે. વાયદાસર કરજ વાળવાની પોતામાં શકિત છે કે નહીં એનો વિચાર કરયાવિના ઘણા ખરા માણસ કરજ કરે છે.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

Translate into Gujaráti :—

Although there are many wonderful things in this world which we of India did not heretofore thoroughly understand, yet the learned of Europe with their subtle ingenuity, deep investigation, persistent industry, and the help of various instruments, have so explored the fabric of the body and of vegetable products, the earth, the celestial system, and the nature, varieties, and properties of water, air, light, &c., that he who reads the books written by those men gains an almost supernatural faculty of vision, and beholds on every hand innumerable evidences of the inscrutable power and exquisite skill of God. Even in the human eye we perceive an amazing and indescribable workmanship. Between the structure of the eye and that of the telescope there is some resemblance. Opticians have demonstrated that everything seen by the eye must have its image reflected on the retina; and with a view to this end the skill which the eye reveals in its formation is such as to strike the mind with astonishment.

TAMIL.

REV. T. SPRATT.

Saturday, 22nd June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I. கண்ணுரக்கண்டு களிதுதான்.

(*a*) Resolve the first word in this sentence into its components ; give the force and etymology of the second part of the word, and write three or four other words with which it combines.

(*b*) Give the rule for the reduplication of the க. Does the reduplication of the consonants so common in Tamil serve any other purpose than that of euphony? Illustrate your answer.

II. What is the distinction in the use of the affixes காரன், ஆளி, and சாலி ? Write several examples to illustrate their use.

III. அவன் நல்லவன் ஆக்கும. What is the *use* of ஆக்கும ? Introduce the word into two sentences of your own.

IV. Express in Tamil :—

(*a.*) This is as large as that.
(*b.*) He neither said so nor wrote so.
(*c.*) Either you or she must be responsible.
(*d.*) At least take up this little burden.
(*e.*) What is such a fellow good for ?
(*f.*) You must finish that job before you go, otherwise you can't go.

V. Write down as many as you can of the names of the Indian fruits, trees, metals, and animals, supplying an appropriate adjective to each.

VI. Exhibit the forms of a Tamil letter and petition.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

VII. Translate :

புருஷன் இன்னன் எனறு குறிபபுக் காணமாடடா மல் திகைத்தாள்.

ஒரு கண் கேட்டவன் — அவனை அழைத்தனுப்பி னேன்.

கொழப் பேறியிருக்கிறது. பழி பாவததுக்குகக் ஞசாததுஷடன்.

என்னமோமுகம் மினுமினென்றிருககிறது.

Re-translate into Tamil :

I. The King, seeing Thunnal-rama-krishnan depressed, asked him why he was out of spirits, and what misfortune had come to him? He replied, "Sire, the astrologers tell me I shall die in two months. "But I think nothing of dying. I am distressed to think that there "will be no one after I am gone to care for my family as I have "done myself." The King said, "You need not give yourself the "least anxiety on that score. I will take ten times more care of your "family than ever you did." Thus the King sought to assure him. Then from that day forward Thunnal-raman pretended that he was getting more and more ill, and at last by some device got all to believe that he had died.

II. One day during the reign of the lion Matholkadan, who had as his ministers a fox, a tiger, and a crow, a certain camel lost its way in the forest, and was observed to be approaching them by the crow. The crow, addressing the camel, said, "Who are you ?" The camel replied, "I have lost my way." The crow then conducted him to the lion.

TAMIL.

REV. T. SPRATT.

Saturday 22nd June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

அதைத்தளளிபபோடடுத தணணீரிலேயிறங கப பாமபொழுதவனுடததியிருநதவுடையகாவ வியிழுததுத தடுதநதநாயைகாலாலஅதைததுத தளளிததணணீரிலிறங்கினை றனகாகனனங்கொ டுதுவளர்ததவனை யிநதநீரிலிருகிறழுதலிடித துதினறுவிழுங்கிபபோடடாலயாரணனங்கொ

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பபார்களென றுஞ்சிநேகிததவனேகளாகவேணடு
மென றுநினைததுத தணணீரிலேமுனனேபோயவிழு
நததநதநாயைமுதலபிடிததிழுதுகொணடுபோம
பொழுது கணடெனனிமிதமாகவிநநாய தனனுட
லகொடுதது பிராணனைப போகவிடதுகொண
டதென று துனபுறறுகையா ணையொததவனுட
னே சினேகிகவேணடுமென றுசொனனான.

II.

அநேகசாஸதிரஙகளிற்கொலசெயவதுபோலவே
றெரு பாதகமிலலையென றுசொலலியிருககினறது
— ஏனெனறல — எவர்கண்மறறெருவனைகொண
றுதஙகளுகுசசுகதைதவிரும்புகிறர்களோ வவர்
கணரகதைதயடைகிறர்கள — ஆகையால — கொ
லசெயயாமலிருபபதுபோலவேறெருதருமமிலலையெ
னறு நினைதுகாடடிலிருநதுகொணடு காயக
னிகிழஙகுகளைசசாபபிடுகிறவர்களபாதகமெப
படிபபணணுவார்களென றுசொலலிகழுகுசகுநம
பிகைவரபபணணியதன வீடடிலிருநதது — பி
றகுநதருததிராகஷிப பூனைபகஷிகளின குஞசுகளை
நாடோறுமஙகேகொணடுவநதுதினறுகொணடிருக
கதைதலபபடடது.

III.

மிததிராவேடனவநதானிபபோதுபெரியசஙகட
நேரிடடதென — அதைதககேடடிரணியகனதிசகிர
மாயசசிததிராஙகனவலையையறுததது – அறுததவு
டனேகிடடவநதவேடனைபபார்ததெலலா மோடடமபி
டிகவபபோதவனவிச மடைநதுநாலணடையும
பார்க்கையினமநதரனறனடையினபடிநடநது

கொணடிருநதது — வேடனதைபபார்த்துபபிடிததுத தனவிலலிறசேர்ததுககடடிககொணடுகொஞசஞசநதோஷி ததோடேபோகுமபோததைபபார்ததுமானுமெலியுங்காகமுமிகவுஞசிரமபபடடிபபோதெனனசெயயலாமென்றுவேடனபினனேபோகததோடஙகின.

IV.

பமோஜிப்வுகூம ஷெ விணணபபதததைபபடிததுபபார்த்துககொணடு, உடனேபித்வி அசூர்ரிகக்கார்டிலிருநதஷெகிராமததினு டையபைமாய்ஷீகணகைகையெடுததுககொணடு, நம்மசரகததுவிலாரிமஷகிராமததுககுபோய, ஷெ பைமாய்ஷீகணகஙகிலிருகஙகிறபடிககு, ஷெ கிராமததுககணகஙகிலதாகஙகலாயிருகஙகிறதாவெனறுபார்த்துககொணடேன ; ஹதினபேரிலநம்முடையசரகததுவரையில பைமாய்ஷீகணகஙகிலிருகஙகிறபடிககுபைமாய்ஷீ செய்துசோதித்துககொணடேன ; ஹதினபிறபாடு ஷெ பாஷாயஙகிராமததுககு ஹதிகாரியானதொண்டைமானுருககு ஹர்ஜியெழுதிககொணடேன ; ஷெ சமீனதார்மூலமாகபபாஷாயஙகிராமததுககுடிகஷாவரவழைதது, உபயததிராளசகிதமாக பித்வி இரணடுகிராமஙகளுககும் மததியிலிருகஙகிற சரகததினிடததுககு பபோயிருநதுகொணடேன ; பிறபாடு உபயவாதிகஷாயுமபார்த்து, ஊங்களில அவரவர்களுககுகொடுததிருகஙகிற டடாவில்க்கணடிருகஙகிறபடிககு, நிலஙகஷாயளநது, சரகத்து எற்படுததி, அவரவர்களுககுக்கொடுததுவிடடால, நீஙகள எல்லகஷாகுறிதது, இனிமேலயாதொருசச்சரவும படுகிறதில லயே

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

னறுமுசசிலிககாககொடுஙகளெனறு, உபயவாதிக ளிடததிலும அதுகளைவாஙகிககொணடேன; அபபு றம ஷை பாளையஙகிராமததுககணகளிலிருநதபடி ககு ஜெரீப்செயது, அநதவிடததில ஒரு எலலைக் கல்நாடடினேன.

V.

எனனமெனறால எண்ணூர் உளஙகுடியாகிய தோணிசின னவேஙகடடராமன, இருஙகுனறம் கிஷ்ணபப ானகையிலமதத்து வாஙகிககொணட தாய், தனபேராலிருககிற உளம — கை — ும் — அ வனபேராலும் சர்க்கார்கணகளில தாகக்லசெயது கொடுககவேணுமெனறு அரூரில அர்ஜிகொடுகக; அநத அர்ஜிபபடிககு சசெயது கொடுகககூடாதெ னறு, முனனே ஆக்ஷேபிததிருநதவர்களாகிய, ஷை சினனவேஙகடடராமனுடையதகபபன்தோணி மலாரெடியும, ஷை வேஙகடடராமனபெணசாதி யாகியகாமாகஷியமமாளும, இபபோதுசமமதிப படட, ஷை கிஷ்ணபப ானபேரையும சர்க்கார்கண ளகிலதாகக்லசெயது கொளளலாமெனறுமறுபடியும் ஜூ ரில அர்ஜிகொடுததுககேடடுககொளளுகிறபடி யாலும, ஷை அளததுககாகவேறே ஆக்ஷேபிணை ஒனறுமிலலாதபடியாலும, ஷை கிஷ்ணபப ானபே ரையும சர்க்கார்கணகளில தாகக்லசெயதுகொள ளுகிறதிறலேயாதொருவிததியாசமுமிலலை; இநத பபடிநானசமமதிதது எழுதிவைதத அததாட்சி.

அளததுகளைகக

எணணூர் முததபூ.

சதஆளஎடிசமபர்மூ ய எ

TAMIL.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

REV. T. SPRATT.

Monday, 24th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

நிறைவெள்ளமாகிய ஒரு ஆற்றினுடைய இக்க
ரையிலிருத்து ஓடத்தில் நிறையமனிதரை எற்றிக்
கொணடு அக்கரைக்குப்போக எத்தனமாக விருக்கை
யில் துடைப்பைக்கட்டு வைத்திருக்கிற ஒரு களஞ்
சாறும் பறைச்சியும் ஒரு பாம்புப்பிடாரனும் ஒரு
குரங்காட்டியும்வந்து எறிக்கொண் டார்கள் உடனே
ஒரு பிரமச்சாரி ஓடிவந்து என்னையும் எற்றிக்கொள்
ளவேணுமென்றன் ஓடத்திலேயிருக்கிறவர்கள் குறும்
புசெய் கிறதிலே ஒரு பிரமச்சாரி தூறுகுரங்குக்கு
ஓப்பென்று சொல்லுவார்கள் அவனை எற்றலாகாதென்
றர்கள் ஓடக்காரன் காசுக்காக ஆசைப்பட்டு அந்த
பார்ப்பா ரப்பையலக்காலயுங்கையையுங்கட்டி எ
ற்றிக்கொண்டு ஓடத்தைவிட்டான் நட்டாற்றி லேபோ
கும்போது பிரமச்சாரி தன்சமீபத்திலிருக்கிற துடை
ப்பக்கட்டில் ஒரு ஈர்க்கை பல்லாலேகடித்துப்பிடுங்கி
ககொண்டான்.

II.

ஓய் ராஜேந்திரரே! நிஷிதபுரத்தை ஆளுகிற நள
மகா ராஜா செய்த அக்கிரமத்தை நீர் கேளும்! அ
தென்ன வென்றல், தம்முடைய பெண்சாதி ஆகிய தம
யந்தி தேவி ஆரண்ணியத்திலேநித்திரை போகிற
வேளையில் அவள் அறியாமல் அவள் கட்டி இருந்த
புடவையில் நாவ முழங் கிழித்துக் கொண்டு, அவ்வி
டத்திலே தனியே விட்டுப்பிரிந்து, எங்கேயோ போய்

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

விட்டார். அந்தப் பதிவிரதாசிரோமணி ஆனவள் நித்திரை தெளிந்து கண்ணிணத்திறந்து பார்க்கிற போது, அண்டையிலே இருந்த தன் புருஷனைக் காணுமல், காடுகள் செடிகள் எல்லாம் திரிந்து தேடித் தேடித் திகைத்து எங்கும் காணுமல், தெய்வாதீனமாய் ஒரு நிந்தையும் வராமல் தப்பி, தன் தாய் வீடு போய்ச் சேர்ந்து, அன்று கட்டின புடவையும் விரித்த கூந்தலுமாய், தாம்பூலமும் வர்ச்சித்து அழுக் கடைந்த சரீரத்துடனே கிலேசப் பட்டுக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறள்.

Translate into Tamil:—

I. An Arab once lost his way in the desert, and was in danger of dying from hunger. At last he found one of the cisterns out of which the camels drink, and a little leather bag near it. "God be thanked!" he exclaimed, "Ah! here are some dates or nuts, let me refresh "myself." He opened the bag, but only to turn away in disappointment. Alas! they were only pearls. What value were they to one who, like Esau, was at the point to die?

II. Every good farmer will take care of his fences, else his own cattle would wander out, and his neighbour's wander in.

HINDÎ.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, ESQ.

Tuesday, 25th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

a. When is the sign of the genitive dispensed with?
b. What neuter verbs may have a passive construction?
c. How are nouns of agency formed?
d. What is the relation between the participial करके and the करके in such an expression as बहुत करके, "largely?"
e. Construct some sentences exemplifying particles of emphasis.
f. What are the various ways of expressing "as for"?
g. Translate "although," "as if," "last month," "last year," "past "the house," "that is to say," "through."
h. Etymologize the postpositions तले, में, परे पास, पीछे, सामने.

II.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

For re-translation into Hindî :—

a. Having heard this, Kṛishṇa and Balarâma bowed to their preceptor's wife and to their preceptor, mounted their chariot, and went towards the sea, to bring their son. Proceeding on, after some interval they reached the shore. The sea, when it beheld them approaching in anger, became alarmed, assumed the form of a man, and emerged from the water, bringing many offerings.

b. Mewâṛ lies to the north of Gujarât and Mâlwâ. At that period, Singâ Râṇâ reigned there ; and, in his time, the country was most flourishing. Eighty thousand horsemen, seven very powerful râjâs, a hundred and thirteen chieftains, and five hundred war-elephants used to accompany him, when he went to battle. The historians of his country assert, that he vanquished the armies of Mâlwâ and Dillî eighteen times.

HINDÎ.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, ESQ.

Tuesday, 25th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

For translation into English :—

a. हे प्राणनाथ हमें एक अचरज बड़ा है कि जो अपनों ही को मारोगे तो करोगे किसकी रखवाली। प्रीतम तुम अंतरजामी होय हमारे दुख हर मन की आश क्यों नहीं पूरी करते। क्या अबलाओं पर ही सूरता धारी है। हे प्यारे जब तुम्हारी मंद मुसकानयुत प्यारभरी चितवन औ भृकुटी की मरोर नैनों की मटकन ग्रीवा की लटक औ बातों की चटक हमारे जिय में आती है तब क्या क्या न दुख पाती हैं। और जिस समैं तुम गौ चरावन जाते थे बन में तिस समैं तुम्हारे कोमल चरन का ध्यान करने से बन के कंकर कांटे आ कसकते थे हमारे मन में। भोर के गये सांझ को फिर आते थे तिस पर भी हमें चार पहर चार युग से जनाते थे। जद सनमुख बैठ सुंदर बदन निहारती थीं तद अपने जी में बिचारती थीं कि ब्रह्मा कोई बड़ा मूरख है जो पलक बनाई है हमारे इकटक देखने में बाधा डालने को।

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

b. वह तो गंवार ग्वाल है विसकी जातपांत का क्या ठिकाना। और जिसके मा बाप ही का भेद नहीं जाना जाता उसे हम पुत्र किसका कहें। कोई नंद गोप का जानता है कोई बसुदेव का कर मानता है पर आज तक यह भेद किसी ने नहीं पाया कि कृष्ण किसका बेटा है। इसी से जो जिसके मन में आता है सो गाता है। हम राजा। हमें सब कोई जानता मानता है। और यदुबंसी राजा कब भये। क्या ऊआ जो थोड़े दिनों से बल कर उन्होंने बड़ाई पाई। पहला कलंक तो अब न छूटेगा। वह उग्रसेन का चाकर कहाता है। विस से सगाई कर क्या हम कुछ संसार में जस पावेंगे। कहा है ब्याह बैर और प्रीति समान से करिये तो शोभा पाइये। और जो कृष्ण को देंगे तो लोग कहेंगे ग्वाल का साला। तिस से सब जायगा नाम औ जस हमारा।

c. गुजरात की चढ़ाई पूरी होते ही मुग़लों के दो लाख घोड़े सिंधु नदी के तीर पर आये और सिंधु और दिल्ली के बीच के देशों को सत्यानाश करके दिल्ली को घेरा जहां कि देश देश के लोग बचने के लिये भागकर आ बसे थे और बड़ी भीड़ हो गई। इस लिये अकाल पड़ा। निदान बादशाह ने मुग़लों से युद्ध करने का बिचार किया इस कारण कि भूख के मारे मरने से युद्ध करके मरना उत्तम है। कहते हैं कि बादशाह तीन लाख घोड़े लकर बाहर नगर के निकला और कटक को रणभूम में लाकर ज़फ़रख़ां को दाहनी ओर के कटक का अधिपति बनाया। यह मनुष्य उस काल में बड़ा बीर था। दोनों कटकों में युद्ध होने लगा और ज़फ़रख़ां ने पराक्रम सहित चढ़ाई करके सामहने की कतार को तोड़ डाला। बादशाह ने ज़फ़रख़ां के भाई को उसकी सहायता के लिये आज्ञा दी परंतु उसने जलन से बादशाह की बात को टाल दिया।

d. इसवी संवत १३९८ में सितंबर महीने की बारवीं को तैमूर बानवें दस्ते सवारों के लेकर सिंधु नदी के तीर पहुंचा और पांव पांव उतर गया उस स्थान पर जहां कि सिकंदर सतरह सौ पचास बरस पहले उतर गया था। अटक से दिल्ली को आते हुए तैमूर

कुछेक दक्षिण की ओर गया इस लिये कि पीरमुहम्मद की सेना उसे मिल जाय। जब दोनों कटक मिल गये तब भटनेर को गए जो मरुभूमि के सिरे पर है और उसको एक बड़े कटक से घेर लिया। नगर और गढ़वाले प्रथम कुछेक आधीन हुए परंतु तैमूर ने आज्ञा दी कि जो लोग पीरमुहम्मद का सामहना करने में थे उनकी कटा करो। इस बात पर गढ़ के लोगों ने फिर शस्त्र लिये और अपने स्त्रियों और लड़कों को मारकर अपने जीव को बड़ी वीरता से खोने विचारा। उन में से एक एक मनुष्य लड़कर मारा गया। इस बात से तैमूर को क्रोध हुआ। उसने नगर के प्रत्येक कुल की कटा की और नगर को राख कर दिया।

HINDÎ.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, ESQ.

Wednesday, 26th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

For translation into English:—

a. बाल्यावस्था में पिता युवावस्था में पति वृद्धावस्था में पुत्र स्त्रियों की रक्षा करते हैं। स्त्री स्वतन्त्र होने के योग्य कभी नहीं होतीं। मद्यपान दुर्जनसंग पति का विरह इधर उधर घूमना अकाल में सोना और के गृह में वास ये छ नारी को दूषण हैं। मन वाणी देह से संयत होकर जो स्त्री अपने पति को छोड़ दूसरे पुरुष का संयोग नहीं करती सो भर्तृलोक को पाती है और इस लोक में भले लोग उसको साध्वी कहते हैं। द्यूत और समाह्वय इनको राजा अपने राज्य में न होने दे। ये दोनों राज्य का नाश करनेवाले हैं। प्राणरहित से दाव लगाके क्रीड़ा करना द्यूत कहलाता है और प्राणसहित से दाव लगाके क्रीड़ा करना समाह्वय कहलाता है।

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

b. द्रुपद राजा की लड़की पाण्डवों की स्त्री द्रौपदी की पण्डिताई औ नीति ज्ञान और बिबेचना कहां तक थी सो लिखने में नहीं आती। तौ भी कुछ लिखता हूं। एक दिन पांचों पाण्डव लड़ाई में थककर देवालय के बीच सो रहे थे और एक छावनी में उन्होंके पुत्र शयन करते थे। इसके बीच द्रोणाचार्य के लड़के अश्वत्थामा ने रात को बिरियां छिपकर वहां जाय उन्होंके लड़कों के सिर काट लिए। प्रातकाल अर्जुन यह देखकर पुत्र के सोग में बड़ा ब्याकुल भया। उसी दिन अश्वत्थामा को बध करने की प्रतिज्ञा कर उसे बांधकर लाया औ मारने को चाहा। पर द्रौपदी ने पुत्र के सोग में दुखित होकर भी अपनी बिद्या के प्रभाव से कहा। अश्वत्थामा गुरु पुत्र हैं। उनको बध करना उचित नहीं क्योंकि मेरी समान उनकी भी मा दुखित होयगी।

c. एक बन में मदोत्कट नाम सिंह। उसके तीन सेवक। एक तेंडुआ दूजा काग तीसरा स्यार। उन तीनों ने एक दिन उस बन में ऊंट देखा। तब उन्होंने उसको पूछा तू कहां से आया। उसने कहा मैं साथ भूलि आया हूं। यह सुनि उन तीनों ने उसको लेजाकर सिंह से मिलाया। सिंह ही ने उसको अभयदान दे रखा और चित्रकर्ण नाम दिया। पुनि वह सभों के साथ हिलमिल रहने लगा। कितेक दिन पीछे बरषाकाल में कई एक दिन की झुरी लगी और उस समय अहार न जुरा। तब उन तीनों ने आपस में कहा कि भाई अब कोई एसा उपाय करिए जो सिंह ऊंट को मारे तो अहार खाने को मिले। तेंडुआ बोला मित्र इसको तो सिंह ने अभयदान दिया है। सो कैसे मारें। काग ने कहा अहो समय पाय राजा ही पाप करता है जैसे भूखी नागिनी अपने अण्डे खावे।

II.

For translation into Hindî :—

It is said, that one day a Brâhman declared, in the presence of several Muhammadans, that the religion of Islâm was true, but that his own religion was, also, true. When this declaration reached the ears of the Doctors, they reported it to the Sultân ; and, as he was remark-

ably fond of religious questions, he summoned the learned from various quarters, and invited their opinion on what the Brâhman had asserted. The learned gave it, unanimously, as their opinion, that he should be imprisoned, and that he should then be desired to embrace Islâm, and, if he should reject it, that he should be slain. Accordingly, when the Brâhman was desired to embrace the Muhammadan religion, and refused to do so, he was put to death.

HINDUSTÂNÎ.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.

Wednesday, 26th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

a. Of what letters does the presence in a word leave it uncertain whether it is of Persian or Arabic origin ?

b. What are the Arabic plurals of—

مُمکِن سم کَون وصف قَرِین عِین جِرم

c. When is the termination of the infinitive inflected, and when not ?

d. When may the infinitive be used for the imperative ?

e. In what case does the preterite of an active verb dispense with نے

f. Give an example of the dubitative preterite ("past future").

g. Particularize the affixes denoting the locality.

h. Give instances of compounds characterized by intermediate particles.

II.

For re-translation into Urdû :—

a. When the Almighty created Adam, and breathed a soul into his body, and from him made Eve, He commanded all the angels to assemble and do him reverence. Agreeably to the divine command, they all bowed down, submitting to him, 'Azâzîl excepted. He, by reason of fatuity and envy, disobeyed God's command ; for he reflected, that he had, himself, previously been a chief and master.

b. If any one takes an ox, or an ass, for the first time, along a road it has not before seen, and lets it loose, it readily returns, when released, to its own place, and never errs. But, though you may have passed over a road several times, still there is a chance of your being confused and going astray. Hundreds of sheep and goats that have brought forth young during the night, and are sent to pasture the next morning, will, when they come back in the evening, recognize, each, their own younglings, and be recognized by them. If, however, any one of you remains abroad for some time, he forgets mother, sister, father, brother. Where, then, are the discernment and keenness of sense on which you pride yourselves ?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.

Thursday, 27th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

For Translation into English :—

a. بعد اُسکي مُردون کي آستينون مين اچّهي اچّهي جَواهِر چُنکر بهري اَور ساتهہ ليکر اُسي راه سي هم تبنون باهر نِکلي * خُدا کا شُکر کِيا اَور بيٹي کو کاندهي پر بٹهها ليا * ايک مهينا هُوا هَي کہ سر راه چهوڑکر ماري ڈر کي جنگل پهاڑون کي راه سي چلا آتا هُون * جب گُرسنگي هوتي هَي گهاس پات کهاتا هُون * قُوّت بات کهني کي مُجهہ مين نهين * يهہ ميري حقيقت هَي جو تُم ني سُني * پادشاه سلامت * مَين ني اُسکي حالت پر ترس کهايا اَور حمّام کرّواکر اچّها لِباس پهنّوايا اَور اپنا نائب بنايا * اَور ميري گهر مين مِلک سي کَئي لڑکي پَيدا هُوئي ليکن خُوردسالي مين مر مرگئي * ايک بيٹا پانچ برس کا هوکر مُوا * اُسکي غم مين مِلک ني بهي وفات پائي * مُجهي کمال غم هُوا اَور وُه مُلک بغَير اُسکي کاٹني لگا * دِل اُداس هوگيا * اِراده عجم کا کيا * بادشاه سي عرض کرکر خِدمت شاهِ بندري کي اُس جَوان کو دِلوا دي * اِس عرصي مين بادشاه بهي مر گيا * مَين اِس وفادار کُتّي کو اَور سب مال خزانه جَواهِر ساتهہ ليکر نَيشاپُور مين آ رها * اِس واسطي کہ ميري بهائيون کي احوال سي کوئي واقِف نه هووي مَين خواجه سگپرسْت مشهُور هُوا اَور اِس بدنامي مين دُگنا محصُول آج تک پادشاهِ اِيران کي سرکار مين بهرتا هُون ۞

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

b. صاحبُ ٱلعزيمت نے کہا کہ اِنسان نہایت فصیح و بلیغ ہَین اور یے حَیوان اُس مین عاجز کُچھ بول نہین سکتے * اگر اُنکے چربزبانے سے هار گئے اور کُچھ جواب نہ دے سکے تو اِنکو اُنھین کے حوالے کیجیےگا کہ همیشه تکلیف اور عذاب مین رکھین * حکیم نے کہا یے اُنکے قَید مین صبر و سُکُونت کرین * زمانه همیشه برابر نہین گُذرتا * آخر خُدا مخلصے کر دیویگا جِس طرح بنے اِسرائیل کو فرعَون کے عذاب سے نجات بخشے اور آلِ داؤد کو بُختنصّر کے ظُلم سے مخلصی دے آلِ حِمْیَر کو آلِ تُبّع کے عذاب سے رهائے بخشے آلِ ساسان اور آلِ عدنان کو اهلِ یُونان اور آلِ اردشیر کے ظُلم سی نجات دے * یہہ زمانه کِسی پر یکسان نہین گُذرتا * مانند دائرهء چرخ کے همیشه اِس عالمِ مَوجُودات پر بمُوجِب احکامِ اِلٰہی کے پھرتا هَے * هزار برس مین ایک مرتبه یا بارہ هزار برس مین یا چھتّیس هزار برس مین یا تین سَے سانھ هزار برس مین یا ایک دِن مین جو پچاس هزار برس کے برابر هو ایک مرتبه پھرتا هَے * سچ هَی کہ نَیرنگی اِس زمانهء بُوقلمُون کِے کِسی کو ایک وتیرے پر نہین رکھتے ✡

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c. دُوسرے قاصد نے جِس گھڑے طایرون کے بادشاه شاهمُرغ کے پاس جاکر احوال ظاهِر کیا اُسنے ماجرا حَیوانون کا سُنکر حُکم کِیا کہ سب طایر آنکر حاضِر هون * چُنانچه انواع و اقسام کے طایر جنگلی پهاڑے دریائے نہایت کثرت سے کہ جِنکا شُمار خُدا کے سِوا کوئے نہ جانے بمُوجِب حُکم کے آکر جمع هُوئے * شاهمُرغ نے اُن سی کہا کہ آدمی دعوے کرتے هَین کہ سب حَیوانات هماری غُلام اور هم اُنکے مالک هَین * اِس واسطے بہُت حَیوان جِنون کے بادشاه کے سامنے اِنسانون سے مُناظره کرتے هَین * بعد اِسکے طاؤس وزیر سے کہا کہ طایرون مین کَون گویا و فصیح زیاده

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هي کہ وهان بهيجني کي لايق هو اور اِنسانون سي جاکر مناظرہ کري * طاؤُس نے کہا يہان طايرون کي جماعت حاضِر هَي * جِسکو فرمايّي وهان جاوي * شاہمُرغ نے کہا مُجهي سب کا نام بتلا دي کہ مَين اُنهين پہچانُون * طاؤُس نے کہا هُدهُد مُرغ کبُوتر تيتر بُلبُل کبک سُرخاب ابابيل کوّا کُلنگ سنگخوارہ کُنجشک فاختہ قُمري مولا بط بگلہ مُرغابي هزارداستان شُتُرمُرغ وغيرہ يہ سب حاضِر هَين ۞

HINDUSTANI.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.

Thursday, 27th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I. *For Translation into English :—*

a. جناب اُثرم صاحب کو اپني کيفيت لکهنے پر قابو پانے کے ليئے اودہ مين چار مہيني کا مقام کافي تها * جو کچهہ حال اُس کيفيت سے ظاهر هوا اُسکي نسبت يہان کوئي خيال پيش کرنا غيرممکن هي * اودہ کا ملک دايمي خانہ جنگي کا شکار تها اور يہہ خانہ جنگي نہايت سخت اور جہالت کے قاعدہ پر تهي * تعداد اُن لوگون کي جو ماري جاتے اور قتل هوتے تهے هر سال مين دو هزار سے زيادہ تهي * ليکن قتل سب سے کم تباهي اُن بہت سے ظلمون مين سے تها جن سے لوگون کي مصيبت پوري هوئي * تمام شہر اور گانون اکثر پهونک ديئے گئے اور بالکل غلے بهي برباد کيئے گئے * کبهي کبهي رعايا کي عورتين اور اولاد قريب، سو سو کے هنکاکر لے جائي گئي اور اُن مين سے جو سردي سے اور بهوکے مرنے سے بچے بردہ فروشي مين بيچ ڈالے گئے * ايسي تهوکا تهوک پايمالي کچهہ اتفاقي يا عارضي نہ تهي ۞

b. هندوستان کي مدبرون يا صاحبان لشکر کے دل مين کبهي ايسا خيال نهين آيا * اُنکو معلوم تها که بغير هندوستاني فوج کے انگريزون کو سلطنت کبهي حاصل نه هوتي اور وه يهه بهي جانتے تهے که بغير اُسکے وه سلطنت ايک برس بهي قايم نهين ره سکتي تهي * انگريزون کا اُسکي نمکحلالي پر شک کرنا اپني عملداري کي قدرتون پر شک لانا تها * اُن مين سے اول اور مقدم جو سب باقي قدرتون کي اصل علامت اور نشاني هي وه يهه هي يعنے هندوستاني قومون کو اپني مرضي کا تابع کرنا اور اُنکو اپنے لشکر کي نوکري مين جوتنا * جب که يهه قوت جاتي رهے تو انگريزون کے هاتهه سے هندوستان کي سلطنت کا عصا بهي گر پڑا هوگا ۞

c. هندوستاني فوج مين بهادري مين سب سے زياده اُنهون نے ستلج کي لڑائيون مين ايسي مشهور شجاعت دکهائي جس سے دلاوري مين اُنکو انگريزي گورے کي فوج کے برابر درجه ديا جاے * اور في الواقع وه ايک اعلي جنگي طبيعت رکهتے هين لڑائي کے وقت سخت اور چالاکي مين بے مثال اور ماندگي کي بڑي برداشت کرنيوالے هين * پس جب که باغي طبيعت انگريزون کے هندوستاني سپاهيون کے دل مين پيدا هوئي تو مقدم رهنما اُنکے بلا شبه برهمن تهے اور برهمنون کو مذهبي اور سپاهيانه دونون خصلتون کے رکهنے سے بهت سا رعب حاصل هي * هندؤن کي تمام اعلي ذاتين بيهوده خيالات مذهبي سے رنگي هوئي هين * ايک جهنم کو جائے اگر وه يهه چيز کها لے اور دوسرا اگر وه وه چيز کها لے اور تيسرا اپنا کهانا نه کهاوے اگر کوئي غيرمذهب اُسکے پاس کو هوکر گذر جائے اور چوتها پاني نه پيوے اگر اُسکو کسي اُسيکے ذاتوالے نے نه کهينچا هو * اس طرح سے مذهبي اعتقاد اُنکے سپاهيانه فرضون مين بهت سے عجيب طريقون سے مزاحمت کرتے هين ۞

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

II.—*For Translation into Urdû:*

Meanwhile, Núr Jehân, though dismayed at this unexpected calamity, did not lose her presence of mind. When she found all access cut off to the Emperor, she immediately put on a disguise, and set out for the bridge, in a litter of the most ordinary description. As the guards were ordered to let every one pass, but permit no one to return, she crossed the river without obstruction, and was soon safe in the midst of the royal camp. She immediately sent for her brother and the principal chiefs, and bitterly reproached them with their cowardice and neglect, in allowing their sovereign to be made a prisoner before their eyes. She did not confine herself to invectives, but made immediate preparations to rescue her husband by force.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Friday, 28th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to—

   एते + चट्टाः,

   तत् + हीनम्,

   बोधावहे + आवाम्,

   अमी + दृह,

   अबिभः + अपि,

   उपानह् + सु (loc. plur.),

   दृश् + तुम् (infin.),

   दुह् + मि (pres. parasm.).

2. Mention the different classes of feminine substantives which retain the final visarga in their nominative singular.

3. Give the locative singular and dual nominative of पति. How is it declined at the end of a compound?

4. Give the nominative neuter in the three numbers of the participles जिघ्रत्, बिभ्रत्, गृणत् and सृजत्.

5. Give the nominative, accusative, and genitive singular of पथिन्.

6. Give the nominative and accusative plural of स्त्री and चमू (fem.).

7. Give the nominative and locative dual of स्वसृ and अचि.

8. Give the accusative singular feminine and the genitive plural masculine of the pronoun अदस्.

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9. Give the nominative feminine of द्वि and the accusative and genitive feminine of त्रि.
10. Give the first person in the three numbers of the imperfect parasmaipada of क्री (क्रीणाति).
11. Give the second person, singular and plural, of the imperative parasmaipada of दा, and also the third person plural.
12. Write out the plural of the imperfect âtmanepada of दिह् (देग्धि).
13. Give the third person singular and plural of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of यज्, सिच् and दा.
14. Give the plural of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of हु; and âtmanepada of मृ.
15. Write out the second person in the three numbers of the aorist âtmanepada of मुच्.
16. Give the third person singular of the aorist parasmaipada of भ्रु and स्था.
17. Give the third person singular of both futures parasmaipada of हृ.
18. Give the third person plural of the potential parasmaipada of इ (एति) and âtmanepada of धा.
19. Give the past participle passive of खन्, वह्, तॄ and आ + दा.
20. Give the third person singular of the intensive, with य, of हु, and, without य, of द्युच्.
21. Explain the following verbal forms: खपिहि, अर्पितम्, दादाति, धित्सति.

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22. *Translate into Sanskrit:*—

a. Near a lake, full of lotuses in blossom, I saw an old tree; many birds had made their nests in its branches, and the deer were resting in its shade.

b. An infidel tyrant was about to put his son to death for his faith in Vishṇu. In his last interview he asked him whether the deity was in that pillar, pointing to one of those that supported the hall. The son answered that he was; and immediately Vishṇu in the shape of a man, with the head and paws of a lion, burst from the pillar, and tore the king to pieces.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Friday, 28th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

अपराधो न मेऽस्तीति नैतद्विश्वासकारणम् ।
विद्यते हि नृशंसेभ्यो भयं गुणवतामपि ॥
दीपनिर्वाणगन्धं च सुहृदाक्यमरुन्धतीम् ।
न जिघ्रन्ति न शृण्वन्ति न पश्यन्ति गतायुषः ॥
परोक्षे कार्यहन्तारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनम् ।
वर्जयेत् तादृशं मित्रं विषकुम्भं पयोमुखम् ॥
उपकारिणि विश्रब्धे शुद्धमतौ च: समाचरति पापम् ।
तं जनमसत्यसन्धं भगवति वसुधे कथं वहसि ॥

Hitop.

II.

अत्युच्छ्रिते मन्त्रिणि पार्थिवे च विष्टभ्य पादावुपतिष्ठते श्रीः ।
सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति ॥
एकं भूमिपतिः करोति सचिवं राज्ये प्रमाणं यदा
तं मोहाच्छ्रयते मदः स च मदालस्येन निर्भिद्यते ।
निर्भिन्नस्य पदं करोति हृदये तस्य स्वतन्त्रस्पृहा
स्वातन्त्र्यस्पृहया ततः स नृपतेः प्राणान्तकं द्रुह्यति ॥
विषदिग्धस्य भक्तस्य दन्तस्य चलितस्य च ।
अमात्यस्य च दुष्टस्य मूलादुद्धरणं सुखम् ॥

Hitop.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

III.

तां श्रुत्वा करुणां वाचं पितुर्मरणसंहिताम् ।
राघवो भरतेनोक्तां बभूव गतचेतसः ॥
तं तु वज्रमिवोत्सृष्टमाहवे दानवारिणा ।
वाग्वज्रं भरतेनोक्तममंस्त स परंतपः ॥
प्रगृह्य रामो बाहू वै पुष्पिताग्रो यथा द्रुमः ।
वने परशुना कृत्तस्तथा भुवि पपात ह ॥
तथा हि पतितं रामं जगत्यां जगतीपतिम् ।
कूलपातपरिश्रान्तं प्रसुप्तमिव कुञ्जरम् ॥
भ्रातरस्ते महेष्वासं सर्वतः शोककर्शिताः ।
रुदन्तः सह वैदेह्या मिषिचुः सलिलेन वै ॥
स तु संज्ञां पुनर्लब्ध्वा नेत्राभ्यामश्रमुत्सृजन् ।
उपाक्रमत काकुत्स्थः कृपणं बहु भाषितुम् ॥

Rámáyaṇa.

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a. आहव battle ; कुञ्जर an elephant.

b. इष्वास a bow,—what is its etymology ?

IV.

अजीवंस्तु यथोक्तेन ब्राह्मणः स्वेन कर्मणा ।
जीवेत् क्षत्रियधर्मेण स ह्यस्य प्रत्यनन्तरः ॥
उभाभ्यामप्यजीवंस्तु कथं स्यादिति चेद्भवेत् ।
कृषिगोरक्षमास्थाय जीवेद्वैश्यस्य जीविकाम् ॥
वैश्यवृत्त्यापि जीवंस्तु ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियोऽपि वा ।
हिंसाप्रायां पराधीनां कृषिं यत्नेन वर्जयेत् ॥
कृषिं साध्विति मन्यन्ते सा वृत्तिः सद्विगर्हिता ।
भूमिं भूमिशयांश्चैव हन्ति काष्ठमयोमुखम्* ॥

Manu.

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* हलादि लोहप्रान्तं काष्ठं भूमिं भूमिष्ठजन्तूंश्च हन्ति ।

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Saturday, 29th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into Arabic :—

The rumour of his death turned out to be false, and Othman with a chosen body of adherents returned to the charge, and with the most determined valour succeeded in rescuing the Apostle from his furious assailants, and bore him to a village in the neighbourhood, where he obtained the necessary refreshments of water and repose. The day was totally lost. The Moslims numbered seventy martyrs. This disaster nearly annihilated the Prophet's reputation. With his usual confidence he had predicted the entire overthrow of the idolaters, and presented one of his officers with a sword, on the blade of which "Victory from above" was engraven. The Moslims, unaccustomed to reverses, were greatly dispirited. Some murmured at the loss of their friends and relations; others expressed doubts as to his pretensions to the Divine favour; since, had he been a true apostle, Heaven, they said, would not have suffered the infidels to triumph over him in battle. To these objections Mohammed had a ready answer; he put to silence the clamours of those who were dissatisfied by throwing the whole blame and disgrace of the loss on their own sins.

Translate into English :—

فِي القَلبِ مِنِّي نَارُ ... وَالنَّارُ فِيهَا اسْتِعَارُ

وَالجِسمُ مِنِّي سَقِيمُ ... فِيهِ الطَّبِيبُ يُحَارُ

وَ فِي فُؤَادِي جَمْرُ ... وَ الجَمْرُ فِيهِ شَرَارُ

وَ العَينُ تَهطِلُ دَمعًا ... وَ دَمعُهَا مِدرَارُ

وَ لَيسَ إِلَّا بِرَبِّي ... وَ بِالأَمِيرِ انْتِصَارُ

ARABIC.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Saturday, 29th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

ومن عجايب الهند حجر موسي فانه يوجد بالليل ولا يوجد بالنهار يكسر كلّ حجر ولا يكسره حجر ۞ ومن عجايبها شجرة كسيوس فانها شجرة حلوة الثمرة تقع الحمام عليها وتاكل من ثمرتها فيغشي علي الحمام فتاتي الحيّة لقصد الحمام فان كان علي غصن الشجرة او ظلّها لا تقدر الحية ان تقربها ۞ ومن عجايبها البيش وهو نبت لاهيوجد الا بالهند سم قاتل اي حيوان ياكل منه يموت ويتولد تحته حيوان يقال له فارة البيش ياكل منه ولا يضرّه وممّا ذكر ان ملوك الهند اذا ارادوا الغدر باحد عمدوا الي الجواري اذا ولدن وفرشوا من هذا النبت تحت مهودهن زماناً ثم تحت فراشهن زماناً ثم تحت ثيابهن زماناً ثم يطعمونهن منه في اللبن حتي تصير الجارية اذا كبرت تتناول منه ولا يضرّها ثم بعثوا بها مع الهدايا الي من ارادوا الغدر به من الملوك فانه اذا غشيها مات ۞ وبها غنم لها ستّ اليا احداها علي المكان المعهود والثانية علي الصدر والثالثة والرابعة علي الكتفين والخامسة والسادسة علي الفخذين رايت واحدة منها حُملت الى بلادنا ۞ وبها حيّات اذا لسعت انساناً يبقي كالميت فيشدّونه على لوح ويلقونه في الماء والماءُ يذهب به الي موضع فيه مارستان و علي الماء من يترصّد الملسوعين فياخذهم ويعالجونهم فيرجع بعد مدّة الي اهله سالماً ۞ وبها طير عظيم الجثّة جدّاً قالوا انه في بعض جزايرها اذا مات نصف منقاره يتّخذ مركباً يركب الناس فيه في البحر ۞

Parse and analyse the following words—

عجايب — لا تقدر — قاتل — معهود — يتولد — ياكل ۞

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

5. EXAMINATION PAPERS

SET AT THE OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, MARCH AND APRIL 1868; TOGETHER WITH THE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THAT EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.*

1. On Tuesday, March 31st, 1868, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.†—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and places of examination.
2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of February 1868, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—

   (*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March 1868, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years;

   (*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

   (*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

   (*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.‡
3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.
4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:§—

	Marks.	
Language, Literature, and History of England—		
Composition	500	1,500
History, including that of the Laws and Constitution	500	
Language and Literature	500	
Language, Literature, and History of Greece		750
" " Rome		750
" " France		375
" " Germany		375
" " Italy		375

* The regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

† The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

‡ Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January, 1868.

§ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge, and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

	Marks.
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - -	1,250
Natural Science; that is, (1.) Chemistry, including Heat; (2.) Electricity and Magnetism; (3.) Geology and Mineralogy; (4.) Zoology; (5.) Botany - - -	500
*** The total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any one or more of the five branches of knowledge included under this head.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - -	375
Arabic Language and Literature - -	375

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.
6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*
7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.
8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.
9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be held on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects† :—

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages:	
Sanskrit - - - - -	500
Vernacular Languages of India (each) -	400
2. The History and Geography of India - -	350
3. Law - - - - - -	1,250
4. Political Economy - - - -	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed

* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge "of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be "allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

† Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The marks obtained at each of such periodical examinations will be added to those previously or subsequently obtained. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination." By the merit then shown it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.
11. The selected candidates who at the Final Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.
12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.
13. No person will, even after passing the Final Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.
14. Applications from person desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Deans Yard, London, S.W.

15*th April*, 1867.

NOTE.—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of* 100*l. for the first year of probation, and* 200*l. for the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(2.) *All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. If a candidate is under age a surety is required.*

(3.) *After passing the Final Examination each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for* 1,000*l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on these documents amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(4.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of* 1870 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

Instructions issued to Candidates.

Open Competition, 1868.

Notices.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
2. It is requested that the candidate will acknowledge the receipt of these instructions by writing his name on the outside of the enclosed envelope, and returning it through the post.
3. It is requested that any candidate intending to withdraw will give early notice of such intention, and return this paper.
4. Candidates are requested to communicate, in writing, to the Secretary their addresses during the examination, and *to inform him of any changes of address.*
5. The result of the examination will be communicated by letter to each candidate, probably about the middle of May. The successful candidates will be required to attend in London, *immediately after this announcement,* for the purpose of being medically examined, of exercising their choice of Presidency, and of receiving instructions as to the special studies to be pursued during their two years of probation.

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6. Should a candidate have either books or papers with him on arrival at the examination room, he must leave them, together with his overcoat, hat, umbrella, &c., at the door, on tables provided for the purpose.
7. The examination will in each case begin at the time named in the following list, and candidates are expected to attend at that time. To allow for accidental delays, the door of the examination room will be kept open for half an hour afterwards, but candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
8. It is requested that the number placed in the margin hereof (and *not* the name of the candidate) be placed outside each book sent in to the examiners.
9. No candidate who has left the examination room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he has quitted.
10. Candidates wishing for explanation of the meaning of any of the questions before them may apply to the examiners. With this exception, perfect silence is to be preserved in the examination room; and any candidate guilty of disorderly or improper conduct in or about the room will be liable to be excluded from the examination.
11. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

N.B.—At this examination 50 candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these 32 will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal (19 for the Upper Provinces and 13 for the Lower Provinces), 3 for that of Madras, and 15 for that of Bombay.

Civil Service Commission,
Dean's Yard, London, S.W.,
1 March 1868.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

EXAMINATION ON PAPER AT BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

Day.	Hour. From	To	Subject.
Tuesday, 31*st March.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	English Composition.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	English History.
Wednesday, 1*st April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	English Composition.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	English Language and Literature.
Thursday, 2*nd April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Pure Mathematics.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Friday, 3*rd April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Mixed Mathematics.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Saturday, 4*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	French Language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Monday, 6*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Translation from Latin.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Translation into Latin.
Tuesday, 7*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Roman History, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Translation from Greek.
Wednesday, 8*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Translation into Greek.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Greek History, &c.
Thursday, 9*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Moral Science.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Monday, 13*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Italian Language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Tuesday, 14*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	German Language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Wednesday, 15*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Natural Science.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Thursday, 16*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Sanskrit Language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Friday, 17*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Arabic Language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	

ENGLISH COMPOSITION. (1).

G. W. DASENT, Esq.

Tuesday, March 31st. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Write an essay on *one* only of the following subjects :—

1. Westminster Abbey.
2. The French Revolution.
3. The Necessity of Death.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

G. W. DASENT, Esq.

Tuesday, March 31st. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

[N.B.—Not more than *six* questions are to be answered.]

1. State the circumstances under which a Danish dynasty was established in England at the beginning of the XIth century.
2. When and by whom was the Feudal System introduced into England? In what respects did that system differ from the ancient institutions of the country?

3. Give some account of the social condition and political institutions of Ireland before the invasion of Strongbow.
4. Give a sketch of Scottish history from the time of Malcolm Canmore down to the death of Edward I.
5. For what great events was the reign of Henry III. remarkable? In what respects did the Parliaments of that King's time differ from those of the XIXth century?
6. Give some account of the social condition and political rights of the common people of England during the reign of Edward III.?
7. Examine the right of the following sovereigns to the English throne:—Stephen, Henry IV., Richard III., Henry VII., William III., and George I.?
8. Explain the meaning of the following terms: *villenage*, *wardship*, *purveyance*, *præmunire*, *monopolies*, *benevolences*, and *ship-money*.
9. Describe the condition of Ireland at the accession of Charles I.
10. What changes in the law as affecting the freedom of conscience and the liberties of the subject happened between the reigns of Charles I. and Queen Anne?
11. Give some account of the origin of the East India Company, the Bank of England, and the National Debt.
12. What do you understand by the following expressions: "The Cabinet," "Constitutional Government," and "The Queen's Prerogative?"
13. Give a short sketch of the development of England as a nation during the period between 1700 and 1760.
14. Give a list of the Prime Ministers who held office during the reign of George III., mentioning the politics of each and the chief measures which he passed.
15. Describe the condition of the people of Great Britain during the reign of George IV.
16. For what great events at home and abroad was the reign of William IV. remarkable?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION. (2.)

J. G. FITCH, Esq.

Wednesday, April 1st. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

[N.B.—Not more than *two* questions are to be answered.]

I. Write a comment or criticism on *one* of the following passages, and add such illustrative facts as occur to you:

(*a.*) "Words are wise men's counters; they do but reckon by "them; but they are the money of fools, that value "them by the authority of an Aristotle, a Cicero, or "a Thomas, or any other doctor whatsoever."

Hobbes.

(*b.*) "One may be a poet without versing, and a versifier "without poetry." *Sir P. Sidney.*

(*c.*) "A land of just and old renown,
"Where freedom broadens slowly down,
"From precedent to precedent." *Tennyson.*

II. Relate the political history of England for the year 1867.

III. After the manner of Johnson's Lives of the Poets, sketch a biography of Goldsmith, and an estimate of his literary work.

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IV. *Fortitude. Courage. Endurance. Valour. Virtue.*
Show by the help of sentences in which these words occur, how they differ in meaning. Discuss their origin; and give six other derivatives from each root, distinguishing those words which have a literal, from those which have a metaphorical significance.

V. Deal in like manner with the words of this group:
Genius. Reason. Sense. Intelligence. Capacity. Prudence.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Rev. H. G. ROBINSON.

Wednesday, April 1st. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

[N.B.—*No Candidate is at liberty to answer more than* six *questions. It is desirable that one at least should be taken from each of the three sections into which the paper is divided.*]

SECTION I.

1. State when the following writers lived, and what works they wrote:
Akenside; Berkeley; Sir Thomas Browne; Burton; Gower; Macintosh; Marlow; Skelton; Walton; Wyatt.
2. Describe, as nearly as you can in the language of the author, *three* of the characters delineated in Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
3. Give some account of the most distinguished Scottish poets who flourished between 1450 and 1550.
4. Contrast the tone and spirit of the literature of the Elizabethan age and of that of the age of Queen Anne. What influences helped to produce the different literary characteristics of the two epochs?
5. "A mightier poet, *tried at once by pain, danger, poverty, obloquy,*
"*and blindness,* meditated, undisturbed by *the obscene tumult*
"*which raged all around him,* a song so sublime and so holy
"that it would not have misbecome the lips of those ethereal
"virtues whom he saw with *that inner eye which no calamity*
"*could darken,* flinging down on the jasper pavement their
"crowns of amaranth and gold."
Whence is this passage taken? To whom does it refer? What is the title and subject of his great work, and to what kind of poetry does it belong?
Comment on the words printed in italics, and quote, if you can, the description to which allusion is made.
6. Three eminent historians flourished contemporaneously in the eighteenth century. Name them; mention the subjects on which they wrote, and compare or contrast their merits and their styles.

SECTION II.

7. Write an abstract of *one* of the following essays of Bacon:
(*a.*) Of Adversity.
(*b.*) Of Superstition.
(*c.*) Of Discourse.
(*d.*) Of Studies.

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8. Give a summary of the plot of *one* of the following dramas:
   (*a.*) The Jew of Malta.
   (*b.*) The Merchant of Venice.
   (*c.*) Cymbeline.
   (*d.*) Venice Preserved.
9. Give a full account of Pope's *Essay on Man*. What is its argument? By whom is the matter said to have been supplied? What are the faults and merits generally attributed to it? Quote one or two of its most striking passages.
10. Give the substance of one of the following:
   (*a.*) Johnson's *Life of Cowley*.
   (*b.*) Lamb's Essay on *The Two Races of Men*.
   (*c.*) Hallam's Remarks on Spenser.
   (*d.*) Mill on *The Requisites of Production* (Polit. Econ.)
11. Who belong to *The Lake School of Poets?* Give a particular account of the works of one member of the school, and criticise his poetry.
12. What are the essential conditions of a good prose style? In seeking to acquire such a style what plan would you adopt, and what authors would you study?

SECTION III.

13. About what time did the language of this country cease to be *Anglo-Saxon* and become *English?*
   State accurately the various changes or modifications by which the transition from the one type to the other was characterised.
14. (*a.*) Show the etymological connection between the following pairs of words respectively, and account for the existence of the double form:

Sure—Secure	Blaspheme—Blame	Faction—Fashion.
Fealty—Fidelity	Tradition—Treason	Ration—Reason.

   (*b.*) Give the derivation and primary sense of the following:

Defiance.	Worship.	Dunce.	Country-dance.
Jovial.	Heaven.	Handsome.	Impeachment.

15. (*a.*) How are the double forms *be, was,* and *go, went,* to be accounted for?
   (*b.*) Explain the grammatical character of such expressions as *methinks, meseems, him listeth.*
   (*c.*) Account for the exceptional plurals: *oxen, mice, teeth, children, brethren.*
16. Notice and explain the grammatical peculiarities of the words printed in italics in the subjoined passages:
   (*a.*) *Givand* and *takand* woundes wide.
   Barbour.
   (*b.*) O well is *thee* and happy shalt thou be.
   Psalms.
   (*c.*) Villain, I say, knock *me* at this gate and rap *me* well.
   Shakspere.
   (*d.*) He shall find
   The unkindest beast *more kinder* than mankind.
   Shakspere.
   (*e.*) Heraclitus the philosopher . . . feel *a weeping.*
   Burton.

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(*f.*) His miseries have *perished his good face.*
Beaumont and Fletcher.

(*g.*) For the third vice or disease of learning, which concerneth deceit or untruth, it is *of all the rest the foulest.*
Bacon; Adv. of Learn.

17. Here men may see how sin hath his merite;
Beth ware, for no man wot whom God wol smite
In no degree, ne in which manner wise
The worme of conscience may agrise
Of wicked lif, though it so privee be,
That no man wote thereof sauf God and he;
For be he lewed man or elles lered,
He n'ot how sone that he shal ben afered;
Therefore I rede you this counsel take
Forsaketh sinne or sinne you forsake.

Modernize the above in prose or verse. Make notes explanatory of the obsolete words and antiquated grammatical forms. Scan the last two lines.

18. Comment on the subjoined extracts, explaining allusions, the meaning of obscure or archaic words, and, where necessary, the general sense of the passage. State also, when you can, whence the passage is taken:

(*a.*) My thought, whose murther yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
is smothered in surmise.

(*b.*) Consideration, like an angel, came
And whipped the offending Adam out of him.

(*c.*) Or hearest thou rather pure ethereal stream
Whose fountain who shall tell?

(*d.*) They pass the planets seven, and pass the fix'd,
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation talked, and that first moved.

(*e.*) Great wits are sure to madness near allied
And thin partitions do their bounds divide.

(*f.*) Far from the sun and summer glade
In thy green lap was nature's darling laid,
What time, where lucid Avon strayed,
To him the mighty mother did unvail
Her awful face.

(*g.*) Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore
And coming events cast their shadows before.

PURE MATHEMATICS. (I.)

E. J. ROUTH, Esq.

Thursday, April 2nd. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Prove that the three perpendiculars AD, BE, CF drawn from the angular points A, B, C of a triangle on the opposite sides meet in a point.

If this point be P, prove that the three straight lines which join the middle points of AP and BC, BP and CA, CP and AB are all equal to each other, and meet in a point.

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2. In the multiplication of algebraic polynomials, the sign of the product of any two terms is taken to be positive or negative according as the terms have like or unlike signs. Explain the reason of this.

3. Simplify the fraction $\dfrac{x^2 + \dfrac{11x - 6}{x - 6}}{x^2 + 3x + \dfrac{17x + 3}{x - 6}}$; determine the value of $x^2 + x + 1$ when $x = \dfrac{-1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}$, and show that no real value of x can make the expression $ax^2 + 2bx + c$ have a different sign from that of a, if $ac - b^2$ be positive.

4. Investigate the expansion of x^n in powers of n. Apply your result to show that the series—

$$1 + 2 + \frac{3}{1.2} + \frac{4}{1.2.3} + \ldots\ldots\ldots = 2e.$$

5. Show that $\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \dfrac{A + B}{2} \cos \dfrac{A - B}{2}$.

If $A + B + C = 2\pi$, prove that—

$$\text{Cos } A + \cos B - \cos C = 1 - 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}.$$

6. Investigate the exponential values of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$. Apply them to sum the series—

$\text{Cos } a + x \cos (a + b) + x^2 \cos (a + 2b) + \ldots\ldots$ to infinity, where x is less than unity.

7. Show that in any equation of the form—

$$ax^n + bx^{n-1} + \ldots\ldots = 0,$$

the greatest negative coefficient taken positively plus unity is a superior limit to the positive roots of the equation.

Find the integers between which the roots of the following equation lie—

$$x^5 + 3x^2 - 1 = 0.$$

8. Find the cosine of the angle between the two straight lines—

$$\left.\begin{aligned} Ax + By + C &= 0 \\ A'x + B'y + C' &= 0 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

and thence deduce the condition of perpendicularity.

Write down, without proof, the equations to the two straight lines which bisect the angles between these straight lines.

9. Investigate the conditions that the equation—

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0$$

may indicate respectively an ellipse, an hyperbola, a parabola, and a point.

Show that the equation to the two straight lines which join the origin to the points of intersection of the conic and the straight line $x + y = 1$ is—

$$(a + 2d + f)\, x^2 + 2\,(b + d + e + f)\, xy + (c + 2e + f)\, y^2 = 0.$$

10. If the trilinear equation to a conic be $\phi\,(\alpha\beta\gamma) = 0$, prove that the centre may be found from the equations—

$$\frac{\varphi'(\alpha)}{a} = \frac{\varphi'(\beta)}{b} = \frac{\varphi'(\gamma)}{c}$$

Thence deduce the condition that the conic is two straight lines

11. Show how to find the value of a fraction which takes the form $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$.

What are the values of x^x and $x^{\frac{1}{x}}$ when x is zero?

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

12. Find the maxima and minima values of a function of one independent variable. Investigate conditions by which we can determine whether a value thus obtained is a maximum or minimum.

A chord of given length cuts off a maximum or minimum area from a given curve, prove that it makes equal angles with the tangents at its extremities.

13. Define an asymptote. Find the asymptotes to the algebraic curve—

$$x^n\varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x^{n-1}\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \ldots\ldots = 0$$

in the form $y = \kappa x - \frac{\psi(\kappa)}{\varphi'(\kappa)}$, where κ satisfies the equation $\varphi(\kappa) = 0$.

Examine the case in which the equation has two roots equal to κ.

14. Investigate the condition that the two straight lines—

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{x+f}{A} &= \frac{y-g}{B} = \frac{z-h}{C} \\ \frac{x-f'}{A'} &= \frac{y-g'}{B'} = \frac{z-h'}{C'} \end{aligned}\right\}$$

should intersect, and find the equation to the plane passing through both of them.

15. Show how to integrate the linear equation with constant coefficients—

$$f\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right) y = 0,$$

and discuss the case in which the subsidiary equation $f(m) = 0$ has a pair of equal and a pair of imaginary roots.

Integrate the equations—

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y = e^x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - n^2y = -\frac{2}{x}\frac{dy}{dx}.$$

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.

A. Show how to describe a circle to touch any side of a triangle and the other two produced.

If the centres of the three circles which may be thus described, each to touch one side externally, be given, construct the triangle.

B. Assuming the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ in powers of x when n is integer, deduce the expansion when n is a positive fraction. Find the general term of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - 3x + 2x^2}$ in powers of x.

C. Find (1) the sum of n numbers in Arithmetical Progression, and (2) the sum of their squares.

D. Explain how you would construct a table of the sines and cosines of all angles, differing by one minute, from 0 to 90 degrees.

E. Find the equations to the tangents to an ellipse which make a given angle with the major axis.

PURE MATHEMATICS. (II.)

Open Competition, 1868.

Rev. Professor Price.

Thursday, 2nd April. 3 p.m.—6 p.m.

1. If a merchant sells goods to a retail dealer at a profit of 40 per cent., and the retail dealer, becoming bankrupt, pays 12*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*, what does the merchant gain or lose by the transaction?
2. Divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square of the other part.

   In what numerical ratio is the line divided?
3. Prove that equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio compounded of the ratios of their sides.

   What form does this theorem take in trigonometry?
4. Solve the following equations,—

   (1.) $\frac{1}{x-1}+\frac{2}{x-2}=\frac{3}{x-3}-\frac{5}{3}$.

   (2.) $\begin{cases} x^2+3xy+y^2=29, \\ x+3y=7. \end{cases}$

   (3.) $x^3-24x-72=0$.
5. Is the chance of throwing 10 with two dice greater or less than that of throwing 5?
6. If A and B are two inaccessible points in a given plane, how can the distance between them be determined by means of trigonometry?
7. If A is an angle and a, b, c are the sides of a spherical triangle, show that $\cos A \sin b \sin c = \cos a - \cos b \cos c$.
8. Show that the two tangents drawn to a parabola from a point in the directrix, and that the two tangents drawn to an ellipse from a point in a concentric circle whose radius is $(a^2+b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, are all right angles to each other.

   In each case find the equation to the chord of contact.
9. An arc of a conic section being given, find by geometrical construction the particular species it belongs to.
10. Prove that the area of the triangle contained between the asymptotes and a tangent to a hyperbola is constant; and that the length of the tangent intercepted between the asymptotes is bisected at the point of contact.
11. What objections are urged against the infinitesimal method, and the method of derived functions respectively, as the fundamental principle of the calculus?

    Differentiate from first principles on either method or on both methods

    (1) $y=(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$; (2) $y=\tan x$
12. Prove Maclaurin's theorem. Under what conditions can the function and the series into which it is expanded be used equivalently for each other?
13. If $f(x)$ and $f'(x)$ are simultaneously true, prove that $f(x)$ has at least two equal roots.

    Hence find the roots of $x^3-7x^2+16x-12=0$, which has two equal roots.
14. Define the tangent to a curve at a given point, and find the equation to the tangent of $F(x, y)=0$ at the point (x, y).

    Also find the equation to the curve which passes through all the points at which the tangents are stationary.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

15. What is the radius of curvature of a curve at a given point? When is its value the least in the lemniscata, whose equation is $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$?

16. Trace the curves—
(1) $y^2 (x - a) (x - 3a) = x^3 (x + a)$;
(2) $r = a^\theta \cos \theta$.

17. Integrate the following:
(1) $(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$;
(2) $\frac{dx}{\sin x}$;
(3) $\frac{x^n dx}{(2ax - x^2)}$.

18. Find the area of the cardioide whose equation is $r = a (1 + \cos \theta)$, and also the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of it about the prime radius.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any that have preceded.

A. State and prove the harmonic properties of a complete quadrilateral.
B. Define torsion, and find the radius of torsion of a given curve.
C. Determine the integrating factor of $dy + yf(x) dx = F(x) dx$.
D. Find the curve in which the radius of curvature is twice the normal.

MIXED MATHEMATICS. (I.)

Rev. PROFESSOR PRICE.

Friday, 3rd April. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Enunciate the parallelogram of forces; and assuming it to be true for two equal forces, prove that it is true for any two forces acting on a particle at any angle, whether they are commensurable or incommensurable.

   Three lines OA, OB, OC represent three forces which act in equilibrium on a particle at O, prove that O is the centre of gravity of the triangle ABC.

2. Six forces which are proportional to the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 act on a particle, and along lines successively inclined to each other at angles of 60°; find the resultant and its action-line.

3. Determine the resultant and its line of action of two parallel forces acting on a rigid body. What measure can you hence infer of the rotatory effect of a force?

4. State the laws of friction, and define coefficient of friction.

   A heavy beam rests with one end on a rough horizontal plane, and with the other end on a smooth plane inclined to the horizon at 60°, and makes an angle of 30° with the horizon; what is the coefficient of friction?

5. What is the relation between the power and the weight in the smooth screw?

   Show that the result is in accordance with the principle of virtual velocities.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

6. Define volume, density, mass, weight, specific gravity. Why is the weight of a given mass not the same at all places on the surface of the earth?
7. Find the centre of gravity (1) of a thin plate in the form of a quadrant of an ellipse; (2) of a hemisphere.
8. How is force estimated in Statics and Dynamics respectively? Investigate the normal and tangential components of the acceleration of a particle describing a plain curve.
9. Prove that the spaces described by a particle moving in a rectilineal path in vacuo under the action of a constant force vary as the squares of the time from rest. Also give Newton's proof of this theorem. If a particle is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 32 feet in a second, how far will it ascend, and what time will elapse before it returns to its original place?
10. If a particle oscillates in a rectilineal path under the action of a force which varies directly as the distance from a given point in that path, show that the periodic time is independent of the velocity with which the particle passes through that point, and depends solely on the absolute force.
11. If a particle describes a conic section under the action of a central force which varies inversely as the square of the distance, show that the orbit is an ellipse if the velocity at every point is less than that acquired in moving from an infinite distance.
12. A heavy particle is projected with a given velocity from the vertex along a small smooth tube in the form of a parabola in a vertical plane with its axis vertical: find the pressure on the tube, and show that it vanishes at all points, if the velocity of projection is equal to that acquired in falling from the directrix.
13. Find the length of a simple pendulum which would oscillate isochronously with a thin circular ring about an axis through the ring and perpendicular to its plane.
14. Investigate the general equation of fluid pressure, and find the pressure on a rectangular dock-gate, when the water is level with the top of the gate.
15. Find the geometrical focus of a double convex lens. How may the focal length of such a lens be determined practically?
16. Give a general description of the moon's path in space, and of the forces which act on that body.
17. What is achromatism? Explain the construction and conditions of an achromatic object-glass.
18. Show that the velocity of propagation of vibratory motion through an elastic medium $= \left(\frac{E}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, where E = the elastic force, and ρ = the density of the medium.

MIXED MATHEMATICS. (II.)

E. J. ROUTH, Esq.

Friday, April 3rd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. If any number of forces act on a body in one plane, determine whether a force can always be found which will keep the body in a position of rest.

   A B C D are four fixed points, and *O* is any point; prove that the resultant of the forces represented in direction and magnitude by *OA, OB, OC, OD* always passes through a fixed point.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

2. State and prove the properties of Guldinus: A volume is generated by the revolution of an ellipse about a tangent. If the volume generated by the part of the area on one side of the minor axis be n times that generated by the area on the other side, find the point of contact of the tangent.

3. Investigate the equation of the common catenary. A heavy chain rests in equilibrium, supported by two smooth pegs A and B. If x, y be the lengths of the chain which hang vertically from A and B, z the length between A and B, and if α, β be the angles the tangents at A and B make with the vertical, prove that

$$\frac{x}{\sin\beta} = \frac{y}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{z}{\sin(\alpha+\beta)}$$

4. Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola.

If T A, T B be any two tangents to the path, prove that the velocities at A and B are in the ratio of T A to T B.

5. If a particle describe a curvilinear path about a centre of force, prove that the areas described by the radius vector are proportional to the times.

The orbit of a comet is an ellipse which intersects the earth's orbit (supposed circular) at the extremities of its minor axis; find the period of the comet in days. If e be the eccentricity, find how long the comet will remain within the earth's orbit.

6. Explain what is meant by centrifugal force, and show that it is properly measured by $\frac{m v^2}{\rho}$, where v is the velocity, m the mass of a particle, and ρ the radius of curvature of its path.

A small heavy ring can slide on a smooth vertical circular wire, and the circle is made to turn about a vertical diameter with a uniform angular velocity so as to make n complete revolutions in a second. Find the position which the ring tends to take on the wire and the time of a small oscillation.

7. Show how to find the centre of pressure of any area immersed in a homogeneous fluid under the action of gravity. Apply your method to the case of a triangle with one side in the surface.

8. Define the metacentre, and point out how its position determines the stability or instability of a floating body.

A thin heavy hemispherical shell floats in water; determine the ratio in which the stability is altered by attaching a weight equal to that of the hemisphere to its lowest point.

9. Investigate the equation of continuity in Hydrodynamics. What physical fact does this equation express?

10. Find the deviation of a ray of light passing through a prism. In what position should a prism be held to form the most distinct image of a point?

11. Define the circle of least confusion. Investigate its position and magnitude. What is the use of this circle?

12. Give a diagram showing the construction of Newton's telescope, and the course of an oblique pencil of rays from a very distant point. What are the advantages or disadvantages of this telescope as compared with Herschel's?

13. Define the terms "Moment of Inertia," "Principal Axes." A straight line passing through a fixed point O moves so that the moment of inertia about it is always the same. Show that it describes in space a cone of the second order whose principal diameters are the principal axes of the body at O.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

14. Find the motion of a body moving about a fixed axis under the action of any forces.

A heavy square can turn freely about a fixed horizontal axis in its plane. Supposing the square to be initially placed at rest with its plane horizontal, find the pressure on the axis when the plane becomes vertical.

15. Investigate the equation of vis viva.

A homogeneous sphere is set rotating about a horizontal diameter as a fixed axis. Supposing that by change of temperature the radius of the sphere is reduced to $\frac{1}{n}$th of its former value, find the change in the vis viva.

16. Explain how the clock is "set" in an Observatory. What is meant by "index error" and "rate"?

17. Show how to find the parallax of a planet by observations at two places in the plane of the meridian.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.

A. A uniform heavy rod A B rests with one extremity A against a smooth vertical wall, and is supported by a string C D, attached to a point C in the rod, and a point D in the wall. If $C D = A C = \frac{A B}{4}$ find the positions of equilibrium.

B. Define the central axis of a system of forces and find its equation.

C. Find the time of oscillation of a heavy particle in a cycloid whose axis is vertical and vertex downwards.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

M. DUPONT and M. KARCHER.

Saturday, April 4th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

N.B.—*The translations* into *English should be written on* Blue *paper.*

1. La raison tient de la vérité ; elle est une ; l'on n'y arrive que par un chemin, et l'on s'en écarte par mille ; l'étude de la sagesse a moins d'étendue que celle que l'on ferait des sots et des impertinents : celui qui n'a vu que des hommes polis et raisonnables, ou ne connaît pas l'homme, ou ne le connaît qu'à demi ; quelque diversité qui se trouve dans les complexions ou dans les mœurs, le commerce du monde et la politesse donnent les mêmes apparences, font qu'on se ressemble les uns aux autres par des dehors qui plaisent réciproquement, qui semblent communs à tous, et qui font croire qu'il n'y a rien ailleurs qui ne s'y rapporte : celui, au contraire, qui se jette dans le peuple ou dans la province, y fait bientôt, s'il a des yeux, d'étranges découvertes, y voit des choses qui lui sont nouvelles, dont il ne se doutait pas, dont il ne pouvait avoir le moindre soupçon ; il avance par des expériences continuelles dans la connaissance de l'humanité, il calcule presque en combien de manières différentes l'homme peut être insupportable.

LA BRUYÈRE.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

2. Richelieu demande sa retraite, non définitive, mais momentanée; on le rappellera plus tard, s'il est encore vivant, et si on a besoin de lui. Il explique très-bien qu'il est en grand danger, et qu'il a besoin de se mettre quelque temps à couvert. Veut-il se rendre nécessaire, se constater indispensable, et s'assurer d'autant mieux le pouvoir ? Si son but est tel, on doit dire qu'étrange est la méthode, bien téméraire. Il parle avec la franchise d'un homme qui n'a rien à ménager. Il ose donner à son maître, peut-être comme dernier service, l'énumeration des défauts dont le roi doit se corriger. Et ce n'est pas là une de ces satires flatteuses, où l'on montre un petit défaut, une ombre, un repoussoir habile pour faire valoir les beautés du portrait. Non, c'est un jugement ferme et dur, fort étudié, comme d'un La Bruyère, d'un Saint Simon qui fouillerait à fond ce caractère, cent ans après, un jugement des morts, et par un mort. Promptitude et légèreté, soupçons et jalousie, nulle assiduité, peu d'application aux grandes choses, aversions irréfléchies, oubli des services et ingratitude. Il n'y manque pas un trait.

MICHELET.

Qu'une coupe vidée est amère ! et qu'un rêve
Commencé dans l'ivresse, avec terreur s'achève!
Jeune, on livre à l'espoir sa crédule raison ;
Mais en frémit plus tard, quand l'âme est assouvie,
Hélas ! et qu'on revoit sa vie
De l'autre bord de l'horizon !

Ainsi quand vous passez au pied d'un mont sublime,
Longtemps en conquérant vous admirez sa cîme,
Et ses pics, que jamais les ans n'humîliront ;
Ses forêts, vert manteau qui pend aux rocs sauvages,
Et ces couronnes de nuages
Qui s'amoncellent sur son front !

Montez donc, et tentez ces zônes inconnues !
Vous croyiez fuir aux cieux. . . . Vous vous perdez aux nues ;
Le mont change à vos yeux d'aspects et de tableaux.
C'est un gouffre obscurci de sapins centenaires,
Où les torrents et les tonnerres
Croisent des éclairs et des flots !

VICTOR HUGO.

Translate into French :—

N.B.—*The translations* into *French should be written on* White *paper.*

1. About thirty years before this time a Mahommedan soldier had begun to distinguish himself in the wars of Southern India. His education had been neglected ; his extraction was humble. His father had been a petty officer of revenue ; his grandfather a wandering dervise. But though thus meanly descended, though ignorant even of the alphabet, the adventurer had no sooner been placed at the head of a body of troops than he approved himself a man born for conquest and command. Among the crowd of chiefs who were struggling for a share of India, none could compare with him in the qualities of the captain and the statesman. He became a general ; he became a sovereign. Out of the fragments of old principalities, which had gone to pieces in the general wreck, he formed for himself a great, compact, and vigorous empire. That empire he ruled with the ability, severity, and vigilance of Louis the Eleventh. . . . He was an oppressor ; but he

had at least the merit of protecting his people against all oppression except his own. He was now in extreme old age; but his intellect was as clear, and his spirit as high, as in the prime of manhood. Such was the great Hyder Ali, the founder of the Mahommedan kingdom of Mysore, and the most formidable enemy with whom the English conquerors of India have ever had to contend.

MACAULAY.

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2. As Hannibal utterly eclipses Carthage, so, on the contrary, Fabius, Marcellus, Claudius Nero, even Scipio himself, are as nothing when compared to the spirit and wisdom and power of Rome. The senate, which voted its thanks to its political enemy, Varro, after his disastrous defeat, because he had not despaired of the commonwealth, and which declined either to solicit, or to reprove, or to threaten, or in any way to notice the twelve colonies which had refused their accustomed supplies of men for the army, is far more to be honoured than the conqueror of Zama. This we should the more carefully bear in mind, because our tendency is to admire individual greatness far more than national; and as no single Roman will bear comparison with Hannibal, we are apt to murmur at the event of the contest, and to think that the victory was awarded to the least worthy of the combatants. On the contrary, never was the wisdom of God's providence more manifest than in the issue of the struggle between Rome and Carthage. It was clearly for the good of mankind that Hannibal should be conquered; his triumph would have stopped the progress of the world. For great men can only act permanently by forming great nations; and no one man, even though it were Hannibal himself, can in one generation effect such a work. But where the nation has been merely enkindled for a while by a great man's spirit, the light passes away with him who communicated it; and the nation, when he is gone, is like a dead body, to which magic power had for a moment given an unnatural life; when the charm has ceased, the body is cold and stiff as before.

ARNOLD.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

M. DUPONT.

Saturday, April 4th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

N.B.—*The Questions are to be answered in English.*

Grammar.

1. Give the plural of the following compound substantives: *chef-d'œuvre, garde-feu, garde-côte, vice-roi, arrière-garde, basse-cour, eau-de-vie, franc-maçon, avant-poste.*
2. Give the first person of the primitive tenses of the following verbs: *coudre, conclure, résoudre, pourvoir, vêtir, aller.*
3. Translate the following sentences: Sa grandeur d'âme *m'impose.*—L'arrogance d'un sot ne saurait *m'en imposer.* Explain the difference of meaning between *imposer* and *en imposer.*
4. Could you say indifferently: Les vins de la Bourgogne—Les vins de Bourgogne—Les côtes de l'Angleterre—Les côtes d'Angleterre—L'eau de la mer — L'eau de mer, &c.? Draw up a general rule for the use of the articles in French.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

5. When is *soi*, when is *lui*, to be used as a personal pronoun of the third person? Give examples.
6. State the difference between the two following sentences. Give the general rule :—

Croyez-vous qu'il *ira* en Amérique?
Croyez-vous qu'il *aille* en Amérique?

History.

1. Give a short account of the Italian wars from 1494 to 1559.
2. Describe the condition of France under the regency of Marie de Medicis, and the reaction against the policy of Henri IV.
3. Give an account of the congress and treaties of Westphalia in 1643, the leading clauses of those treaties, their importance, and their results for France.
4. Trace the influences which acted on the mind of Louis XIV. towards the latter part of his reign, and contrast his policy at that time with that of his former years.
5. Mention the most important facts connected with the following persons :—Necker; Turgot; Dumouriez; Lafayette; Bouillé; Carnot; Barras.
6. Give the causes and the results of the breaking up of the peace with Prussia in 1806. Account for the establishment of the confederacy of the Rhine. State the policy of France at this period.

Literature.

1. Trace the origin of the French theatre. Name the principal dramatic writers who preceded Corneille.
2. Who are the leading historians of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries? State what you know of their principal works.
3. Analyse the Misanthrope. Name the principal works of Molière. Give a short account of his early life.
4. Who are the leading encyclopædists? In what does Rousseau differ from them?
5. Beaumarchais. His Theatre and his Memoirs. Show their importance as giving an insight into the condition of French society at the latter end of the 18th century.
6. Trace the influence of the romantic school on the literature of the early part of the 19th century. Name the principal writers who are connected with it, and their chief works.

Composition.

Write an essay in French on one of the following subjects.

1. Développez cette pensée d'un historien moderne :—
   La Révolution d'Angleterre a commencé l'ère des gouvernements nouveaux, comme la Révolution Française a commencé l'ère des sociétés nouvelles, en Europe.
2. De l'influence exercée par la découverte de la poudre à canon, et par celle de l'imprimerie sur les sociétés modernes.
3. Montrez que le courage civil n'est point inférieur au courage militaire.

TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Rev. O. GORDON.

Monday, April 6th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate:—

Judicum ordo Carthagine ea tempestate dominabatur; eo maxime, quod iidem perpetui judices erant. Res, fama, vitaque omnium in illorum potestate erat. Qui unum ejus ordinis offendisset, idem omnes adversos habebat; nec accusator apud judices infensos deerat. Horum in tam impotenti regno (neque enim civiliter nimiis opibus utebantur) prætor factus Hannibal vocari ad se quæstorem jussit. Quæstor id pro nihilo habuit. Nam et adversæ factionis erat: et, quia ex quæstura in judices, potentissimum ordinem, referebantur, jam pro futuris mox opibus animos gerebat. Enimvero indignum id ratus Hannibal, viatorem ad prehendendum quæstorem misit: subductumque in concionem, non ipsum magis, quam ordinem judicum, præ quorum superbia atque opibus nec leges quicquam essent, nec magistratus, accusavit. Et, ut secundis auribus accipi orationem, animadvertit, et infimorum quoque libertati gravem esse superbiam eorum, legem extemplo promulgavit, pertulitque, Ut in singulos annos judices legerentur: ne quis biennium continuum judex esset. Ceterum quantam eo facto ad plebem injerat gratiam, tantum magnæ partis principum offenderat animos. Adjecit et aliud, quod, bono publico, sibi propriis simultates irritavit. Vectigalia publica partim negligentia dilabebantur; partim prædæ ac divisui principum quibusdam et magistratibus erant: quin et pecunia, quæ in stipendium Romanis suo quoque anno penderetur, decrat, tributumque grave privatis imminere videbatur.

Livy.

Nisi ante Roma profectus esses, nunc eam certe relinqueres. Quis enim, tot interregnis, jureconsultum desiderat? Ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilii dederim, ut a singulis interregibus binas advocationes postulent. Satisne tibi videor abs te jus civile didicisse? Sed heus tu, quid agis? Ecquid fit? Video enim, te jam jocari per litteras. Hæc signa meliora sunt, quam in meo Tusculano. Sed quid sit, scire cupio. Consuli quidem te a Cæsare scribis: sed ego tibi ab illo consuli mallem. Quod si aut fit aut futurum putas, perfer istam militiam et permane; ego enim desiderium tui spe tuorum commodorum consolabor: sin autem ista sunt inaniora, recipe te ad nos. Nam aut erit hic aliquid aliquando, aut, si minus, una mehercule collocutio nostra pluris erit, quam omnes Samarobrivæ. Denique, si cito te retuleris, sermo nullus erit; si diutius frustra abfueris, non modo Laberium, sed etiam sodalem nostrum Valerium pertimesco. Mira enim persona induci potest Britannici jureconsulti. Hæc ego non rideo, quamvis tu rideas: sed de re severissima tecum, ut soleo, jocor. Remoto joco, tibi hoc amicissimo animo præcipio, ut, si istic mea commendatione tuam dignitatem obtinebis, perferas nostri desiderium, honestatem et facultates tuas augeas: sin autem ista frigebunt, recipias te ad nos. Omnia tamen, quæ vis, et tua virtute profecto et nostro summo erga te studio consequere.

Cicero.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agresti Latio ; sic horridus ille
Defluxit numerus Saturnius, et grave virus
Munditiæ pepulere ; sed in longum tamen ævum
Manserunt hodieque manent vestigia ruris.
Serus enim Græcis admovit acumina chartis,
Et post Punica bella quietus quærere cœpit,
Quid Sophocles et Thespis et Æschylus utile ferrent.
Tentavit quoque rem, si digne vertere posset,
Et placuit sibi, natura sublimis et acer ;
Nam spirat tragicum satis et feliciter audet,
Sed turpem putat inscite metuitque lituram.
Creditur, ex medio quia res arcessit, habere
Sudoris minimum, sed habet comœdia tanto
Plus oneris, quanto veniæ minus. Adspice, Plautus
Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephebi,
Ut patris attenti, lenonis ut insidiosi ;
Quantus sit Dossennus edacibus in parasitis,
Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco ;
Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere, post hoc
Securus, cadat, an recto stet fabula talo.

Horace.

Quod superest, æs atque aurum ferrumque repertum est,
Et simul argenti pondus plumbique potestas :
Ignis ubi ingentes silvas ardore cremarat
Montibus in magnis, ceu cœli fulmine misso ;
Sive quod, inter se bellum silvestre gerentes,
Hostibus intulerant ignem formidinis ergo ;
Sive quod, inducti terræ bonitate, volebant
Pandere agros pingues, et pascua reddere rura ;
Sive feras interficere, et ditescere præda :
Nam fovea atque igni prius est venarier ortum,
Quam sepire plagis saltum, canibusque ciere.
Quidquid id est, quacumque e causa flammeus ardor
Horribili sonitu silvas exederat altis
Ab radicibus, et terram percoxerat igni ;
Manabat venis ferventibus in loca terræ
Concava conveniens argenti rivus et auri,
Æris item et plumbi : quæ quum concreta videbant
Posterius claro in terris splendere colore,
Tollebant nitido capti lævique lepore ;
Et simili formata videbant esse figura,
Atque lacunarum fuerant vestigia cuique.
Tum penetrabat eos, posse hæc, liquefacta calore,
Quamlibet in formam et faciem decurrere rerum,
Et prorsum quamvis in acuta ac tenuia posse
Mucronum duci fastigia procudendo ;
Ut sibi tela parent, silvasque et cædere possint,
Materiemque dolare, ac lævia radere tigna,
Et terebrare etiam, ac pertundere perque forare.

Lucretius.

TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

Open Competition, 1868.

H. J. Roby, Esq.

Monday, April 6th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Latin Prose:—

Society is indeed a contract. Subordinate contracts for objects of mere occasional interest may be dissolved at pleasure, but the State ought not to be considered as nothing better than a partnership agreement in a trade of pepper and coffee, calico or tobacco, or some other such low concern, to be taken up for a little temporary interest, and to be dissolved by the fancy of the parties. It is to be looked on with other reverence; because it is not a partnership in things subservient only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature. It is a partnership in all science, a partnership in all art, a partnership in every virtue, and in all perfection. As the ends of such a partnership cannot be obtained in many generations, it becomes a partnership not only between those who are living, but between those who are living, those who are dead, and those who are to be born. Each contract of each particular State is but a clause in the great primæval contract of eternal society, linking the lower with the higher natures, connecting the visible and invisible world, according to a fixed compact sanctioned by the inviolable oath which holds all physical and all moral natures, each in their appointed place. This law is not subject to the will of those who, by an obligation above them, and infinitely superior, are bound to submit their will to that law. The municipal corporations of that universal kingdom are not morally at liberty at their pleasure, and on their speculations of a contingent improvement, wholly to separate and tear asunder the bands of their subordinate community, and to dissolve it into an unsocial, uncivil, unconnected chaos of elementary principles. It is the first and supreme necessity only, a necessity that is not chosen, but chooses, a necessity paramount to deliberation, that admits no discussion, and demands no evidence, which alone can justify a resort to anarchy.

Burke.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs:—

I wandered by the brookside
I wandered by the mill;
I could not hear the brook flow,
The noisy wheel was still;
There was no burr of grasshopper
Nor chirp of any bird;
But the beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard.

He came not, no he came not,
The night came on alone;
The little stars sat one by one
Each on his golden throne;
The evening air passed by my cheek
The leaves above were stirred:
But the beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Fast silent tears were flowing
Where some one stood behind;
A hand was on my shoulder,
I knew its touch was kind;
It drew me nearer, nearer,
We did not speak a word,
For the beating of our own hearts
Was all the sound we heard.

Milnes.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ROME.

REV. DR. MERIVALE.

Tuesday, April 7th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Explain the use of the participle in Grammar. In what respect is the Latin language deficient in participles? Enumerate, with instances, the deponent verbs of which the past participle is used both actively and passively.
2. Give the derivation of the contracted forms:—*ala, anceps, bruma, carcer, contamino, contio, cunæ, exilis, subtilis, imus, summus, mollis, nobilis, olla, otium, solari, stipendium, tandem, vanus, velum.* Explain the word "*macte*" with derivation.
3. Give the names, in order, of the kings of Rome, and illustrate their characters by a Latin quotation for each. What was the power of the king at Rome compared with that of the consul?
4. What was the cause of the first secession of the Plebeians? Give the history of it, with the names of the principal personages concerned in it. What was the apologue of Menenius? What historical difficulties are found in this account? Where is the Mons Sacer, and why so called? To what other hill did the Plebeians sometimes secede?
5. When did Pyrrhus invade Italy, and under what pretext? Whence did he come, and in what part of Italy did he wage war with the Romans? Relate the events of the war. What was the result of it, and what was the end of Pyrrhus? From what sources do we derive our knowledge of these events? Quote from the Latin poets in illustration of the war and the leaders in it.
6. What was the country specially designated "the Province"? Trace the progress of its conquest by the Romans. Give an account of the great victory of Marius in the Province. What speeches of Cicero refer to it? How was it connected with Pompeius? What resistance was made in it to Cæsar? What are the chief ancient cities (with their modern names) in it? Explain the line of Lucan:

Finis et Hesperiæ promoto limite Varus.

7. Give an account of the battle of Pharsalia, with date. What were the numbers and composition of the armies on both sides? Explain, with a plan, the topography of the spot. What difficulties are there in the common explanation? Where did Pompeius betake himself after his defeat? Trace his further movements to the place of his death.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

8. Explain the fiscal terms: *ærarium, fiscus, manceps, publicanus, tributum, vectigal, census, decumæ, portorium, salinæ, scriptura, usura, versura, salarium, vasarium, honorarium, aurum coronarium.* Distinguish the meaning of *caput* in fiscal and in criminal law.
9. State generally the direction of the rivers Tibris, Alia, Anio, Athesis, Aufidus, Clanius, Liris, Macra, Metaurus, Padus, Ticinus, Trebia, Siler. Mark the quantities of the doubtful syllables in their names, and quote Latin lines for your authority.
10. Which are the most important of the public, and which of the private orations of Cicero? Give an account of some one of each class, with its date, place, and circumstances of delivery. How were such speeches preserved? Had the Romans any system of "reporting"? What was the difference between "oratio" and "declamatio"? What collections of "declamations" have we?
11. In what particulars do the Alcaic and Sapphic metres of Horace differ from the Greek models? What are the different forms of the Asclepiad metre in Horace? Gave an example of each. Have any of the Horatian metres been used by other Latin writers? Give examples of the metres used by Catullus, Martial, Seneca (in the dramas called by his name), Statius, Ausonius, and Prudentius.
12. Compare the shape and appearance of Mount Vesuvius in the first century and at the present time. What other changes of configuration have taken place in that locality? What other forms of the same Vesuvius occur in the Roman writers? How is the mountain described by them? What events of Roman history are connected with it? What volcanoes were known to Virgil?

TRANSLATION FROM GREEK.

REV. DR. KENNEDY.

Tuesday, April 7th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate—

Βῆ δ' ἴμεν ἐς θάλαμον, τόν οἱ φίλος υἱὸς ἔτευξεν
Ἥφαιστος, πυκιναὶς δὲ θύρας σταθμοῖσιν ἐπῆρσεν
Κληῖδι κρυπτῇ· τὴν δ' οὐ θεὸς ἄλλος ἀνῴγεν.
Ἔνθ' ἥ γ' εἰσελθοῦσα θύρας ἐπέθηκε φαεινάς.
Ἀμβροσίῃ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπὸ χροὸς ἱμερόεντος
Λύματα πάντα κάθηρεν, ἀλείψατο δὲ λίπ' ἐλαίῳ
Ἀμβροσίῳ ἑδανῷ, τό ῥά οἱ τεθυωμένον ἦεν·
Τοῦ καὶ κινυμένοιο Διὸς κατὰ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ
Ἔμπης ἐς γαῖάν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἵκετ' ἀϋτμή.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Τῷ ῥ' ἤ γε χρόα καλὸν ἀλειψαμένη, ἰδὲ χαίτας
Πεξαμένη, χερσὶ πλοκάμους ἔπλεξε φαεινοὺς
Καλοὺς ἀμβροσίους ἐκ κράατος ἀθανάτοιο.
Ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀμβρόσιον ἑανὸν ἕσαθ', ὅν οἱ Ἀθήνη
Ἕξυσ' ἀσκήσασα, τίθει δ' ἐνὶ δαίδαλα πολλά·
Χρυσείης δ' ἐνετῆσι κατὰ στῆθος περονᾶτο.
Ζώσατο δὲ ζώνην ἑκατὸν θυσάνοις ἀραρυῖαν,
Ἐν δ' ἄρα ἕρματα ἧκεν ἐϋτρήτοισι λοβοῖσιν
Τρίγληνα μορόεντα· χάρις δ' ἀπελάμπετο πολλή.
Κρηδέμνῳ δ' ἐφύπερθε καλύψατο δῖα θεάων
Καλῷ νηγατέῳ· λαμπρὸν δ' ἦν ἠέλιος ὥς·
Ποσσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα.

Homer.

Ἀ νεότας μοι φίλον· ἄχθος δὲ τὸ γῆρας ἀεὶ
βαρύτερον Αἴτνας σκοπέλων
ἐπὶ κρατὶ κεῖται,
βλεφάρων σκοτεινὸν
φάρος ἐπικαλύψαν.
μή μοι μήτ' Ἀσιήτιδος
τυραννίδος ὄλβος εἴη,
μὴ χρυσοῦ δώματα πλήρη
τᾶς ἥβας ἀντιλαβεῖν,
ἃ καλλίστα μὲν ἐν ὄλβῳ,
καλλίστα δ' ἐν πενίᾳ.
τὸ δὲ λυγρὸν φθόνερον τε γῆ-
ρας μισῶ· κατὰ κυμάτων δ'
ἔρροι, μηδέ ποτ' ὤφελεν
θνατῶν δώματα καὶ πόλεις
ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ κατ' αἰθέρ' ἀ-
εὶ πτεροῖσι φορείσθω.

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εἰ δὲ θεοῖς ἦν ξύνεσις καὶ σοφία, κατ' ἄνδρας
δίδυμον ἂν ἦβαν ἔφερον,
φανερὸν χαρακτῆρ'
ἀρετᾶς, ὅσοισιν
μέτα, καὶ θανόντες
εἰς αὐγὰς πάλιν ἁλίου
δισσοὺς ἂν ἔβαν διαύλους,
ἁ δυσγένεια δ' ἁπλᾶν ἂν
εἶχε ζόας βιοτάν,
καὶ τῷδ' ἦν τούς τε κακοὺς ἂν
γνῶναι καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς,
ἴσον ἅτ' ἐν νεφέλαισιν ἄ-
στρων ναύταις ἀριθμὸς πέλει.

Euripides.

Παυσανίης δὲ, ὡς προσέκειτο ἡ ἵππος, πέμψας πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἱππέα, λέγει τάδε· "Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, γῶνος μεγίστου προκειμένου, ἐλευθέρην εἶναι ἢ δεδουλωμένην τὴν Ἑλλάδα, προδεδόμεθα ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων, ἡμεῖς τε οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ὑμεῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπὸ τὴν παροιχομένην νύκτα διαδράντων. νῦν ὦν δέδοκται τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν τὸ ποιητέον ἡμῖν· ἀμυνομένους γὰρ τῇ δυνάμεθα ἄριστα περιστέλλειν ἀλλήλους. εἰ μέν νυν ἐς ὑμέας ὥρμησε ἀρχὴν ἡ ἵππος, χρῆν δὴ ἡμέας τε, καὶ τοὺς μετ' ἡμέων τὴν Ἑλλάδα οὐ προδιδόντας Τεγεήτας, βοηθέειν ὑμῖν· νῦν δὲ, ἐς ἡμέας γὰρ ἅπασα κεχώρηκε, δίκαιοί ἐστε ὑμεῖς πρὸς τὴν πιεζομένην μάλιστα τῶν μοιρέων ἀμυνέοντες ἰέναι. Εἰ δ' ἄρα αὐτοὺς ὑμέας καταλελάβηκε ἀδύνατόν τι βοηθέειν, ὑμεῖς δ' ἡμῖν τοὺς τοξότας ἀποπέμψαντες χάριν θέσθε. συνοίδαμεν δὲ ὑμῖν ὑπὸ τὸν παρεόντα τόνδε πόλεμον ἐοῦσι πολλὸν προθυμοτάτοισι, ὥστε καὶ ταῦτα ἐσακούειν."

Herodotus.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Καὶ μὴν περὶ τοῦ γε μηδὲ Θηβαίους μηδενα τιμᾷν, ἐκεῖν' ἂν ἔχειν εἰπεῖν ἀληθες οἶμαι. μεῖζον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, Θηβαῖοι φρονοῦσιν ἐπ' ὠμότητι καὶ πονηρίᾳ ἢ ὑμεῖς ἐπὶ φιλανθρωπίᾳ καὶ τῷ τὰ δίκαια βούλεσθαι. μήτ' οὖν ἐκεῖνοί ποτε παύσαιντο, εἰ ἄρ' εὔξασθαι δεῖ, τοὺς μὲν ἑαυτοὺς ἀγαθόν τι ποιοῦντας μήτε τιμῶντες μήτε θαυμάζοντες, τοὺς δε συγγενεῖς, ἴστε γὰρ ὃν τρόπον Ὀρχομενὸν διέθηκαν, οὕτω μεταχειριζόμενοι, μήθ' ὑμεῖς τἀναντία τούτοις τοὺς μὲν εὐεργέτας τιμῶντες, παρὰ δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν λόγῳ μετὰ τῶν νόμων τὰ δίκαια λαμβάνοντες. ὅλως δ' οἶμαι τότε δεῖν τοὺς ἑτέρων ἐπαινεῖν τρόπους καὶ ἔθη τοῖς ὑμετέροις ἐπιτιμῶντας, ὅταν ᾖ δεῖξαι βέλτιον ἐκείνους πράττοντας ὑμῶν. ὅτε δ' ὑμεῖς, καλῶς ποιοῦντες, καὶ κατὰ τὰς κοινὰς πράξεις καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὁμόνοιαν καὶ κατὰ τἄλλα πάντα ἄμεινον ἐκείνων πράττετε, τοῦ χάριν ἂν τῶν ὑμετέρων αὐτῶν ἐθῶν ὀλιγωροῦντες ἐκεῖνα διώκοιτε; εἰ γὰρ καὶ κατὰ τὸν λογισμὸν ἐκεῖνα φανείη βελτίω, τῆς γε τύχης ἕνεκα, ᾗ παρὰ ταῦτ' ἀγαθῇ κέχρησθε, ἐπὶ τούτων ἄξιον μεῖναι. εἰ δὲ δεῖ παρὰ πάντα ταῦτ' εἰπεῖν ὃ δίκαιον ἡγοῦμαι, ἐκεῖν' ἂν ἔγωγ' εἴποιμι. οὐκ ἔστι δίκαιον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων νόμους οὐδὲ τοὺς Θηβαίων λέγειν ἐπὶ τῷ τοὺς ἐνθάδε λυμαίνεσθαι, οὐδὲ δι' ὧν μὲν ἐκεῖνοι μεγάλοι εἰσί, κἂν ἀποκτεῖναι βούλεσθαι τὸν παρ' ἡμῖν τούτων τι κατασκευάσαντα, διὰ δ' ὧν ὁ παρ' ἡμῖν δῆμος εὐδαίμων, ταῦθ' ὡς ἀνελεῖν δεῖ λεγόντων τινῶν ἐθέλειν ἀκούειν.

Demosthenes.

Τὸ δὲ λυπούμενον αἰσθάνεσθαι ἐπὶ ταῖς αὐτοῦ ἀτυχίαις λυπηρόν. πᾶς γὰρ φεύγει λύπης αἴτιος εἶναι τοῖς φίλοις. Διόπερ οἱ μεν ἀνδρώδεις τὴν φύσιν εὐλαβοῦνται συλλυπεῖν τοὺς φίλους αὑτοῖς, κἂν μὴ ὑπερτείνῃ τῇ ἀλυπίᾳ, τὴν ἐκείνοις γινομένην λύπην οὐχ ὑπομένει, ὅλως τε συνθρήνους οὐ προσίεται διὰ τὸ μήδ' αὐτὸς εἶναι θρηνητικός· γύναια δὲ καὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἄνδρες τοῖς συστένουσι χαίρουσι, καὶ φιλοῦσιν ὡς φίλους καὶ συναλγοῦντας. Μιμεῖσθαι δ' ἐν ἅπασι δεῖ δῆλον ὅτι τὸν βελτίω. Ἡ δ' ἐν ταῖς εὐτυχίαις τῶν φίλων παρουσία τήν τε διαγωγὴν ἡδεῖαν ἔχει καὶ τὴν ἔννοιαν ὅτι ἥδονται ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῦ ἀγαθοῖς. Διὸ δόξειεν ἂν δεῖν εἰς μὲν τὰς εὐτυχίας καλεῖν τοὺς φίλους προθύμως· εὐεργετητικὸν γὰρ εἶναι καλόν· εἰς δὲ τὰς ἀτυχίας ὀκνοῦντα· μεταδιδόναι γὰρ ὡς ἥκιστα δεῖ τῶν κακῶν, ὅθεν τὸ "ἅλις ἐγὼ δυστυχῶν." Μάλιστα δὲ παρακλητέον, ὅταν μέλλωσιν ὀλίγα ὀχληθέντες μεγάλ' αὐτὸν ὠφελήσειν.

Aristotle.

TRANSLATION INTO GREEK.

Open Competition, 1868.

Rev. O. Gordon.

Wednesday, April 8th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into Greek Prose :—

Is the flame quenchless? and are the gates that keep the way indeed passable no more? or is it not rather that we no more desire to enter? For, what can we conceive of that first Eden which we might not yet win back, if we chose? It was a place full of flowers, we say. Well, the flowers are always striving to grow wherever we suffer them; and the fairer, the closer. There may, indeed, have been a fall of flowers: as a fall of man; but assuredly creatures such as we are can fancy nothing lovelier than roses and lilies, which would grow for us till the earth was white and red with them, if we cared to have it so. And Paradise was full of pleasant shades and fruitful avenues. Well: what hinders us from covering as much of the world as we like with pleasant shade and pure blossom and goodly fruit? It was a place of peace, too, we say, and all the animals were gentle servants to us. Well: the world might yet be a place of peace to us, if we wesre all peacemakers, and gentle service should we have of its creature if we gave them gentle masters.

Ruskin.

Translate into Greek Iambics :—

All places that the eye of heaven visits
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens;
Teach thy necessity to reason thus;
There is no virtue like necessity.
Think not, the king did banish thee,
But thou the king; woe doth the heavier sit,
Where it perceives it is but faintly borne.
Go say—I sent thee forth to purchase honour,
And not—the king exiled thee; or suppose,
Devouring pestilence hangs in our air,
And thou art flying to a fresher clime.
Look, what thy soul holds dear, imagine it
To lie that way thou goest, not whence thou comest.
For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.

Shakespeare.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GREECE.

Rev. Dr. Merivale.

Wednesday, April 8th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Give the paradigms of the verbs εἰμί, 'I am,' and ἵημι, 'I send,' What is the force of the aorists of βῆμι and ἵστημι?
2. Heyne affirms that "Homer knows nothing of the article, and that ὁ with him is equivalent to αὐτός or ἐκεῖνος." Examine this view, with instances of the use of ὁ in Homer. In what respect do you consider the Homeric use of ὁ to differ from that of the Attic writers?

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

3. Distinguish between the ἀρητήρ, μάντις, θεόπροπος, ὑποφήτες, θυόσκοος, οἰωνόπολος, ὀνειρόπολος, in Homer. What is the proper name for a sacrificing priest? By whom were sacrifices performed in the Iliad? Give instances. With respect to priests and temples what difference may be observed between the practice of the Greeks and the Trojans? Which do you consider the elder,—Achilles or Patroclus? Hector or Paris?
4. Give an account of the God Hermes: his parentage, birth, and remarkable legends about him. What were his peculiar functions? What titles or epithets are ascribed to him? Give the meaning and derivation of his Greek and of his Latin name.
5. Give the legendary history of the Dorians. What is the date assigned to their conquest of the Peloponnesus? Compare it with the conquest of England by the Normans. What is the event called the Return of the Heraclidæ? Distinguish between the Σπαρτιῆται, the Περιοίκοι, the Εἵλωτες, the Νεοδαμώδεις, and the Μόθωνες. What was the Κρυπτέια?
6. Describe the operations of the Siege of Platæa at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war; and relate the escape of the Platæans. Where was Platæa? and for what other events was it famous?
7. Give an account of the death of Socrates. Compare its date with that of the representation of the "Clouds" of Aristophanes. Do you trace any connection between the two events? On what charge was Socrates put to death? Give instances of religious fanaticism among the Athenians.
8. What is the subject of Xenophon's Anabasis, and the meaning of the title? Give an account of the state of the Persian court which led to the expedition. Where was Cunaxa? What the date of the battle there, and its result? Where was the "Wall of Media"? What was the route of the "Retreat"? Who were Clearchus, Cheirisophus, Phalynus, Tissaphernes, Ariæus?
9. Relate Alexander's campaign in India. What were the Greek names for the great rivers of the Punjab? How far did Alexander penetrate? How did he mark the limits of his progress? By what route did he return, and where to? What kingdoms did the Macedonians found in Asia?
10. Explain the method of dating by Olympiads. What great events in Grecian history took place in the years B.C. 529, 490, 435, 430, 387, 356? Give the corresponding Olympiads. What events occurred in Olymp. 111. 4. and 112. 2.? Give the corresponding years B.C.
11. Describe the Piræus, writing the word in Greek. What derivation would you assign to the word? What were the names of the ports of Athens? What were the Long Walls? their length and width? by whom built? By whom was the Piræus destroyed?
12. Of what Athenian dramatists have we whole plays existing? How many of each? Give the names and subjects of the existing plays of the earliest of them. What was the origin of the Greek drama? What was the dramatic ἀγών? Where were the tragedies performed at Athens, and on what special occasions? What is the meaning of the words τραγῳδία, διθύραμβος, Διωνύσια, χοραγός, τριλογία, σύρμα, κόθορνος, προσῶπον.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Open Competition, 1868.

Professor Bain.

Thursday, April 9th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. What kind of truths has Logic to deal with, and what not? Are there any debated or ambiguous cases?
2. Explain shortly the following logical terms:—connotative, categorical, copula, accident, distribution, dilemma, illicit process, immediate inference.
3. Give the mnemonic lines of the second and third figures of the syllogism, and explain their meaning and use.
4. Mention the four experimental methods; indicate the canon of each; and give examples of some one of them.
5. State the logical character of the law of causation, and by what evidence it is established.
6. Explain and exemplify the fallacies termed fallacies of simple inspection, or *à priori*.
7. Give the meaning of Common Sense; and state what discussions are related to it.
8. Give an account of the sensations of sight. Mention the chief problems connected with vision, and state the precise points in dispute.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Bain.

Thursday, April 9th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. State the cause of Laughter; and give an account of the theories of the Ludicrous, and of Humour.
2. What views have been held to as the mental foundations of benevolent or disinterested impulse?
3. Explain appetite, desire, deliberation, moral inability.
4. Through what instrumentality does the will control (1) the thoughts, and (2) the feelings?
5. What is there that is real, and what factitious, in the controversy respecting the freedom of the will?
6. What is the place assigned to human happiness in those systems that refuse to consider it as the primary end of morality?
7. Review the different modes of classifying the moral duties. How far do they observe any distinction between duties and virtues?
8. Name the intellectual or rational moralists; and give (1) their common, and (2) their special peculiarities.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

Count Saffi.

Monday, April 13th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Grammatical Questions.

1. Show how the *superlative* is formed in Italian:—
   Firstly—the *superlative absolute.*
   Secondly—the *superlative relative.*
   And lastly—the *superlative* of the adverb.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

2. Give examples of the form in which the *personal pronouns* are modified in Italian in the *dative* and the *accusative*, whether placed before the verb or after it.
3. State in what instances the said *pronouns*, in their modified or *conjunctive* form, must follow the verb and be joined with it, and in what others they may not.
4. Does the Italian *possessive pronoun* agree in gender with the possessor, or with the thing possessed ?
5. When is the *possessive pronoun* used as a *substantive*, and what is then its meaning ?
6. Exemplify the chief variations of the *verb* in Italian, as regards moods and tenses, and give in full the *indicative* and the *subjunctive* moods of the verbs *lavorare* and *scrivere*.
7. Illustrate by some examples the various relations signified by the prepositions *di*, *a*, *da*, with reference to nouns as well as to verbs.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. What Italian works did Boccaccio write besides the *Decamerone ?*
2. State what you know of the historian Giovanni Villani, his writings and times.
3. Who were the most celebrated romantic poets of Italy previous to Ariosto, and from what sources did they take the subjects of their stories ?
4. What do you know about Vittoria Colonna, her poems, and her friendship for Michelangelo ?
5. What was the origin and purpose of the Academy del Cimento in Florence ?
6. Give some account of Giuseppe Parini, his works, and the influence he exerted on the restoration of Italian literature in his day.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Through what rival interests did Genoa and Pisa repeatedly struggle together in the days of their mediæval freedom ?
2. What were the general causes of the decay of Venice in and after the 16th century ?
3. Who was Don Francesco d'Avalos, Marquis of Pescara, and through what events did he become notorious ?
4. What was the object and bearing of the *Leopoldine* reforms in Tuscany in the second half of the last century ?
5. In what condition was Italy placed by the treaties of 1815, and what were the effects of those treaties on the national tendencies of the Italian people ?

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

COUNT SAFFI.

Monday, April 13th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English prose :—

O Genovese,* ove ne vai ? Qual raggio
Brilla di speme sulle audaci antenne ?
Non temi, ohimè ! le penne,
Non anco esperte, degl'ignoti venti ?

* Christofero Colombo.

Qual ti affida coraggio
All'intentato piano
Dell'immenso oceàno ?
Senti le beffe dell'Europa ; senti
Come deride i tuoi sperati eventi.

Ma tu il vulgo dispregi. Erra chi dice
Che natura ponesse all'uom confine
Di vaste acque marine,
Se gli diè mente onde lor freno imporre ;
E dall'alta pendice
Insegnògli a guidare
I gran tronchi sul mare,
E in poderoso canape raccorre
I venti, onde sull'acque ardito scorre.

Così l'eroe nocchier pensa, ed abbatte
I paventati d'Ercole pilastri ;
Saluta novelli astri,
E di nuove tempeste ode il ruggito.
Veggon le stupefatte
Genti dell'orbe ascoso
Lo stranier portentoso.
Ei ride : e mostra i suoi tesori ardito
All' Europa, che il beffa ancor sul lito.

PARINI.

Figura, modi e abitudini di Dante.

Fu questo nostro poeta di mediocre statura, e poichè alla matura età fu pervenuto, andò alquanto curvetto, ed era il suo andare grave e mansueto ; di onestissimi panne sempre vestito in quell'abito ch'era alla sua matura età convenevole ; il suo volto fu lungo, e il naso aquilino, e gli occhi anzi grossi che piccoli, le mascelle grandi, e del labbro di sotto eraquello di sopra avanzato ; il colore era bruno e i capelli e la barba spessi, neri e crespi, e sempre nella faccia malinconico e pensoso . . . . . Ne' costumi pubblici e domestici mirabilmente fu composto e ordinato ; e in tutti più che alcun altro cortese e civile . . . . . Niuno altro fu più vigilante di lui e negli studj e in qualunque altra sollecitudine il pungesse . . . . . Rade volte, se non domandato, parlava, e quelle pesatamente e con voce conveniente alla materia di che parlava; non pertanto laddove si richiedeva, eloquentissimo fu e fecondo e con ottima e pronta prolazione.*

Sommamente si dilettò in suoni e canti nella sua giovinezza, e con ciascuno che a que' tempi era ottimo cantore o sonatore fu amico ed ebbe sua usanza ; ed assai cose da questo diletto tirato compose, le quali di piacevole e maestrevole nota a questi cotali facea rivestire . . . . . Dilettossi similmente di essere solitario e rimoto dalle genti, acciocchè le sue contemplazioni non gli fossero interrotte ; e se pure alcuna che molto piaciuta gli fosse gliene veniva, essendo esso tra la gente, quantunque di alcuna cosa stato fosse addomandato, giammai, insino a tanto che egli o fermata o damnata la sua immaginazione avesse, non avrebbe risposto al dimandante ; il che molte volte, essendo egli a mensa, o essendo in cammino con compagni gli avvenne.

BOCCACCIO.

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* Pronunzia.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Perchè le *Parti* non possano degenerare in *Fazioni*, vuolsi primamente che non ritrovino mai la propria utilità, se non se nella utilità della patria. Poi, che le controversie e le accuse sieno liberissime e pubbliche sempre, e diffinite da leggi e da tribunali ; affinchè le ire si sfoghino, e la calunnia che attizza più crudelmente i mortali a vendetta, e róde la pietà, e l'innocenza, e il pudore, e quindi tutti i nodi sociali, torni impotente, e sia tosto vituperata e punita ; oltre di che, nelle pubbliche controversie, la nazione e tutto il genere umano dànno equa sentenza sulle ragioni de' dissidenti, e costringono chi sosteneva il torto a posarsi. Vuolsi per terzo, che le *Parti* non associno a sè gli eserciti, o il volgo.—I quali tre requisiti parmi si trovino in Inghilterra ; nè le *Parti* traligneranno in *Fazioni*, fin tanto che starà mantenitore di quella costituzione l'oceano.

FOSCOLO.

Translate into Italian prose ;—

A comparison.

The lapse of time and rivers is the same,
Both speed their journey with a restless stream ;
The silent pace, with which they steal away,
No wealth can bribe, nor prayers persuade to stay ;
Alike irrevocable both when past,
And a wide ocean swallows both at last.
Though each resemble each in every part,
A difference strikes at length the musing heart ;
Streams never flow in vain ; where streams abound,
How laughs the land with various plenty crowned !
But time, that should enrich the nobler mind,
Neglected, leaves a weary waste behind.

COWPER.

Taste : how depraved.

Let us consider by what means taste is usually depraved and lost in a nation, that is neither conquered by barbarians, nor has lost the improvements in agriculture, husbandry, and defence, that allow men leisure for reflection and embellishment . . . . When people of mean parts, and of pride without genius, get into elevated stations, they want a taste for simple grandeur, and mistake for it what is uncommonly glaring and extraordinary ; whence proceeds false wit of every kind, a gaudy richness in dress, an oppressive load of ornament in building, and a grandeur overstrained and puerile universally. I must observe, that people of bad taste and little genius almost always lay a great stress on trivial matters, and are ostentatious and exact in singularities, or in a decorum in trifles. When people of mean parts appear in high stations, and at the head of the fashionable world, they cannot fail to introduce a false embroidered habit of mind, and at length solitary taste, adorned only by noble simplicity, will be lost in the general example.

Also when a nation is much corrupted, when avarice and love of gain have seized upon the hearts of men, then decency, elevated principles, and greatness of soul expire, and all that remains is a comedy or puppet-show of elegance, and the mind is understood to have no part in the drama of politeness, or else to act under a mean disguise of virtues which it is not possessed of.

USHER.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

Open Competition, 1868.

Professor Buchheim.

Tuesday, April 14th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

Die Lebensart eines Barbarenvolks, das sich von der Jagd oder der Viehzucht nährt, bei dem noch kein Landeigenthum des Einzelnen eingeführt ist, ist allerdings für die Wanderungen gewissermaßen am geschicktesten. Den Nomaden fesselt nichts an sein Vaterland; er findet es wieder in dem andern Lande, sobald es nur Weiden für sein Vieh enthält. Mag es daher Mangel, mag es wahrer oder vermeinter Druck sein, der ihn antreibt, er wird nicht lange anstehen, sein Land zu verlassen, und sich neue Wohnsitze in der Fremde zu suchen. Der Nomade, von seinen Herden, unter seinen Gezelten lebend, ohne Häuser, ohne eigene Ländereien nur im Besitz beweglichen Eigenthums, führt, wenn er wandert, Alles mit sich, sein Weib, seine Kinder, seine Herden, seine Habe, was könnte er zurücklassen? Seine Züge, selbst seine Kriegszüge, sind daher Völkerwanderungen im eigentlichen Sinne. Sie blieben aber auch nicht bloße Wanderungen, sie führten ganze Nationen in den b l e i b e n d e n Besitz von entfernten Ländern; und diese Wanderungen waren es, die, indem sie zu Eroberungen wurden, die Schicksale von Europa in früheren Jahrhunderten, die von Asien in frühern und spätern, und wer mag es sagen, in wie fern nicht auch die von Afrika und Amerika?–bestimmt haben. Aus ihnen gingen große und mächtige Reiche hervor.

Heeren.

II.

Der Stillstand alles staatlichen Lebens an dem deutschen Einheitspunkte und in Oesterreich, die Stockung der ständischen Dinge in den meisten norddeutschen Staaten, die Verzögerung und voraussichtliche Vereitlung der preußischen Verfassung schien über ganz Deutschland hin eine völlige politische Erstarrung breiten zu müssen. Diesem äußersten Unheile vorgebeugt zu haben, ist ein Verdienst der süddeutschen Regierungen, Stände und Stämme, dem die Anerkennung und Würdigung in der Nation nicht gefehlt hat. Es waren die einzigen Staaten, die die Gunst der Zeiten napoleonischer Herrschaft erfahren hatten, ohne die Ungunst der Zeiten von Napoleons Fall erfahren zu müssen; mit Ausnahme des Adels war hier Niemand, weder Volk noch Fürst, gegen die fremden Einrichtungen verbittert, nachdem nun vollends die Last des fremden Patronates weggefallen war.

G. G. Gervinus.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

III.

Saul und David.

Der König ſitzt auf ſeinem Throne bang,
Er winkt den Sohn des Iſai zu rufen:
Komm, Knabe, komm mit Deinem Harfenklang!
Und jener läßt ſich nieder auf den Stufen.

Der Herr iſt groß! beginnt er feierlich,
Geſchöpfe ſpiegeln ihres Schöpfers Wonne;
Der Morgen graut, die Wolken theilen ſich,
Und wandelnd ſingt ihr hohes Lied die Sonne.

Die ſchwere Krone löſe dir vom Haupt,
Und tret' hinaus in reine Gotteslüfte!
Die Lilie prangt, der Buſch iſt neubelaubt,
Die Reben blühen und verſchwenden Düfte.

Zwar bin ich nur ein ſchlichter Hirtenſohn,
Doch fühl' ich bis zum Himmel mich erhoben:
Was mußt du fühlen, König, auf dem Thron,
Wie muß Dein Herz den Gott der Väter loben.

Doch deine Wimper neigſt du thränenſchwer,
Daß ſie des Auges ſchönen Glanz verhehle
Wie groß iſt Jehova! o blick' umher!
Und welche Ruhe füllt die ganze Seele!

So laß dein Herz an Gott, ſo laß dein Ohr
An meiner Töne Harmonie ſich laben!
Allein der König ſpringt in Wuth empor,
Und wirft den Spieß nach dem erſchrocknen Knaben.

PLATEN.

Translate into German:—

(*German characters should be used.*)

Till the middle of the eighteenth century Germany was, in one important respect, singular among the great nations of Christendom. She had attained a high rank in Europe by discoveries and inventions, by science, by abstract speculation as well as positive knowledge, by the genius and the art of war, and above all by the theological revolution which unfettered the understanding in one part of Europe, and loosened its chains in the other; but she was without a national literature. The country of Guttenberg, of Copernicus, of Luther, of Kepler, and of Leibnitz had no writer in her own language whose name was known to the neighbouring nations. German captains and statesmen, philosophers and scholars, were celebrated; but German writers were

unknown. A great revolution, however, at length began, which in the course of half a century terminated in bestowing on Germany a literature, perhaps the most characteristic possessed by any European nation. It had the important peculiarity of being the first which had its birth in an enlightened age.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

Professor BUCHHEIM.

Tuesday, April 14th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Translate and decline in the singular and plural: *the deep valley; a stranger; the German; the better time.*
2. How is the relative superlative of adverbs formed, and in how many ways can the absolute superlative of adverbs be expressed in German? Give examples.
3. What verbs are conjugated in German with ſein?
4. Which parts of speech admit of the modification of the vowels a, o, u? Enumerate all the cases in which this modification can take place, illustrating each case by an example.
5. Translate the distinctive numerals: *secondly, thirdly, fifthly;* the variative numerals: *of six kinds, of three kinds, of two kinds;* the multiplicative numerals: *simple, fourfold, hundredfold:* and express in words the meaning of 2/3, 4/5, 9/10, 3/37, 1868.
6. Translate the following sentences: *he was appointed general; the prince electors elected Francis I. Emperor of Germany; I do not consider this day lost; I rely upon your coming to see me; we took a drive this morning; he writes in the evening;* and state the grammatical reason whenever you deviate from the English construction.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. Give an analysis of the most important German poem which refers to the *Gral-Sage.* When did the author of that poem live, and what do you know of his other productions?
2. Describe the origin, progress, and character of the *Sturm-und Drangperiode.* How far did it exercise a beneficial influence on German literature? What *Dichterbund* is chiefly mentioned in connexion with that period? Which poets did the members of that *Dichterbund* particularly revere, and the tendencies of which poet did they combat?
3. State the results of the intellectual intercourse between Goethe and Schiller. In how far did they mutually benefit each other, and which is the most important production of their joint activity?
4. State the names of the German writers who have in the present century distinguished themselves as biographers and historians, giving not only the titles, but describing also the nature of their principal works.
5. Characterise the productions of two of the following poets: *Uhland, Rückert, Heine, Lenau* and *Freiligrath.*

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the reign of the *Ottonen*, more particularly that of *Otto the Great*. What services did he render to Germany? And which of his achievements turned out in its ultimate consequences injurious to the German empire?
2. Give a brief sketch of the Peasants' War in Germany, and state the causes which produced it.
3. When and by whom was the *Pragmatic Sanction* promulgated, and for what purpose was this edict issued?
4. Describe the life and reign of Joseph II., and state the reason why he failed in his reforms.
5. In consequence of which treaty of peace did the great mediatization of German princes take place? What was Napoleon's chief object in bringing it about? Was it ultimately productive of any good?

GERMAN COMPOSITION.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects, using the German character:

1. Eine hiſtoriſche Parallele zwiſchen Karl dem Großen und Friedrich dem Großen.
2. Getheilte Freud' iſt doppelt Freude,
   Getheilter Schmerz iſt halber Schmerz.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

W. B. CARPENTER, Esq.

Wednesday, April 15th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Compare the structure of a *bird* with that of an *insect;* pointing out (1) their fundamental differences, and (2) their corresponding adaptations to like conditions of existence.
2. Give a general account of the metamorphosis of a *tadpole* into a *frog*, with especial reference to its skeleton, its locomotive organs, and its circulating and respiratory apparatus. Describe briefly the permanent state of these parts in any type of *perennibranchiate amphibia* with which you may be acquainted.
3. Describe the general plan of structure of a *barnacle*, and show how its true place in the animal scale is determined by the study of its development.
4. To what group of animals is the *phosphorescence of the sea* chiefly due? Describe some typical form of that group; and give examples of animal luminosity from other classes.

BOTANY.

1. Give an account of the structure, composition, and life-history of a typical *plant-cell;* and describe the chief varieties of vegetable cellular tissue.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

2. Describe the chief varieties in the structure and position of the *ovarium* of flowering plants, which furnish distinctive characters in classification; giving an example of each type.
3. What are the essential characters of the natural order *gramineæ?* Give a sketch of its geographical distribution; compare the forms under which it presents itself in different regions; and enumerate the most important products which it yields.
4. Describe the (so-called) fructification of a *fern;* its true generative apparatus; and its developmental history.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT), ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Professor LIVEING.

Wednesday, April 15th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT).

1. In what respects does atmospheric air resemble a chemical compound? Show that it is, nevertheless, not formed in accordance with the general laws of chemical combination, stating precisely each law to which your argument refers.
2. Describe the common mode of making sulphuric acid, as practised in this country, and explain the chemistry of it. What are the commonest impurities in that acid? Show whence they arise, and how they may severally be detected.
3. Describe and explain the phenomena of ebullition; taking account of the several circumstances which modify the same.
4. Give an account of the processes of smelting and desilvering lead, explaining the principles involved.
5. The analysis of a mineral gave,

   Arsenic 72·24 per cent.,
   Iron 11·71 „
   Cobalt 16·05 „

   calculate a formula for it, taking the combining weights of arsenic, iron, and cobalt as 75, 56, and 59 respectively. Also explain how to make such an analysis.
6. Describe a mode of determining the vapour density of ether, pointing out the several corrections which have to be applied, but without detailing the mode of applying them. Show the bearing of this determination on the formula to be assigned to ether.
7. State and explain the mode of preparing acetic acid and acetic anhydride. Give a general formula for an acid of the series homologous with acetic acid. Explain what is meant when it is said that acetic anhydride is formed on the type of a molecule of hydrogen; and show that there is evidence of the existence in other compounds of such a radicle as is implied in that statement.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

1. State the law of variation of the attraction between two electrified bodies when the distance and charges are varied; and explain how this law is verified.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

2. Give an account of the distribution of the electricity in a circular insulated plate of metal. Show that this may be explained as the result of induction independently of any theory as to the nature of electricity.
3. Classify the different modes in which electricity may be generated, giving examples of each class. To which class do you refer the charging of a leyden lar by means of an electrophorus, and for what reasons ? Show whether a condenser can be used so as to increase the quantity of electricity obtained from any source, and if so, show to which class such a generation of electricity is to be referred.
4. Give an account of the variation of the declination of the compass as you travel over the earth.
5. Describe the tangent galvanometer and the chemical voltameter, and explain the principles of them. Show how far the indications they give are the same, pointing out the circumstances which make a difference in the indications of the one and the other.
6. Explain the grounds on which the use of the terms positive and negative as applied to electricity is justified apart from theory. Compare the phenomena of the discharge of positive with that of negative electricity as regards the facility of discharge, the appearance, the temperature, and other effects on the electrode, both in ordinary and in rarefied air.
7. A straight copper wire of some length is placed midway between the poles of a horse-shoe magnet in a line perpendicular to the axis of the magnet : investigate the electric effects arising from (1) moving the wire so as to approach the N. pole of the magnet ; (2) moving it in the direction of its length. State the principles which guide you in answering this question.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor MORRIS.

Wednesday, April 15th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

1. Indicate on a rough outline map of England the general geographical distribution of the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Cainozoic rocks.
2. Draw up a table showing the general succession of the Palæozoic rocks, and state their chief mineral characters.
3. Mention some of the chief genera of fossils which are found in the Silurian system.
4. Describe the origin of a volcanic cone, and mention the chief substances ejected during a volcanic eruption.
5. Enumerate the principal coal-fields of Great Britain, and explain the meaning of the term "Coal-field."
6. State the mean density of the mass of the globe, and that of the principal rocks composing the crust.

MINERALOGY.

7. Define the term "Crystal," and state the different conditions under which crystallization may take place.
8. What metals are obtained from Galena, Cinnabar, Calamine, Blende, and Hematite; and with what substances are the metals combined in each of these minerals?
9. Give examples of sulphides and sulphates in minerals, and state how you would distinguish a sulphide and sulphate by means of the blow-pipe.
10. What is understood by uniaxial and biaxial crystals? Name the systems of crystallization to which they respectively belong.
11. Name the minerals which represent the different degrees of hardness.
12. Give the chief mineral constituents of the bodies known as "Meteorites," and state what substances have sometimes been mistaken for them.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

W. B. CARPENTER, Esq.

Wednesday, April 15th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Compare the structure of a *Whale* with that of a *Fish;* stating (1) their characters of fundamental agreement; (2) their chief points of difference.
2. Describe the general structure of a *Cephalopod Mollusk;* and show how this is modified in (1) the *Argonaut* or *Paper Nautilus,* and in (2) the *True* or *Pearly Nautilus.*
3. Give a general description of the external conformation and internal structure of a *Lobster;* show how the same plan of structure is modified in a *Crab;* and sketch the developmental history of the last-named type.
4. Describe the structure of a *Sea Anemone;* and explain the relation of this animal to the *Anthozoa* by which coral reefs are formed.

BOTANY.

1. What *Organic Compounds* are common to Plants generally; what are their respective Components; and how are these obtained by Plants from the Soil and the Atmosphere?
2. Describe the general effects of *Cultivation* upon the structure of Plants; distinguishing especially the changes in their *Vegetative,* and in their *Reproductive* organs; and giving characteristic examples.
3. Give an account of the distinguishing characters of the Order *Compositæ;* and shew how these are modified in its principal Subdivisions, giving examples of each group from the British Flora.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

4. Give an account of the structure and development of the *Ovule* of a Flowering-Plant, the process of Fertilization, and the formation of the *Seed;* and specify those diversities in the structure and arrangement of the parts of the latter which furnish distinctive characters in classification.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT), ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Professor LIVEING.

Wednesday, April 15th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT).

8. A certain quantity of air has a given volume at 0° C; find the increase of this volume arising from burning in it sufficient carbon to convert the oxygen into carbonic oxide, and from the increase of temperature due to the chemical action; the pressure being constant, the heat due to the conversion of one gram of carbon into carbonic oxide being sufficient to raise 1,485 grams of water 1° C, and the specific heat of carbonic oxide being ·245.
9. Trace the steps by which the equivalent weights of carbon and iron respectively are arrived at; distinguishing between matters of fact determined by experiment, inductive reasoning founded on such facts, and probabilities arising from analogy.
10. Examine by the blowpipe the substance A; and find the acid and each of two bases in B.

    In answering this question note every experiment tried, the result of it, and the conclusion drawn from it, and finally the conclusion arrived at on the whole.
11. Explain the action of chlorine upon sulphuretted hydrogen, solution of soda, olefiant gas, alcohol, and ferro-cyanide of potassium respectively. Also of ammonia upon oxalic and cyanic ether.
12. Show by examples that the particular compounds which result from any chemical reaction are determined not merely by chemical affinity, but partly by the physical circumstances in which the reagents are brought together; giving six cases to illustrate the effect of variety of circumstances.
13. What relation exists between the radiation and absorption of heat by the same body, as to quantity and quality? Describe some experiments in confirmation of your statement; and explain the bearing of this relation on the method of spectrum analysis applied to the sun and stars.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

8. Describe a gold leaf electroscope. If the rod which carries the leaves be passed through a glass tube, and the glass tube through a shorter brass tube fixed in the cover of the instrument and connected with the earth, the leaves will retain a charge communicated to them much longer than those of an ordinary instrument: explain this, and show whether the sensibility of the instrument to the approach (without discharge) of an electrified body will be affected by such an arrangement.
9. Explain how resistance is measured in electricity. Show how to find (1) the electro-motive force, (2) the internal resistance of any given voltaic cell.
10. To a telegraph wire, by which a message is passing from A to B, is attached, at an intermediate point, a wire of the same material, but of $\frac{1}{10}$th its diameter and 20 yards long, which is passed round a telegraph needle and attached again to the larger wire at a point five yards from the former point: compare the intensities of the currents in the large and small wires.
11. What are meant by the lines of magnetic force? Show that they are due to the resultant action of the poles upon polarized bodies. State and explain the behaviour of a freely suspended bar of bismuth in different positions near a straight bar magnet.
12. In a Ruhmkorff's coil explain (1) the difference of intensity in the direct and inverse secondary currents; (2) the use of the condenser; stating the general principles on which your explanation is based.
13. Explain the rotation of an electric discharge through rarefied air about a solenoid, showing why the solenoid must extend beyond the discharge in order to produce the rotation.
14. Describe a mode of measuring the velocity of the passage of electricity through metallic conductors.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor MORRIS.

Wednesday, April 15th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

1. Illustrate by diagrams or describe the terms *intrusive*, *overlying*, and *interbedded* igneous rocks, and state the inferences deducible from such modes of occurrence.
2. What is understood by a "Delta"? Name the geological formations which are comparable to modern deltas.
3. Describe the occurrence of coal and the associated strata in the coal measures.
4. Give the subdivisions of the Cretaceous rocks, and mention some of the characteristic fossils.
5. Name any six species of fossils which are considered to be characteristic of six separate and distinct formations.
6. Define the origin of slaty cleavage, and mention the geological strata in which this structure has been observed in Great Britain.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

MINERALOGY.

7. What is a mineral vein or lode, and in what class of rocks are they usually found?
8. Name the mineral substances which give off vapours or sublimates before the blowpipe, and state how they may be distinguished by the odour or other characters.
9. What is understood by the law of Symmetry in Crystallography? Explain the law of Symmetry in the *Rhombic* or in the *Cubical* system.
10. Give the approximate composition and names of some of the principal ores of iron.
11. Enumerate the principal species or varieties of Felspar, and mention the different rocks of which they form a constituent part.
12. Give the crystalline form and composition of six of the following minerals: Quartz, Augite, Aragonite, Fluor-spar, Heavy-spar, Cassiterite, Malachite, Beryl, Garnet, Graphite, and Orthoclase.

SANSKRIT LANGUAGE, &c.

Professor COWELL.

Thursday, April 16th, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

ALL Sanskrit words should be written with Devanâgarî letters.
Marks will be given for good handwriting.
The questions should be answered in the same order in which they are printed.
The proper number should be attached to each answer.

1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to—

दृह + ऋषिः,

ये + अमू (neuter),

अबिभः + ऋषिः,

तैः + रथैः,

तान् + लोकान् + तस्य,

हे + भगवन् + अत्र,

सः + गच्छति,

प्रच्छ् + स्यामि (fut.),

वस् + स्यामि (fut. 'to dwell')

लभ् + तुम् (inf.).

2. Give the nominative and genitive dual of अग्नि, भ्रातृ, and वारि (neut.).
3. Give the nominative and accusative plural of स्वसृ and मातृ.
4. Give the genitive singular and plural of श्री and नदी.
5. Give the nominative in the three numbers of सखि.

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6. Give the nominative instrumental and locative plural of **अवाच्** in the masculine.
7. Give the locative singular and plural of **पेतिवस्**, **हविस्**, and **सुपिस्**.
8. Give the nominative and accusative plural, in the feminine, of the participles **तिष्ठत्**, **अदत्**, and **क्रीणत्**.
9. Give the accusative singular and plural of **गो**.
10. Give the nominative plural of **चि** in the three genders.
11. Give the genitive in the three numbers of **अस्मद्**.
12. Give the ablative singular and plural of **दृदम्** in the feminine.
13. Give the nominative plural, masculine and feminine, of **अदस्**.
14. Give the third person dual and plural of the imperative parasmaipada of **हु** (**जुहोति**), and **सु** (**सुनोति**).
15. Write out the singular of the imperfect parasmaipada of **रुध्** (**रुणद्धि**.)
16. Give the second person singular of the imperative parasmaipada of **सु क्री** (**क्रीणाति**), and **ग्रह** (**गृह्णाति**).
17. Give the second person singular of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of **अ**, **स्था**, and **पच्**.
18. Give the third person singular and plural of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of **सु** and **क्री**.
19. Give the third person singular and plural of the reduplicated âtmanepada of **कृ** and **लभ्**.
20. From what roots do the following aorists come: **अयाचम्**, **अत्याचम्**, **अयुचि** and **अवाचम्**? Give the third person dual of each.
21. Give the third person singular of the present passive of **कृ** and **क्षे**. Distinguish between **बुध्यते** and **बोध्यते**
22. Give the third person plural of the intensive, with **य**, of **क्षिप्** and **दा**, and without **य**, of **हु**.

Translate into Sanskrit:—

(*a*.) The king said to his chief minister, 'my mind is disturbed by a great fear; what is now to be done?'

(*b*.) By wealth every one is powerful, by wealth he becomes learned; he who has riches has friends, but the poor man is helpless.

(*c*.) As the streams of rivers go on and return not, so always (go on) night and day, having taken away the life of mortals.

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SANSKRIT LANGUAGE, &c.

Professor COWELL.

Thursday, April 16th, 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate :—

I.

यद्ददाति यदश्नाति तदेव धनिनो धनम् ।
अन्ये मृतस्य क्रीडन्ति दारैरपि धनैरपि ॥
यद्ददासि विशिष्टेभ्यो यच्चाश्नासि दिने दिने ।
तत्ते वित्तमहं मन्ये शेषं कस्यापि रक्षसि ॥

तदिदानीं यातु । किमतिक्रान्तोपवर्णनेन । यतः ।

नाप्राप्यमभिवाञ्छन्ति नष्टं नेच्छन्ति शोचितुम् ।
आपत्स्वपि न मुह्यन्ति नराः पण्डितबुद्धयः ॥

तत्सखे सर्वदा त्वया सोत्साहेन भवितव्यम् । यतः ।

शास्त्राण्यधीत्यापि भवन्ति मूर्खाः यस्तु क्रियावान्पुरुषः स विद्वान् ।
सुचिन्तितं चौषधमातुराणां न नाममात्रेण करोत्यरोगम् ॥

Hitopadeśa.

II.

पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशितरणे दीपो ऽन्धकारागमे
निर्वाते व्यजनं मदान्धकरिणां दर्पोपशान्त्यै गृणिः* ।
दृष्टं तद्भुवि नास्ति यस्य विधिना नोपायचिन्ता कृता
मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातापि भग्नोद्यमः ॥

संजीवकः पुनर्निश्चस्याह । कष्टं भो कथमहं गोवृषभक्षकः सिंहेन निपातयितव्यः । यतः ।

द्वयोरेव समं वित्तं द्वयोरेव समं बलम् ।
तयोर्विवादो मन्तव्यो नोत्तमाधमयोः क्वचित् ॥

केनायं राजा ममोपरि विकारितः । न जाने । भेदमुपगताद्राज्ञः सदा भेतव्यम् । यतः ।

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* A hook.

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मन्त्रिणा पृथिवीपालचित्तं विघटितं क्वचित्
वलयं स्फटिकस्येव को हि संधातुमीश्वरः ॥
वज्रं च राजतेजश्च द्वयमेवातिभीषणम् ।
एकमेकत्र पतति पतत्यन्यत्समन्ततः ॥

Hitopadeśa.

III.

सुग्रीव उवाच ।

भार्यावियोगजं दुःखं न चिरात् त्वं विमोक्ष्यसे ।
अहं तामानयिष्यामि नष्टां देवश्रुतीमिव* ॥
रसातले† वा वर्तन्तीं वर्तन्तीं वा नभःस्थले ।
अहमानीय दास्यामि तव भार्यामरिंदम ॥
इदं तथ्यं मम वचस्त्वमवेहि च राघव ।
त्यज शोकं महाबाहो तां कान्तामानयामि ते ॥
अनुमानात् तु जानामि मैथिली सा न संशयः ।
ह्रियमाणा मया दृष्टा रक्षसा रौद्रकर्मणा ॥
क्रोशन्ती राम रामेति लक्ष्मणेति च विस्वरम् ।
स्फुरन्ती रावणस्याङ्के पन्नगेन्द्रवधूर्यथा‡ ॥
आत्मना पञ्चमं मां हि दृष्ट्वा शैलतले स्थितम् ।
उत्तरीयं तया त्यक्तं शुभान्याभरणानि च ॥
तान्यस्माभिर्गृहीतानि निहितानि च राघव ।
आनयिष्याम्यहं तानि प्रत्यभिज्ञातुमर्हसि ॥
तमब्रवीत् ततो रामः सुग्रीवं प्रियवादिनम् ।
आनयस्व सखे शीघ्रं किमर्थं प्रविलम्बसे ॥

Rámáyaṇa.

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* श्रुतीमिति दीर्घ आर्षः ।

† The infernal regions.

‡ पन्नगेन्द्र the king of the snakes.

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IV.

अधर्मदण्डनं लोके यशोघ्नं कीर्तिनाशनम् ।
अस्वर्ग्यं च परत्रापि तस्मात् तत्परिवर्जयेत् ॥
अदण्ड्यान् दण्डयन् राजा दण्ड्यांश्चैवाप्यदण्डयन् ।
अयशो महदाप्नोति नरकं चैव गच्छति ॥
वाग्दण्डं प्रथमं कुर्याद्धिग्दण्डं तदनन्तरम् ।
तृतीयं धनदण्डं तु वधदण्डमतःपरम् ॥

Manu.

Questions on Literature, Philosophy, and Religion.

1. Give some account of the Sáma Veda. How is it connected with the Ṛig Veda?
2. Give a short account of Manu's Institutes. Distinguish between Śruti and Smṛiti.
3. What are the twenty-five principles (*tattwa*) of the Sánkhya philosophy? Who is the reputed founder of the system?
4. Explain the following sentence from Śankara's commentary on the Bṛihad Áraṇyaka repanishad :

   'This knowledge of Brahman is called upanishad, because it completely annihilates the world, together with its cause (ignorance), to those who are intent on it ; for this is the meaning of the root *sad* preceded by *upa* + *ni*.'

ARABIC LANGUAGE, &c.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, April 17th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Explain the following terms of Arabic grammar ; giving an example of the use of each ; viz.

   سكون and جزم مشدد مضموم مكسور مفتوح

2. Decline the nouns فتي, a youth ; عروس, a bride ; and مدينة, a city.
3. Write down the aorist and the active and passive participles of the verbs—

   استعمال and تمارض ارسال سمع نصر ضرب

4. Describe the peculiar properties as to sense of the under-mentioned conjugations of increased triliteral verbs ; viz.

   اجتهاد مفارقت تجاهل استقبال

5. Describe the division of Yemen or Arabia Felix, mentioning its boundaries, chief cities, climate, and productions; with any other particulars worthy of note.
6. State what you know of the invasion of Arabia by the Abyssinians.
7. Mention some of the more remarkable and extraordinary miracles alleged to have been performed by Mahommed.
8. Give some account of the four Abyssinian kings who reigned in Yemen between the years 529 and 601 of the Christian era.

Translate into Arabic :—

Accordingly when the Friday prayers were ended, they both went forth from the mosque, and mounted immediately and went to hunt. They proceeded until they came to the desert, and the Prince of the Faithful and the Vizier were riding upon two coursers, and while they were engaged in conversation the troops advanced before them. The heat had become oppressive, and a violent thirst had affected both ; so the Prince cast his eyes around, and saw a distant object faintly appearing upon a high mound ; so he said to the Vizier, " Dost thou " see what I see ?" and the Vizier answered, " I behold a distant " object, which is either the keeper of a garden or the porter of a " dwelling, and in either case I will go to him and bring thee some " water." The Prince replied, " My steed is more swift than thine, " therefore stay thou with the troops, and I will go to the station of " this person." So he urged on his horse, and arrived in the twinkling of an eye at that place, where he beheld a fisherman of horrible form, with dishevelled hair, resembling an ifreet or a lion.

ARABIC LANGUAGE, &c.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, April 17th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate :—

انه كان في بني اسرائيل رجل من خيارهم وقد اجتهد في عبادة ربة و زهد فى دنياه و ازالها عن قلبه و كانت له زوجة مساعدة له علي شاءنه مطيعة له في كل زمانه و كانا يعيشان من عمل الاطباق و المراوح يعملان النهار كله فاذا كان آخر النهار خرج الرجل بما عملاه في يده و مشي به يمرّ علي الازقة و الطرق يلتمس مشتريا يبيع له ذلك و كانا يديمان الصوم فاصبحا في يوم من الايام و هما صائمان و قد عملا يومهما ذلك فلما كان آخر النهار خرج الرجل علي عادته و بيده ما عملاه يطلب من يشتريه منه فمرّ بباب احد

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

ابناء الدنيا و اهل الرفاهية و الجاه و كان الرجل وضيء الوجه جميل الصورة فرأه امرأة صاحب الدار فعشقته و مال قلبها اليه ميلا شديدا و كان زوجها غائبا فدعت خادمتها و قالت لها لعلك تتحيّلين على ذلك الرجل لتأتي به عندنا فخرجت الخادمة اليه و دعته لتشتري منه ما بيده و ردّته من طريقه و قالت ادخل فان سيدتي تريد ان تشتري من هذا الذي بيدك شيأ بعد ان تختبره و تنظر اليه فتخيّل الرجل انها صادقة في قولها و لم يرفي ذلك بأسا فدخل و قعد كما امرته فاغلقت الباب عليه و خرجت سيدتها من بيتها و جذبته و ادخلته و قالت له كم ذا اطلب خلوة منك و قد عيل صبري من اجلك و هذا البيت مبخر و الطعام محضر و صاحب الدار غائب في هذه الليلة و انا قد وهبت لك نفسي و لطالما طلبتني الملوك و الرؤساء و اصحاب الدنيا و لم التفت لاحد منهم و طال امرها في القول و الرجل لا يرفع رأسه من الارض حياء من الله تعالى و خوفا من اليم عقابه كما قال الشاعر

وَرُبَّ كَبِيرَةٍ مَا حَالَ بَيْنِي ... وَ بَيْنَ رُكُوبِهَا اِلَّا الْحَيَاءُ

وَ كَانَ هُوَالدَّوَاءُ لَهَا وَ لَكِنْ ... اِذَا ذَهَبَ الْحَيَاءُ فَلَا دَوَاءُ

4. PAPERS SET AT THE FINAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1866.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Rev. J. E. T. ROGERS.

Tuesday, 9th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I. Under what circumstances does emigration relieve population?
II. What are the economical effects of a trades' union?
III. Is there a limit to largeness as well as to smallness in the probable success of commercial enterprize?
IV. What causes a 'commercial crisis'?
V. Trace the effect of the 'agricultural system' in the theory of Adam Smith.
VI. The economical effects of a lax bankruptcy or insolvency law.
VII. Under what circumstances are taxes paid by the consumer, the producer, the landowner?
VIII. The views of Smith, McCulloch, and Mill on primogeniture, as far as regards the *economical* effect of the custom.
IX. The economical effects of slavery.
X. What is the funding system? What is a sinking fund?
XI. What is the consequence of issuing a paper currency on the security of public debts or land? Illustrate.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Rev. J. E. T. ROGERS.

Tuesday, 9th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

I. In what sense does an increase of the currency 'quicken industry'? Illustrate by examples.
II. Under what circumstances can the largest revenue be raised—when wealth is accumulated in few hands, or when it is distributed among many persons?
III. In what way is the price of commodities in the United Kingdom varied by the character of its foreign trade?
IV. What is the use of a banker? How does he obtain his profit?
V. Peasant proprietorship. Is the expediency of encouraging this form of tenure affected by the character of different agricultural operations?
VI. Criticise Mr. De Quincey's theory of supply and demand in their effect upon prices.
VII. 'All taxation is an evil.' In what sense is this statement true?
VIII. What constitutes the capital of a country?
IX. What is communism? Can you give any illustrations of it from the social life of communities?
X. What was the 'colonial system'? What is the present economical value of her colonies to the United Kingdom?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Wednesday, 10th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Write a short account of Buddhism. Where are Buddhists still found in our Eastern Empire?
2. Write a short sketch of Sivaji's early history down to his reception at Delhi.
3. Give an account of the events which led to the battle of Pánipat in 1761. What other important events happened about the same time in other parts of India?
4. Write an account of Chanda Sahib from his first connection with the French.
5. Who were the Rohillas? Write a sketch of their history down to their conquest by the Nabob Vizier. What became of Fyzoollah Khan?
6. Write an account of Hastings' administration from Francis' departure in 1780. For what special transactions was he subsequently impeached?
7. Write some account of Aliverdi Khan, Morari Rao, and Sir D. Ochterlony.
8. Give a geographical account of the principal states of Rajputana. What was their political condition at the death of Aurangzib? Compare their condition in 1807 and 1817.
9. If a straight line be drawn from Madras to Lahore, over what rivers will it pass? Name them in order.
10. Name in order the principal towns on the western coast of India.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Thursday, 11th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1.30 P.M.

1. Describe the state of the different powers of India at the commencement of Lord Wellesley's government.
2. Describe Lord Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances. What states accepted them?
3. Describe the circumstances which led to the last war with the Peshwa, and give a sketch of the struggle.
4. Write a sketch of the Afghan war from the arrival of Lord Ellenborough.
5. Who were the Sikhs? Write a sketch of the first Sikh war.
6. Give a geographical account of Sinde. What principal events happened there during the Muhammadan period of Indian history? Give a short history of its annexation in 1843.
7. Where are the following places situated:—Gaur, Champanir, Dindigul, Cachar, Baraset, Deeg, Ambala, Hansi, Asirghur, and Sadras? Mention anything remarkable connected with any of them.
8. Trace the course of the Nerbudda, Goomtee, and Mahanuddy.
9. What parts of India respectively produce indigo, tea, coffee, and coal?
10. Give some account of the mountaineer tribes of India; and,
11. Give some account of the Sunderbunds and the Concans.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Friday, 12th June, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I.

a. What are the Persian or Arabic plurals of سال , عالم , نبي , صوبه , ساقي , حكم , عاقل , موجوده ?

b. How are 'a score,' 'by tens,' 'double,' and 'ninefold' expressed ?

c. Give words exemplifying six terminations of abstract substantives.

d. Translate 'one or other,' 'some one or other,' 'many a one,' 'in exchange,' 'round about,' 'repeatedly,' 'alternately,' 'successively.'

e. Particularize the several functions of the aorist.

f. Specify instances of the idiomatic use of the present for the future, and of the past for the same tense.

g. Explain the expressions—

بيٹھي بڈھائي ميں - پکا پکايا - بني بنائي

h. What are the proper compellations for a Rajput, a banker, and a schoolmaster ?

II.

For retranslation into Urdû :—

a. Do not grieve on account of the feebleness of this race ; since the Creator, who produced them, and gave them sustenance, always takes care of them. Just as parents show kindness and affection to their offspring, so does He compassionate their condition. For, when God created the animals, and bestowed on them various forms, He made some powerful and others feeble, some great and others diminutive ; yet, in His bounty and munificence, He is the same to all. He endowed the elephant with great stature and immense strength, and gave him two long tusks with which to defend himself from the onset of ravenous beasts. The gnat He has made minute in body ; but He has provided him with two very delicate wings, by means of which he flies, and saves himself from his enemies. In these benefits, from which they derive advantage, and by which they are secured from evil, small and great are alike.

b. The chiefs of the beasts always exhibit affection and friendliness for their subjects. Similarly, the governors of the ants and of the birds occupy themselves with the welfare and control of their people ; and for this they expect nothing in return. Nor do they count on any recompence from their young, for rearing them. On the other hand, men, for bringing up their children, exact service from them.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Friday, 12th June, 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

For translation into English :—

a. تب اُس نے مُسکُراکر کہا کہ اجی کیا کہُوں * جِس وقت مَیں گھر سے باہر نِکلی اُس وقت میری پیچھے ایک بَیل ڈکارتا ہُوا دوڑا * اُسکی ڈر سی مَیں بھاگی * اُسی صدمے سے مَیں گِری اَور پَیسی بھی میری ہاتھ سے گِر پڑی * لوگوں کی شرم سے ڈھُونڈھ نہ سکی * پھر ریت اُٹھاکر لی آئی ہُوں * پَیسے اُس مین ہونگے تُم نِکال لو * اَور مَیں نہایت تھکی ماندی ہُوں * کہو تو قدری سی رہُوں * پھر بات سُنتے ہی اُسکی خاوند نے اُسکو گلے لگایا اَور مِٹھیان لی لیکر کہا اگر پَیسے گِر پڑے تھے بلا سے گِر پڑے تھے * تُم ریت کیوں اُٹھا لائی * حاصِلِ کلام اُس عَورت نے ایسا بے تامّل اپنے خاوند کو جَواب دیا کہ مُطلق وُہ اُس پر خفا نہ ہُوا بلکہ اَور مہربانی کرنے لگا ۞

b. قاز کہنے لگا کہ مین نے سُنا ہے دیباپور شہر مین ایک پارساتھ دھوبی تھا * قضاکار اُسکے گدھے کے پیٹھ پر یونہین ایک زخم سا نمود ہوا * کوّون نے چونچین ایسے مارین کہ گدھا نِپٹ مجروح ہو گیا یہان تک کہ کھانا پینا چھُٹ گیا اور نہایت دُبلا ہو گیا * دھوبی نے دیکھا کہ دو تین روز جو اور اِسکے پیٹھ کھُلے رہتے ہے تو کوّے اِسے مار ڈالینگے * دھوبن سے کہا کوئی کپڑا ہو تو دے اِسکے گھاو کو چھپاؤن * وُہ بولی کہ شیر کا چھالا مُدّت سے ہمارے گھر مین یونہین پڑا ہے * کہو تو نِکال دون * اُسے اُسکے کمر پر ڈال دو * دھوبی نے خوش ہوکر گدھے کے پیٹھ پر گھاو کے حِفاظت کے لئے باندھ دیا وونہین اُسکے شکل شیر کی سے دِکھائی دینے لگی * تب وُہ گدھا گھر سے نِکلکر کھیتون مین چر چُگکر کھانے لگا ۞

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c. بادشاہ نے پوُچھا اِسکا کیا سبب کہ بڑي جِسموالي احمق اور چھوٹي جِسم کي عاقِل ہوتي ہَين * اِس مين کیا حِکمتِ اِلٰہي ہَي * کہا خالِق نے جب کہ اپني قُدرتِ کامِلہ سي معلوُم کِیا کہ جِن حَیوانون کي جِسم بڑي ہَین وي رنج اور مشقّت کي قابِل ہَین * پس اگر اُنکو نفسِ قوي عطا کرتا ہرگِز کِسي کي تابع نہ ہوتي * اور چھوٹي جِسموالي اگر عاقِل و عالِم نہ ہوتي تو ہمیشہ رنج اور تکلِیف مین رہتي * اِسي واسطے اُنکو نفسِ ذلِیل اور اِنکو نفسِ عاقِل عطا کِیا * بادشاہ نے کہا اِسکو مُفصّل بیان کر * اُس نے کہا ہر ایک صُنعت مین خوبي یہہ ہَي کہ صانِع کي صُنعت کِسي پر معلوُم نہ ہو کہ کِس طرح بناتا ہَي * جِس طرح مکّھي بغیر مِسطر اور پرگار کي اپني گھر مین انواع و اقسام کی زاوِیي اور دائري بناتي ہَي * کُچھ دریافت نہین ہوتا کہ کیونکر بناتي اور یہہ موم و شہد کہان سے لاتي ہَي * اگر جِسم اُسکا بڑا ہوتا تو یہہ صُنعت اُسکي ظاہِر ہو جاتي * اِسي طرح ریشم کي کِیڑي کہ اُنکا بھي تنّا بُنّا کِسی کو معلوُم نہین ہوتا * یہي حال دِیمک کا ہَي کہ اُسکي مکان بناني کي حقِیقت کُچھ نہین کھُلتي * یہہ نہین دریافت ہوتا کہ کِس طرح مِٹّي اُٹھاتي اور بناتي ہَي ۞

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HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Saturday, 13th June, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I.

For translation into English :—

a. جنک کي حالت اب بہت تنگ اور اُسکي زندگي نہايت تلخ ہو گئي * اُسکو برابر يہہ دہشت ہوئي کہ کسي حيلي سي پکڑا اور مارا جاؤں * اس واسطے آدميون کي صحبت سے جدا ہوکر پہاڑون اور جنگلون مين پھرنے لگا * اُسکے دشمنون نے اُسکے پکڑنے کے واسطے بہت تدبير کي اور وہ ايک جگہہ سے دوسري جگہہ مين اور ايک جنگل سے دوسري جنگل مين بھاگتا رہا اور غارون اور درندون کي مانند مين آپ کو چھپاتا * پر ايسے مقامون مين بھي شنکھہ کي بڑي دشمني سے بچنا مشکل تھا * ايک وقت شنکھہ نے بڑي فوج کے ساتھہ جنک اور اُسکے ساتھيون کو گھير ليا اور اُسي غار مين جہان وہ چھپا تھا جاکر آرام کيا * پر نہين جانتا تھا کہ جنک ايسا نزديک ہي کہ جنک کے ہمراہيون نے اِسي بات کو غنيمت جانکے اُسکو اُسکايا کہ شنکھہ کو مار ڈالکے بادشاہت کو قبضہ مين لاوے ۞

b. وہ بادشاہت اڑھائي سو برس تک جاري رہي * اور اس عرصے مين اُسکا تخت جسکي بنياد بغاوت مين ڈالي گئي بيدين اور سخت‌دل اور دغاباز بادشاہون کي نشست سے لعنتي ہوا * اور بندشون کے باعث ہميشہ بيقيام رہا کيونکہ اُنّيس بادشاہون مين سے نو شخص دست‌درازون کے ہاتھہ سے مارے گئے اور اُنکا ملک لڑائيون اور چڑھائيون سے تباہ ہوتا گيا * آخرکار وہ تمام قوم ملک دراز مين اسير کي گئي اور اس طرح اپني بدي کے عوض جو انھون نے سچّے اور قدوس اور واحد خدا کي روحاني عبادت کو ترک کرکے گردنواح کي غير قومون کي ناپاک و بيہودہ بت‌پرستي کو اختيار کيا تھا واجبي سزا پائي ۞

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c. کہتے ہین کہ جب جمیلہ خاتون نے شہزادي کو ہوا پر پھینکا تب وہ ایک دریاے عظیم مین جا پڑا اور اسکے تلاطم سے تہ و بالا ہونے لگا * کبھي موتي کي مانند نیچے جاتا اور کدھي کفِ دریا سا پاني پر تر آتا * بعد چند روز کے کنارے پر پہنچا * سچ ہي کہ عاشقون کي جان تلک عزرائیل کا ہاتھ یک بۂ یک نہین پہنچتا اور موت کا پنجۂ اُسکے مُرغِ روح کي گردن دفعتہً مروڑ نہین سکتا * کوئي رمق جانِ بیقرار باقي رہي تھي * تري سے خشکي مین آیا * آفتاب کي گرمي سے ہاتھ پاؤن کھلے * حرکت کے قابل ہوئے اور بدن مین زور پیدا ہوا * اُٹھکر ٹک آگے بڑھا * سامھنے ایک جزیرہ دکھائي دیا * اُس مین جا وارد ہوا * اقسام میوہدار درخت اُس مین تھے * اِدھر اُدھر پھرنے لگا * اِتنے مین ایک ایسا باغ نظر آیا کہ اُسکے درختون کے پھل آدمیون کے کلّے تھے * جون ہي اُن سے دو چار ہوا وے کھلکھلاکر ہنس پڑے * پھر سب کے سب زمین پر گرے * بعد ایک ساعت کے اور کلّے اُن شاخون مین پیدا ہوئے ۞

II.

For translation into Urdû :—

The passions beckon the mind aside; but conscience seeks to draw it back to the road, whenever it is swerving. Often does passion call too loud, and conscience whisper too softly and too late. Such is the fate of man. His reason can but counsel, while his vices drag him violently along. The one has only lessons and remedies to suggest; the others offer pleasures and conceal dangers. This is not the apology, but the cause, of our errors. Accordingly, no mortal can wholly escape; and the man who attains the proper end of his being is not so much he who excels in wisdom, as he who falls short in absurdity. No one follows constantly and without deviation the true path; but those are the happiest who the least frequently stray.

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JURISPRUDENCE.

M. BERNARD, ESQ.

Monday, 15th June 1868. 10 A.M.— 1 P.M.

1. Explain the meanings of the word "Sovereign," and define briefly the constitutional position of a King or Queen Regnant in England. Where was sovereignty lodged in the Roman Republic? Where is it lodged in the United States? Who is or are sovereign in India?
2. What is Local Allegiance? If it denotes an obligation, who are subject to the obligation, and what is the true foundation of it?
3. What are the prerogatives of the Crown in matters relating to Foreign States and intercourse with foreigners, and under what restraints are they exercised?
4. What are the constituent parts of a Parliament, and the peculiar powers and duties of each part?
5. How did the Romans distinguish between Private and Public Law? What has Public Law been held to include? Of the portions of the laws of England and of India that are within your course of reading, which appear to belong to Public Law?
6. Into what different classes, and by what class distinctions, was society divided under the Roman Commonwealth? What is meant by "status"?
7. Give a summary of Bentham's discussion of the question, whether, and how far, the law should admit "forced exchanges."
8. Give a brief history of the Privy Council. State exactly what is the judicial authority described as "the Queen in Council." What is the jurisdiction of that authority?
9. State the points of contrast between the English Law of Master and Servant and the Roman Law of Slavery in its latest stage?
10. What are the uses of the institution of Private Property? What are the theoretical limitations of it? Why should we not expect to find it in the earliest stages of human society?
11. What appeals, or remedies of the nature of an appeal, were allowed in Civil Cases by Roman Law?
12. What are the sanctions of an Act of Parliament to the breach of which no express penalty is attached?

JURISPRUDENCE.

M. BERNARD, ESQ.

Monday, 15th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Why is it just that a seller should be held bound by an obligation of warranty? What was the nature of that obligation in Roman Law?
2. What reasons are there for the legal doctrine that rights may be created, transferred, or barred, by lapse of time? In what modes was this principle applied by Roman Law? What are the general conditions under which lapse of time should be held to produce these effects?
3. What is the technical meaning of "duress" in English Law? Why should coercion invalidate a contract?

4. In what respects do the Roman law of Tutela and Curatela, and the English law of Guardian and Ward, coincide with, or differ from, Bentham's theory of a law of Guardianship?
5. Explain the original meaning of "Equity," and the meanings it has subsequently borne. State what is meant by the equitable construction of a law, and give examples.
6. Within what limits may "superior need" or "anterior service" be recognised by law as founding a claim to receive services or advantages from others? Give examples from Roman and English Law.
7. "Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio." In what senses has this maxim been understood? Give reasons for it.
8. Test each of the following examples by the standard definition of a law, and point out in what respects they do or do not coincide with it:—
   a. The Rescript of Antoninus respecting the slaves who had fled to the Emperor's statue;
   b. A private Act of Parliament enabling the sale of a settled estate;
   c. An Order in Council prohibiting the importation of ox hides;
   d. By-laws of a Railway Company;
   e. A rule of the Roman Catholic Church against eating meat in Lent;
   f. The Articles of War.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

F. LUSHINGTON, ESQ.

Tuesday, 16th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. It is material to discover the meaning and legal effect of a document alleged to be lost, of the contents of which secondary evidence is propounded. Explain the respective functions of the judge and the jury in ascertaining the legal result of the proof thus offered.
2. Give the law on the subject of judicial and extrajudicial confessions.
3. "Questions as to what is or is not a reasonable time for the performance of an act are generally for the decision of the judge." Explain the rule of English Courts on this point more fully, and say how far you consider the above statement of it accurate. Show how far the jury is judge in other questions of "reasonable"-ness.
4. Explain what is meant by a negotiable instrument. Describe a bill of exchange, and define the legal relations created between those who become parties to the bill. State what must be proved by the plaintiff in an action on a bill of exchange by—
   payee v. acceptor;
   indorsee v. acceptor;
   drawer v. acceptor;
   payee v. drawer;
   indorsee v. drawer;
   indorsee v. indorser:
   and what defences are available between these several parties.

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5. State the principles which regulate the measure of damages in actions for breach of contract.

(α) A contracts to deliver to B 100 quarters of wheat in good condition on the 1st January at 50 shillings a quarter. A delivers 50 quarters only on the day specified, of which 30 are in good condition, 20 not. On the same day B sells 10 quarters of the good at a profit of 5*s*. a quarter, and also sells 10 of the bad at 30*s*. a quarter. During January the price of wheat rises, and on the 1st of February B sells the remainder of the 50 quarters delivered by A, at 70*s*. a quarter for the good, and 36*s*. a quarter for the bad. Find the damages which B is entitled to recover from A for the breach of contract.

(β) In expectation that the above contract would be duly performed by A, B had contracted to deliver a certain quantity of wheat to C, which he has accordingly failed to deliver. C brings an action against B for non-delivery, and recovers £20 damages. Can B recover this sum as extra damage from A, in addition to the damages measured by the facts as stated in (α)?

6. It is necessary to prove by whom a document has been written or signed. Class in order of strength, and of admissibility, the various descriptions of evidence available for giving this proof.

Why should any larger proof be required of genuine execution by the person whose signature is alleged in the case of a will, than in that of any other document involving legal consequences? State the rules for the proof of wills, and analyze the contents of the ordinary attestation-clause attached to them.

7. Go fully into the topic of hearsay.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

F. LUSHINGTON, ESQ.

Tuesday, 16th June 1868. 3 P.M.— 6 P.M.

1. Enumerate the various defences that can be set up to an action on simple contract: classing separately those by which the obligation is denied to have arisen, and those by which the obligation is alleged to have been extinguished. Give a specific illustration in any kind of contract you please.
2. Under what head of evidence do you class estoppels? What is meant by the rules—

Estoppels must be certain to every intent:
Estoppels must be reciprocal:

and how are such rules reasonable?

State the chief conclusive presumptions laid down by the law with respect to infants.

3. Mention disputable presumptions of law attaching to partnership,
to the ostensible relation of marriage,
to the proved relation of marriage,
to contracts under seal,
to bills of exchange.
4. Examine the conditions under which evidence is allowed to be given of a declaration, that has been made in the course of business by a person who is not put into the witness box.

A in the course of his office or business has made a written entry of a fact on the information of B, in whose particular

department it lay to ascertain the existence of such fact. Would such an entry be available towards the judicial discovery of the truth of the fact (as a declaration made in the course of business, or otherwise)—

during the joint lives of A and B ?
during A's life if he survives B ?
during B's life if he survives A ?
after the death of both ?

Give the reasons for your answers.

5. A business entry is made by a principal in the business. Explain under what circumstances the sanction which makes the entry of a subordinate admissible as evidence applies to the entry of the principal.
6. Evidence is given of an act done by A (party to the suit) or by B (A's agent in the transaction out of which the suit has arisen) bearing on the main issue, but equivocally, until explained. Show by positive and negative instances the limits within which evidence of statements made by A, or by B, will be admissible to fix the intention with which such act was done.
7. State what the party who calls upon a Court of Error to grant a new trial, on the ground of the wrongful admission, or wrongful rejection, of evidence by the Court below, must be prepared to show.

INDIAN LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I.

Wednesday, 17th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

1. When a police officer is engaged in making an enquiry into an offence, for which he may arrest without warrant, what record of his proceedings is he required to keep, and what is to be done with the record so kept? On the completion of the enquiry to whom is the result to be reported, what is the report to contain, and with what is it to be accompanied? Is the officer who made the enquiry required to give an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused person? If he consider that there is not sufficient proof for the conviction of the accused, has he any discretionary power as to releasing him? Quote the general rule of the Code in respect to the discharge by the police of persons accused of offences, who may have been apprehended with or without warrant.
2. What is the duty of a police officer on receiving notice or information of the unnatural or sudden death of any person within the limits of his jurisdiction? May the duty be performed by all police officers, or only by officers in charge of police stations? In the latter case, what is to be done in the event of the absence of the officer in charge of the station?
3. May a magistrate interfere with a view either to prevent any person from performing a particular act, or to compel him to take order in respect of any property in his possession, or under his management? Have all magistrates this power, if it exists,

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or only particular and what classes? How is the power to be exercised, and on what grounds?

4. In the preliminary enquiry in a case in which the accused is charged with culpable homicide, he claims the benefit of the general exception contained in the Code under the head of intoxication. The magistrate, not satisfied that the degree of intoxication under which the accused was labouring when he committed the act charged was such as to relieve him from criminal responsibility, or that the intoxication was caused against his will, determines to send him for trial before the Court of Session. Must the charge upon which the accused is committed set forth the circumstances which, in the opinion of the magistrate, show that the case is not within the exception relied upon by the accused, or formally allege that the case does not fall within that exception, or what is the rule on the point? Is the prosecutor required to prove at the trial in the first instance the absence of such circumstances? If he should not do so, and the accused should adduce evidence of their existence, may evidence be adduced on the part of the prosecutor to rebut it?

5. In trials before the Court of Session, what written evidence other than that taken by or in the presence of the Judge, holding the trial, is admissible, whether on the part of the prosecution or for the defence? Does such evidence require to be proved before it can be received?

6. *A* having fired a gun at *B* and wounded him so severely as to endanger his life, is tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to *B*, and is sentenced to the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence. Shortly after, *B* dies, and the result of a post mortem examination leaving no doubt that his death was the consequence of the wound inflicted by *A*, *A* is again put on his trial on the charge of murder. In bar, he pleads that under the Code a person who has once been tried for an offence, and convicted, is not liable to be tried again for the same offence, or any act connected therewith. Would this be a good defence in the case as put, and exempt *A* from being tried a second time? Would the answer be the same or different if *A* had been acquitted for want of proof on the first trial?

7. When a trial by a Jury is to be held, how are the persons who are to constitute the Jury to be chosen? In trials held with the aid of Assessors is the rule as to their selection the same? What are the grounds on which objection may be taken to a Juror? Is the number of challenges limited, or may the whole of the Jurors be objected to? Must the verdict be unanimous for conviction or acquittal? If not, will a bare majority be sufficient, or what must be the proportion if the Jury consist of five, seven, or nine persons? If the majority for conviction or acquittal consist of less than the prescribed number, what is to be done?

8. What powers does the Code give in order to the removal of local nuisances, and by what Courts or Officers may those powers be exercised? What are comprehended within the term "local nuisances"; and what is the procedure to be followed in cases in which it may appear proper to order the removal of any such nuisance?

9. When a person is convicted by a Civil Court under the chapter of the Code relating to contempts and disobedience of orders, is

the conviction open to appeal? If so, to what Court does the appeal lie, and to what rules is it subject?

10. What are the powers of the High Courts as Courts of Revision, and for what purpose have those Courts also been constituted Courts of Reference?

LETTERS PATENT FOR THE HIGH COURTS OF JUDICATURE.

1. In what respects does the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction vested in the High Courts by the Letters Patent differ from their ordinary original civil jurisdiction?
2. Are the High Courts, in the exercise of their civil jurisdiction, required to regulate their proceedings by the Code of Procedure which governs the proceedings of the Courts in India not established by Royal Charter? If not, by what rules are the High Courts required to regulate their proceedings:

   1st. In the exercise of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction;

   2nd. In the exercise of their extraordinary original civil jurisdiction;

   3rd. In the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction; and

   4th. In the proceedings coming before them in the exercise of the other jurisdictions with which they are invested?
3. Who may appeal to the Privy Council from final judgments, decrees, or orders of the High Courts on the civil side? Does such appeal lie from decisions and orders passed by the High Courts in the exercise of their appellate as well as of their original civil jurisdiction, or is it confined to the latter? Is the appeal allowed as of right in all cases, or is it dependent upon any and what conditions? In the latter case may an appeal to the Privy Council be allowed in any case notwithstanding that it does not fall within any of the prescribed conditions? If so, what is necessary in order to the appeal being allowed in any such case?
4. Do the provisions contained in the Letters Patent relating to appeals from interlocutory or preliminary judgments or orders of the High Courts correspond with or differ from the Code of Procedure by which the Civil Courts in India not established by Royal Charter are required to regulate their proceedings? If they differ, in what does the difference consist?
5. To what extent does the criminal jurisdiction exercised by the High Courts correspond with the criminal jurisdiction exercised by the late Sudder Courts whose places the High Courts have taken; and in what respects does the criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts differ from the criminal jurisdiction of the late Sudder Courts?
6. What criminal law is administered by the High Courts in the exercise of their ordinary original criminal jurisdiction? Is the same or a different law administered by the High Courts in the exercise of their extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and by what law are they required to be governed in the exercise of their criminal appellate jurisdiction?
7. Have the High Courts, on the criminal side, an appellate jurisdiction corresponding to that which they exercise on the civil side in respect of decisions and orders passed by single Judges, or Division Courts composed of two Judges of the Court, in the

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

exercise of their original civil jurisdiction? If not, do the Letters Patent contain any other and what provisions for the revision, either in the way of appeal or otherwise, of the decisions and orders of the High Courts, in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, on points of law or on the evidence?

INDIAN LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I.

Wednesday, 17th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

1. If in a suit for land situate on the borders of the local jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is brought, the defendant object to the hearing of the suit in that Court on the ground that the land is not within the limits of its jurisdiction, has the Court power to determine the point, and, if it overrule the objection, to proceed with the suit without reference to the Court, in whose jurisdiction the defendant alleges the land to be situate, or any other authority? Is the rule contained in the Code on this point subject to any and what proviso?
2. Has a defendant the right in any and what description of suits to set off a sum claimed to be due to him by the plaintiff against the claim of the plaintiff? In what form is the defendant's claim to a set-off, if admissible, to be preferred? If in a case in which a defendant may claim a set-off, the amount of his claim exceeds the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is pending, may the defendant include his entire claim, or only so much of it as may equal the claim of the plaintiff, or may be within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court, and institute a separate suit for the rest, or what is required of him in such case in order that the Court may enter into the merits of his claim? Where cross decrees may be given between the parties, what is the course to be followed in their execution?
3. If any plaint, written statement, or declaration in writing, which is required by the Code to be verified, contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, to what punishment is he liable? May the punishment be awarded by the Court in which such averment is made? If not, how is such Court to proceed in order that the offender may receive the punishment to which he is liable?
4. Does the Code require that oral evidence shall invariably be taken by or in the presence of the Judge of the Court in which a suit is pending, or does it allow any deviation from the general rule on this point? In the latter case, under what circumstances is a deviation allowed, and, when it is permitted, how is the evidence to be taken? What power has the Court of causing a local investigation, or an examination of disputed accounts, by some agency other than that of the Judge of the Court, and what is the procedure to be observed when such local enquiry, or examination or adjustment of accounts, is ordered?

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5. How are claims to property attached before judgment under the rules applicable to such attachments, or objections to the sale of property in execution of a decree, whether attached before or after judgment, to be enquired into and determined? Do the same rules apply to both moveable and immoveable property, and are they subject to any and what proviso? Is the order passed by the Court in the case open to appeal? If not, has the party against whom the order is given any other and what remedy?
6. When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the point or points at issue between them, and are willing that the suit shall be determined according to the decision of the Court upon such point or points, does the Code make any provision to enable the Court to act upon such agreement? If so, what, in such case, is required of the parties, and how is the Court to proceed?
7. *A* brought a suit against *B* to restrain him in the commission of a wrongful act, and obtained a decree; *B* threatens to repeat the act, or to commit some act of a like kind in respect of the same property. In order to restrain him from carrying his threat into execution, is it necessary for *A* to institute a second suit, or has he any other and what remedy? Should *B* persist in setting the order of the Court at defiance, how may obedience to the order be enforced?
8. If in the execution of a decree for land or other immoveable property the officer executing the decree is resisted or obstructed by any person, how is such resistance or obstruction to be dealt with? Describe generally the procedure to be observed when the resistance or obstruction is offered by the person against whom the decree was passed, or some other person at his instigation, and when the resistance or obstruction proceeds from some person other than the defendant claiming bonâ fide to be in possession of the property on his own account, or on account of some person other than the defendant.
9. If in an appealed suit the Court of first instance shall have disposed of the case upon any preliminary point of law, such as limitation or the like, and the Court hearing the appeal shall be of opinion that the decision of the Court below on such point is erroneous, must it remand the case to the Court which passed the decision appealed against? If so, what instructions should it give to that Court? Or may the appellate Court proceed to decide the appeal on some ground other than that on which it was decided by the Court below? In the latter case, what would warrant the appellate Court in determining the case in appeal, instead of remanding it to the Court of first instance?
10. Are all decisions, passed on regular appeal, open to a further or special appeal? If not, what decisions are excepted? What are the grounds on which a special appeal, when allowable, may be granted; and as regards decisions not open to a special appeal, does the Code make any and what provision for the further consideration by a superior court of any question of law, or usage having the force of law, involved in the decision, or the construction of a document affecting the merits of the case?

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HINDU LAW.

1. Mention some of the principal points on which the law of inheritance as current in the schools of Benares and Bengal differs.
2. Are all the schools agreed as to the right of daughters' sons to inherit in default of qualified daughters? If not, which of the schools recognise the right of such sons, and which of them do not recognise it? If there be sons of more daughters than one, does the same principle of succession apply to those who are entitled to inherit, as to sons' sons, or is the distribution regulated by a different principle? In the latter case, how should the distribution be made?
3. What is the law as current in Bengal and Benares in respect to the right to property acquired by one of several brothers living together as a joint undivided family on the ancestral landed property and sharing its profits; as also in respect to improvements of joint property, effected by one of several brothers, living together as above?
4. What are the rules applicable to a partition before the death of the head of the family according to the law as current in Bengal, and in what respects does the law relating to such partitions, recognised in the other schools, differ from that of Bengal?
5. A father, whose elder son is alive, makes a gift to his younger son of all his ancestral and acquired property, both moveable and immoveable. According to the law as current in Bengal, is such a gift valid? If not valid, must it be set aside? Give the reasons for the answer.
6. Does the Hindu law fix any limit as to the age at which adoption may take place? If not, does it impose any other and what restrictions of a cognate character?
7. At what age may betrothal take place between two persons of the Hindu persuasion? Are any and what ceremonies prescribed to be observed on the occasion as essential? If a contract of marriage should not proceed beyond the betrothal of the parties, could either of them claim release from the contract? Should the betrothed man die before the consummation of the marriage, what would be the effect of his death on the woman? Would she inherit his property in the same manner as if the marriage had been consummated, and would she be regarded as a widow and be liable to the disabilities imposed by the Hindu law upon that condition of life?
8. When any question may arise as to the manner in which the *Stridhun* of a married woman should descend, what are the points which require to be considered in determining the question?
9. There were three uterine brothers, who during the lifetime of their father caused him to make a partition of his entire estate among them. From the time of the partition one of the three brothers lived by himself apart from the others. The other two brothers lived together. Subsequently to the death of the father one of the two brothers, living together, died leaving no issue. His exequial rites were performed by the brother who was living apart, the other brother being absent at the time of his death. Are the surviving brothers equally entitled to the property of the deceased, or does either of them take the entire property to the exclusion of the other? If so, which of the brothers succeeds? Give the reasons for the answer.

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10. What are the modes under the Hindu law by which one person may become the slave of another? Does the law contain any provision whereby a slave may obtain his freedom? Is the Hindu law relating to slavery administered in the courts established under the British Government, or has it undergone any and what modification?

INDIAN LAW.

Sir H. B. Harington, K.S.I.

Thursday, 18th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Mohammedan Law.

1. Describe the relations who are legal sharers and those who are residuaries. Does any peculiarity attend the allotments of legal sharers and residuaries? If so, state in what it consists. Give instances as mentioned by Macnaghten.
2. Where there are numerous claimants of an estate, upon what do the rules for regulating the distribution amongst them depend?
3. To what extent does the Schia doctrine of inheritance coincide with that recognised by the Sunnis? Mention some of the principal points on which the two schools differ.
4. Who may claim partition of an estate which has devolved on two or more persons by inheritance? Under what circumstances may a partition of such an estate be granted without the consent of all the co-heirs, and in what mode should the partition, when allowed, be made?
5. Define *Hiba ba Shart ul Iwaz* and *Hiba bil Iwaz*, and state in what respects these two descriptions of gifts differ from ordinary gifts.
6. Certain lands were possessed by a Hindoo and a Mohammedan. The heirs of the latter sold a portion of the lands to a stranger. The Hindoo co-parcener objected to the sale, and claimed, in the manner provided in that behalf in the Mohammedan law, the right of pre-emption. Is such claim admissible? Give the reasons for the answer.
7. What are the conditions essential to a contract of marriage, and what is the effect on the contract of the absence of any of those conditions? Is the contract rendered thereby void, or only voidable?
8. A Mohammedan executed a deed of sale to his wife, by which he transferred to her, in lieu of dower, in addition to the lands and houses specified in the deed, his household property, together with everything acquired by him by inheritance, and all the property of which he might be possessed until the time of sale. The husband continued in possession of the whole of the property until his death, which did not occur for several years after the execution of the deed of sale. Is such sale, notwithstanding the husband's continued possession of the property, valid, and does the property, on the death of the seller, belong to his widow, or is it to be taken as the estate of the deceased, and is it divisible as such amongst his heirs? In the latter case, on what ground might the heirs of the seller contest the validity of the sale, and claim to have it set aside, and the property distributed amongst them?
9. Should a man, to whom a legacy is left by will, become entitled before the death of the testator to a share of his inheritance,

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could he claim both the legacy and the share of the inheritance? If not, may he elect as to which he will take? What would the answer be supposing the person to be an heir of the testator at the time of the execution of the will containing a legacy to him, but afterwards to become excluded from the inheritance?

10. What is the general rule as regards the observance of the conditions on which property may have been endowed, and the injunctions of the appropriator? Are there any exceptions to the rule? If so, describe them.

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1865.

1. If a person, dying intestate, leaves lineal descendants who do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to him, and the persons, through whom the more remote are descended from him, are dead, what rule should govern the division and distribution of his property? State a case, and apply the answer.
2. *A* died intestate, leaving a grandfather, a grandmother, two uncles and aunts, and a nephew by a deceased brother. To whom will his property go, and in what proportions? Give the reasons for the answer as regards both those who inherit and those, if any, who are excluded.
3. A person of the age of 18, domiciled in British India, but owning real property in England, to which *C* is heir-at-law, bequeaths a legacy to *C*, and, subject thereto, he devises and bequeaths to *B* all his property whatsoever and wheresoever. Two years after making this will the testator dies. In this case does the doctrine of election apply, or may *C* claim his legacy without relinquishing the real property in England to which he is heir-at-law? State the reasons for the answer, whether in favour of or against *C* taking both the legacy and the real property.
4. What is meant by the term "ademption of legacies" as used in the Act? State in each of the following cases whether the legacy is adeemed or not, and give in each case the reason for the answer:

   (*a*) *A* bequeaths to *B* all his household goods which, at the time of his death, shall be in a particular street in Calcutta. Shortly after he gives up that house, and removes the furniture, &c. to another house in a different street, where he dies.

   (*b*) *A* bequeaths to *B* all the furniture then in his house in Calcutta. *A* has a second house at Chinsurah. He lives sometimes in one house and sometimes in the other, but having only one set of furniture he takes it with him to each house. At the time of his death the furniture is in the house at Chinsurah.

   (*c*) *A* bequeaths to *B* all his household goods which shall be in his dwelling house in Calcutta at the time of his death. The goods are shortly after removed from the house to save them from fire, and *A* dies before they are brought back, or during *A*'s absence on a journey the goods are removed from the house, and *A* dies without having sanctioned their removal.

   (*d*) *A* bequeaths to *B* the debt due to him by *C*, amounting to rupees 10,000; *C* pays to *A* before he dies rupees 5,000, being one half of the debt.

   (*e*) *A* bequeaths to *B* all his 3 per cent. consols which are sold without his knowledge by his agent, who purchases East India Stock with the proceeds.

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5. How may a mistake in a will in the name or description of a legatee be corrected; and when any question arises as to the object or subject of a will, what are the "points" into which enquiry should be made with a view to determine the same?
6. State some cases falling under the head of "conditional bequests" in which the bequest by reason of the nature of the condition is void.
7. If a legacy is given to two or more persons, and one of them dies before the testator, or if a legacy is given to two or more legatees in words which show that the testator intended to give them distinct shares of it, and one of them dies before the testator, what in each case would become of the legacy to the person so deceasing?
8. What is to be understood by the term "vesting of legacies," and when in a case within the definition is a legacy said to be "vested in interest"? State a case, and apply the answer.
9. *A* dies, having his domicile in a country where instruments under seal have priority over instruments not under seal, leaving moveable property to the value of rupees 5,000, and immoveable property to the value of rupees 10,000; he also leaves debts on instruments under seal to the amount of rupees 10,000, and debts on instruments not under seal to the same amount. The creditors, on instruments under seal, receive half of their debts out of the proceeds of the moveable estate. Are they entitled to receive the balance due to them out of the proceeds of the immoveable estate before any part of those proceeds can be applied to the satisfaction of the claims of the other creditors? If not, how should the proceeds of the immoveable property be distributed? Quote the rules applicable to the case.
10. The Act provides for the revocation or annulment for just cause of the grant of probate or letters of administration, and defines the words "just cause" under four heads. Describe them.

INDIAN LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I.

Thursday 18th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

PENAL CODE.

1. The Code declares that when an act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor is liable for the act done in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it. Is the rule absolute, or is it subject to any and what proviso?
2. When under the section of the Code, which contains the provision quoted in the first question, the abettor is liable for an act done, though not intended by him, and such act is committed in addition to the act abetted and constitutes a distinct offence, is the abettor liable to be punished for each of the offences? Give an illustration of the answer if in the affirmative.
3. What is the character of the offences a second conviction for which renders the offender liable to transportation for life, or double the amount of imprisonment to which he would otherwise have been liable? Is the rule general as regards all such convictions, or is it subject to any and what exceptions, and is there any and what limit to the term of imprisonment which may be awarded in cases falling within the rule?

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4. Are there any offences relating to the army and navy which, when committed by persons not subject to the Mutiny Acts and Articles of War, are punishable under the Code? If so, describe them.

5. Under the Code it may be an offence to cause the disappearance of any evidence of an offence which has been committed, or to give information touching an offence which the person giving the same knows or believes to be false. In order to a conviction in a case falling under this part of the Code, what must be established against the accused? Into how many grades does the Code divide the offence which it so makes punishable, what are they, and what is the object of the division?

6. What have the offences of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of property in common? How is the one offence distinguishable from the other, and in what respects do both offences differ from theft? How, again, are the offences of theft, extortion, robbery, and dacoity distinguishable the one from the other?

7. Give an illustration of each of the three provisoes, to which the exception contained in the Code, which declares that "Culpable "homicide is not murder if the offender, whilst deprived of the "power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation, causes "the death of the person who gave the provocation, or of any "other person, by mistake or accident," is made subject.

8. Are any and, if so, what classes of persons liable to a criminal prosecution and, on conviction, to punishment under the Code who, having contracted to perform a particular service, refuse or omit to perform the service for which they may have so contracted? What points require to be established on the part of the contractor in order to a conviction; and the contract being admitted by the other party, and its non-fulfilment not denied, what would be a good defence on his part?

9. What is necessary to constitute a public nuisance punishable under the Code? Give some instances falling within the definition?

10. Has any and what offence, punishable under the Code, been committed in each of the following cases? Give the reason for the answer in each case:

(*a*) *A* publishes a paper in which he denounces the Government of India for imposing a licence tax, and calls upon the people to oppose its collection.

(*b*) *A* pulls a bung out of a cask of beer in *Z*'s cellar without *Z*'s knowledge, intending to take some of the beer, but he is disturbed in the act, though not until a small quantity of the beer has been spilt on the ground.

(*c*) *A* dictates his will to *Z*, who intentionally writes down a different legatee from the legatee named by *A*. *A*, believing that the will has been prepared by *Z* according to his instructions, signs it.

(*d*) *A* having no pretence for entering *B*'s house enters *B*'s house against his will, and refuses to quit when desired by *B* to do so. *B*, using no force or violence beyond what the occasion calls for, proceeds to eject *A*. *A* resists, and in so doing inflicts a blow on *B* which causes his death.

(*e*) Or *B* in ejecting *A* who, as in the case last supposed, had entered his house, and refused to leave it when ordered to do so, uses unnecessary violence, and thereby causes *A*'s death.

(*f*) *A* falsely tells *B* who is a public servant, having an

office at his disposal, that *Z* whom *B* intends to nominate to the office will not accept it, and *B* in consequence gives the office to another person.

(*g*) *A* enters *B*'s house, and laying hold of *B* takes money and jewels from his clothes without his consent.

(*h*) *A* offers *B* a sum of money if he will give *C* a beating, not intending that he should cause *C* serious hurt. *B* does as asked. *C* from neglect or unskilful treatment dies in consequence.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Friday, June 19th, 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Give the Nominative Neuter, Dual and Plural, of the Present Participles Parasmaipada of अद् (अत्ति), शास् (शास्ति), भृ (बिभर्ति), and कृ.

2. Give the cases in which the declension of रुरुदस् (masc.) differs from that of गरीयस्. What other words follow the declension of participles in *vas* in the cases whose terminations begin with a consonant?

3. Give the Third Person in the three numbers of the two forms of the Present Parasmaipada of विद् 'to know.'

4. Give the First Person Singular and Plural of the Reduplicated Perfect Parasmaipada of भी, त्यज्, दह्, and Átmanepada of कृ and क्रे.

5. From what roots do the following Aorists come: अस्राक्षम्, अवात्सम्, अभुक्षि and अधिक्षम्? Give the Third Person Singular and Dual of each.

6. Give the Infinitive of रुद्, सह्, दह् and वस् 'to dwell.'

7. Give the Third Person Singular of the Present and Aorist Passive of कृ, स्था and स्तु.

8. Give the Third Person Singular of the Present of the Intensive, with य, of गम् and कृ, and, without य, of भू and लिह्.

9. *Translate into Sanskrit:*

a. There is only one friend who follows even in death; but everything else goes to destruction with the body. Those men who abstain from all injury and endure all things, are the refuge of all and go to heaven. When one eats at any time the flesh of another, see the difference of both; of the one there is a momentary pleasure, the other is deprived of his life.

b. On the one hand the king's confidence is lost, on the other hand my friend; what shall I do? Where shall I go, fallen into a sea of sorrow? As one sunk in the sea, having found the support of a serpent, does not let go and does not take hold, so am I now bewildered.

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10. *Translate into English:*

रामस्य वनवासेन प्रजाः परमपीडिताः ।
औदकानीव सत्त्वानि ग्रीष्मे सलिलसंक्षयात् ॥
पीडया पीडितं सर्वं जगदस्य जगत्पतेः ।
मूलस्येवोपघातेन* वृक्षः पुष्पफलोपगः ॥
मूलं ह्येव मनुष्यानां धर्मसारो महाद्युतिः ।
पुष्पं फलं च पत्रं च शाखास्त्वितरे जनाः ॥

Rámáyaṇa.

* *Upagháta*, injury.

SANSKRIT.

Saturday, June 20th, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:

I.

उदीरितो ऽर्थः पशुनापि गृह्यते हयाश्च नागाश्च वहन्ति देशिताः ।
अनुक्तमप्यूहति पण्डितो जनः परेङ्गितज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः ॥
आकारैरिङ्गितैर्गत्या चेष्टया भाषणेन च ।
नेत्रवक्त्रविकारेण लक्ष्यते ऽन्तर्गतं मनः ॥
अत्र भयप्रस्तावे प्रज्ञाबलेनाहमेनं स्वामिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि ।
यतः । प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं सद्भावसदृशं प्रियम् ।
आत्मशक्तिसमं कोपं यो जानाति स पण्डितः ॥
करटको ब्रूते । सखे त्वं सेवानभिज्ञः । पश्य ।
अनाहूतो विशेद्यस्तु अपृष्टो बहु भाषते ।
आत्मानं मन्यते प्रीतं भूपालस्य स दुर्मतिः ॥
दमनको ब्रूते । भद्र कथमहं सेवानभिज्ञः । पश्य ।
यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तेन तेन हि तं नरम् ।
अनुप्रविश्य मेधावी क्षिप्रमात्मवशं नयेत् ॥
अन्यच्च । को ऽत्रेत्यहमिति ब्रूयात्सन्यगादेशयेति च ।
आज्ञामवितथां कुर्याद्यथाशक्ति महीपतेः ॥

II.

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वने ऽपि दोषाः प्रभवन्ति रागिणां गृहे ऽपि पञ्चेन्द्रियनिग्रहस्तपः ।
अकुत्सिते कर्मणि यः प्रवर्तते निवृत्तरागस्य गृहं तपोवनम् ॥
यतः । दुःखितो ऽपि चरेद्धर्मं यत्र कुत्राश्रमे रतः ।
समः सर्वेषु भूतेषु न लिङ्गं धर्मकारणम् ॥
उक्तं च । वृत्त्यर्थं भोजनं येषां संतानार्थं च मैथुनम् ।
वाक् सत्यवचनार्थाय दुर्गाण्यपि तरन्ति ते ॥
तथा हि । आत्मा नदी संयमपुण्यतीर्था सत्योदका शीलतटा दयोर्मिः ।
तत्राभिषेकं कुरु पाण्डुपुत्र न वारिणा शुध्यति चान्तरात्मा ॥
विशेषतश्च । जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिवेदनाभिरभिद्रुतम् ।
संसारमिममुत्पन्नमसारं त्यजतः सुखम् ॥
यतः । दुःखमेवास्ति न सुखं यस्मात्तदुपलक्ष्यते ।
दुःखार्तस्य प्रतीकारे सुखसंज्ञा विधीयते ॥

III.

a. ब्रह्मावर्तं जनपदमधश्छायया गाहमानः
क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं* कौरवं तद्भजेथाः ।
राजन्यानां शितशरशतैर्यत्र गाण्डीवधन्वा
धारापातैस्त्वमिव कमलान्यभ्यवर्षन्मुखानि ॥

b. तस्मिन् काले जलद यदि सा लब्धनिद्रासुखा स्यात्
तत्रासीनः स्तनितविमुखो याममात्रं सहेथाः ।
मा भूदस्याः प्रणयिनि मयि स्वप्नलब्धे कथञ्चित्
सद्यः कण्ठच्युतभुजलतान्यन्थि गाढोपगूढम् ॥

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* What are the meanings of *piśuna*? Explain the commentator's note, अद्यापि शिरःकपालादिमत्तया कुरुपाण्डवयुद्धसूचकमित्यर्थः ।

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

IV.

दण्डः शास्ति प्रजाः सर्वा दण्ड एवाभिरक्षति।
दण्डः सुप्तेषु जागर्ति दण्डं धर्मं विदुर्बुधाः॥
सर्वो दण्डजितो लोको दुर्लभो हि शुचिर्नरः।
दण्डस्य हि भयात्सर्वं जगद्भोगाय कल्पते॥
देवदानवगन्धर्वा रक्षांसि पतगोरगाः।
तेऽपि भोगाय कल्पन्ते दण्डेनैव निपीडिताः॥
दुष्येयुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्येरन् सर्वसेतवः।
सर्वलोकप्रकोपश्च भवेद्दण्डस्य विभ्रमात्॥
यत्र श्यामो लोहिताक्षो दण्डश्चरति पापहा।
प्रजास्तत्र न मुह्यन्ति नेता चेत्साधु पश्यति॥

Manu.

BENGALI.

JOHN MARSHMAN, ESQ.

Monday, 22nd June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. How is the feminine formed from the masculine; exemplify it in the case of হরিন, ভেড়া, গাধা, হস্তী.
2. How is the locative formed, as in the case of "he was seated on the throne;" "he judged in his mind?"
3. Decline তুমি and মুই in the seven cases in the singular.
4. Write out the days of the week, and the first six months of the Bengali year, beginning with April বৈশাখ.
5. Write in Bengali, "it is necessary for me to go;" "it was necessary for me to go;" "it will be necessary for me to go."
6. Translate these adverbs of place: there; on all four sides; without; before; in the presence of.
7. Translate "upon my saying this, he was angry."
8. How are these sentences to be translated, "he caught her;" "he is reading a book?"
9. How many seer to a maund; how many chittaks to a seer; and what is the word used to denote a quarter of a seer?
10. Translate into Bengali:—

    Come to me to-morrow.
    You tell me one thing; he says another; whom shall I hear?
    There is no one in the house.
    He ordered me to do it three times.
    There was a great fire last night, and three houses were burnt.

Re-translate into Bengali :—

(*a.*) Narud, the monee, on hearing this kind of reply from Savitri, became exceedingly rejoiced, and having given her his blessing, went to his own place. After that the raja gave his daughter much good counsel. But Savitri would on no account consent to forsake Sutyuban.

(*b.*) Under the impression that the revenue might be augmented by degrees, the lands were let out for five years. But it became apparent in the first year that the zemindars had taken leases for a greater amount than they were able to pay. The revenue consequently fell into arrears.

BENGALI.

JOHN MARSHMAN, ESQ.

Monday, 22nd June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

সীতা উচ্চৈঃস্বরে ক্রন্দন করিতে করিতে রাম লক্ষ্মণকে ডাকিতে লাগিলেন মনে মনে কহিলেন হায়, কেন লক্ষ্মণকে পাঠাইলাম, তিনি নিকটে থাকিলে কখন এরূপ দুর্গতি হইত না। অনন্তর, রাম লক্ষ্মন তাঁহার উদ্দেশ পাইতে পারেন এই অভিপ্রায়ে স্থানে স্থানে অঙ্গাভরণ নিক্ষেপ করিতে লাগিলেন.

রাবণ সীতার ক্রন্দনে কর্ণপাত না করিয়া তাঁহাকে একবারে সাগরপারে লঙ্কায় লইয়া গেলেন। তথায় যাইয়া তাঁহাকে নানারূপে বুঝাইতে লাগিলেন এবং তাঁহারে চরণ ধারণ পূর্ব্বক বলিলেন, হে দেবি, তুমি মিছা কেন বিলাপ কর, আমি লঙ্কার ঈশ্বর, তুমি আমার ঈশ্বরী হইয়া আমার অন্তঃপুরে পরম সুখে বাস কর.

II.

রাজা যুধিষ্ঠির এই সংবাদে অত্যন্ত দুঃখিত হইয়া ভীম ও অর্জুন দুই ভ্রাতাকে বলিলেন চিত্ররথ দুর্য্যোধনকে এই প্রকারে লইয়া গেলে আমাদের বংশের কলঙ্ক। অতএব তোমরা উভয়ে যাইয়া তাঁহাকে চিত্ররথের হস্ত হইতে উদ্ধার করিয়া আন। ভীম ও অর্জুন এই আজ্ঞায় ক্রুদ্ধ হইয়া বলিলেন কি, যে দুর্য্যোধন হইতে আমাদের এই দুর্গতি তাহার উদ্ধারার্থ আমাদিগকে যুদ্ধ করিতে আজ্ঞা কর.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

III.

ইংলণ্ডস্থ হুতন ভারতবর্ষীয় সেক্রেটারি লার্ড ক্রান্বোরণ পদস্থ হইলে পর আমরা শুনিলাম, তিনি অভিজাত দলের এক জন অগ্রণী, তাঁহার শিক্ষা ও সংস্কারাদি ঐ দলের সমুচিত। এই শুনিয়া অবধি তিনি লার্ড ডেলহাউসির সম্প্রুদায়ভুক্ত কি না, এই সংশয়ে চিত্ত আন্দোলিত হইতেছিল, সম্প্রুতি তিনি যে একটী বক্তৃতা করিয়াছেন, তদ্দ্বারা কেবল যে আমাদিগের সংশয় অপনীত হইয়াছে এরূপ নয়, তাঁহার রাজনীতিও বিকশিত হইয়াছে.

IV.

মহাসভার এদেশীয় প্রতিনিধি নিয়োজিত হইলে এতাবন্মাত্র লাভ নয়, আর একটী মহালাভ আছে। ব্রিটিশ জাতির রাজত্বকে ভিন্নদেশীয়ের ও ভিন্ন জাতীয়ের রাজত্ব বলিয়া এদেশীয়ের যে সংস্কার আছে, ক্রমে তাহার হ্রাস হইয়া আসিবে। তখন ক্রমে মমতাভিমান জন্মিবে.

V.

সারজন ও তাঁহাদের সঙ্গী লোকদিগের কয়েদ হইবার সংবাদ সুপ্রীমকোর্টে পঁহুছিবামাত্র, জজেরা অতিশয় ক্রুদ্ধ হইয়া, প্রথমতঃ কোম্পানির উকীলকে, তুমি সংবাদ দিয়াছ তাহাতেই আমাদের লোক সকল কয়েদ হইল, এই বলিয়া জেলখানায় পুরিয়া, চাবি দিয়া রাখিলেন। পরিশেষে, গবর্ণর জেনেরল ও কৌসিলের মেম্বরদিগের নামেও এই বলিয়া সমন করিলেন যে, আপনারা কাশীনাথ বাবুর মোকদ্দমা উপলক্ষে, সুপ্রীমকোর্টের লোকদিগকে রুদ্ধ করিয়া, কোর্টের হুকুম অমান্য করিয়াছেন। কিন্তু হেষ্টিংস সাহেব স্পষ্ট উত্তর দিলেন, আমরা আপন পদের ক্ষমতা অনুসারে যে কর্ম্ম করিয়াছি, তদ্বিষয়ে সুপ্রীমকোর্টের হুকুম মান্য করিব না। এই ব্যাপার ১৭৮০ সালের মার্চ্চ মাসে ঘটে।

এই সময়ে কলিকাতাবাসী সমুদয় ইঙ্গরেজ ও স্বয়ং গবর্ণর জেনেরল বাহাদুর, সুপ্রীমকোর্টের অত্যাচার হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইবার প্রার্থনায়, পার্লিমেণ্টে এক আবেদন পত্র প্রেরণ করিলেন। এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ বিবেচনা হইয়া হুতন আইন জারী হইল। তাহাতে সুপ্রীমকোর্টের জজেরা সমুদয় দেশের উপর কর্ত্তৃত্ব চালাইবার নিমিত্ত যে ঔদ্ধত্য করিতেন, তাহা রহিত হইয়া গেল.

BENGALI.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

JOHN MARSHMAN, ESQ.

Tuesday, 23rd June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

কিছু দিন পরে, ইয়ুরোপ হইতে এই সংবাদ আসিল, অল্প কালের মধ্যে, ফরাসিদিগের সহিত, ইঙ্গরেজদের যুদ্ধ ঘটিবার সম্ভাবনা হইয়াছে। তৎকালে, ফরাসিরা করমণ্ডল উপকূলে অত্যন্ত প্রবল ও পরাক্রান্ত ছিলেন; আর, কলিকাতায় ইঙ্গরেজদিগের যত ইয়ুরোপীয় সৈন্য ছিল, চন্দননগরে ফরাসিদের তদপেক্ষায় দশগুণ অধিক থাকে। এই সমস্ত কারণে, কলিকাতাবাসী ইঙ্গরেজেরা আপনাদের দুর্গসংস্কার করিতে আরম্ভ করিলেন। এইব্যাপার, অনতিবিলম্বে, অল্পবয়স্ক উদ্ধতস্বভাব নবাবের কর্ণগোচর হইল। ইঙ্গরেজদিগের উপর তাঁহার অত্যন্ত দ্বেষ ছিল, এজন্য, তিনি ভয়প্রদর্শনপূর্ব্বক ড্রেক সাহেবকে এই পত্র লিখিলেন, আপনি নূতন দুর্গ নির্ম্মাণ করিতে পাইবেন না, বরং পুরাতন যাহা আছে ভাঙ্গিয়া ফেলিবেন, এবং অবিলম্বে কৃষ্ণদাসকে আমার লোকের হস্তে সমর্পণ করিবেন.

II.

মীর কাসিম, এই হত্যাকাণ্ড সমাপন করিয়া উদয়নালাস্থিত সৈন্য সহিত মিলিত হইলেন। অক্টোবরের আরম্ভে, ইঙ্গরেজেরা নবাবের শিবির আক্রমণ করিয়া তাঁহাকে পরাজয় করিলেন। পরাজয়ের দুই এক দিবস পরে, তিনি মুঙ্গেরে প্রতিগমন করিলেন। কিন্তু ইঙ্গরেজদিগের যে সৈন্য তাঁহার পশ্চাৎ পশ্চাৎ যাইতেছিল, তাহা নিবারণ করা অসাধ্য বোধ করিয়া, সৈন্যসহিত পাটণা পলায়ন করিলেন। যে কয়েক জন ইঙ্গরেজ তাঁহার হস্তে পড়িয়াছিল, তিনি তাঁহাদিগকেও সমভিব্যাহারে লইয়া গেলেন.

III.

সম্প্রতি গবর্ণর জেনরল এদেশীয় রাজাদিগের রাজ্য দিয়া ডাক গমনাগমনের বিষয়ে যে কয়েকটী নিয়ম করিয়াছেন তাহাই অদ্য আমাদিগেব এ উত্তেজনা প্রবৃত্তির কারণ। প্রথম, ডাক ও পুলিন্দার পথে কোন উৎপাত না ঘটে রাজগণকে তদর্থ দায়ী হইতে হইবে। দ্বিতীয়, যে স্থলে

FINAL EXAMINATION CANDIDATES OF 1866.

পুলিষের ভাল বন্দোবস্ত না থাকাতে ডাক লুঠ হইবার সম্ভাবনা আছে, সেখানে রাজাদিগকে যথেষ্ট সংখ্যক প্রহরী রাখিতে হইবে। তাঁহারা না রাখেন, ব্রিটিশ গবর্ণমেণ্ট নিজে তাহা রাখিয়া তাঁহাদিগের নিকটে ব্যয় লইবেন.

Translate into Bengalí:—

Mr. Vansittart went down quickly to Calcutta to bring the matter before the Council. But Meer Cossim, without waiting for the debates in Council sent orders to his collectors of customs to exact from the English a duty of nine per cent. on all articles. The English did not assent to the payment of it, and placed the Nabob's officers in confinement. The heads of the factories in the interior leaving their posts, proceeded in haste to Calcutta. The proposal made by Mr. Vansittart regarding the duty of nine per cent. was despised and rejected by all the members of Council, except Mr. Hastings. They all said that they would only pay two and a half per cent on salt.

GUJARATI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Monday, 22nd June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Grammatical and Idiomatic Questions.

1. Translate and explain the grammar and idiom of—

(*a.*) દશ વાગતે — જતી વેલા — હું આવું તયાંસુધી.

(*b.*) ફેટલાએક છોકરાએ શરમાઇ જઈને નીચું જોયું.

2. How are dates as to day, month, and year expressed?
3. Give words for—
   (*a.*) Presidency—province—post-office.
   (*b.*) Ocean—gravitation—earthquake.
   (*c.*) Star—sun—planet—eclipse—telescope.
4. State the names of the four cardinal points.
5. Translate and parse as to idiom :—
   (*a.*) " There are many kinds of trees."
   (*b.*) " In five days Joseph recovered."
   (*c.*) " In the regions round India."
   (*d.*) " He conquered them completely.'
   (*e.*) " He allowed them to return."

For re-translation into Gujaráti:—

1. On the northern bank of the river Narmadá on a high elevation there is a city called Broch. On this account it is visible some three or four *kos* on all sides. From the opposite bank of the river its appearance is very pleasing, for there is a wall around the city ; and upon it bungalows and other houses are located.

2. Thus the generous boy did, for his own father, and his little brothers ; and when the king heard this, he was much surprised ; and having called Santáji to him, he said : Your boy is very pious, therefore I shall support him as an adopted son. I have ordered my minister, and he will give him 500 rupees every year. Lakshman and your other boys may learn what trades they please. I shall bear the expense of their instruction; and if they walk in a proper way, I shall make them prosperous.

3. Snow is of two kinds. When there falls much cold on the ground, the water of ponds, &c. congealing, becomes like stone. The people of this country (India), by a mistake, call it snow. Sometimes the rain-clouds send down congealed rain ; and that also is called snow. But these two are different, therefore it would be well if they had different names. It will answer the purpose to call the former, according to the Persian, *yakh*, and the latter *baraf*.

GUJARATI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Monday, 22nd June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

એક ઘણો ગરીબ સંતાજી એવે નામેં મજૂર હતો. તેનેં ન્હાનાં ન્હાનાં ક્ર છોકરાં હતાં. તેમનું પેટ ક્યમ ભરાશે માટે એક દાઢો તેનેં ઘણી ચિંતા થઈ; તેમાં બિજું એવું થયું જે, તે વર્ષમાં અન્ન સારું પાક્યું નહીં માટે આગલા વરસ કરતાં દાણો બમણો મોંઘો થયો. સંતાજી રાત દાહાડો મેહેનત કરે તોપણ છોકરાને જાડો પાતળો રોટલો પેટ ભરીને ખવડાવવાને પુરા પૈસા તેનેં મળે નહીં. એવો તે ઘણા દુ:ખમાં પડ્યો, એક દિવસ તેણે, પોતાના સઘળાં છોકરાંને પાસે બોલાવ્યાં, અને આંખોમાં આંસૂ આણીને કેહેછે, 'અરે મારાં વ્હાલાં છોકરાં, અણ દાણો મોંઘો ઘણો છે; હું આટલી મેહેનત કરૂં છું તો પણ તમારાં પેટ ભરાય એટલો દાણો મનેં મળતો નથી; એવી મારી અવસ્થા છે.

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II.

એશીઆની ઊતરનાં દરીઓ છે, તેનાં ઘણી ટાઢને લીધે સદા બરફ રહે છે. તયાં ઘણાં અઠવાડીઆંસુધી સુરજ ઊગતો નથી, તથા રાતો બહુ લાંબી હોય છે. સુરજ ઊગે નહીં તેથી અંધારૂં રહે એવું કોઈને લાગે પણ છેક તેમ નથી, ચંદરમાનું અને તારાનું અજવાળું પડે છે તેથી, તથા ગગનમાં એક જાતનું તેજ જગજગે છે તેથી પણ અજવાળું પડે છે, માટે લોકને અડચણ પડતી નથી. એશીઆના એ ભાગનાં સઇબીરીઆ દેશ છે, તયાંના લોકને શીઆળાની રતનાં અતીશે ટાઢ પડે છે, તયારે ભોંયમાં ભોંયરાં કરીને રહે છે ને તેમાં તાપવાને દેવતા રાખે છે. સઇબીરીઆ તથા એશીઆની ઈશાન ખુણમાં કામશચાટકા કરીને દેશ છે, તયાંના ભાઇડા બાઇડીઓ ઠીગણાં, કદરૂપાં, અને બહુ ગંદાં છે.

III.

એ ભાગનાં શીઆળાની રૂતુમાં અતીરાય ટાઢ પડે છે, માટે લોક ઘરમાંના ઘરમાંજ રહે છે. રસતા બધા બંધ પડી જાય છે, અને બહાર જુએ તો બરફજ બરફ દેખાય છે. જયારે તાપ પડવા માંડે છે તયારે બરફ ઓગળીને તેના કકડા પહાડની બાજુપરથી છુટા થઈને ધસી પડવા માંડે છે તથા દટાએલા જરણ ઘણા જોરથી વેહેવા લાગે છે. એ બરફના ઢગલા એકદમ એવા તો ધસી પડે છે કે તેથી વખતે ગાલીઓમાં રહેનારા સરવ લોક, ઘર, ઠોર વગેરે દટાઇ જાયછે.

IV.

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આલપસપર ચઢવું હોય તો ઘણો શરમ વેઠવો જોઈએ. મથાઋાપર ટાઠ એટલી છે કે કંઈ પાકતું નથી. આખેથી ઊજ-ઋા ઊજઋા દેખાયા કરે છે. એપરનો બરફ ભર ઊના-ઋામાં પણ ઓગઋતો નથી. એ પહાડની તરેટીમાં માણસો જુંપડીઓ બાંધી રહે છે. તેનાં છાપરાં બહુજ ઢરતાં અને ભીતથી બહાર પડતાં ઘણાં રાખે છે, તેથી આજુબાજુ પડેલી જેવું થઈ રહે છે. જુંપડીને આસપાસ જરખા જેવું હોય છે, તેપર ચઢવાની સીઢી કરે છે. તેનાં છાપરાંતરે મકાઈનાં ડુંડાં ટાંગી રાખે છે. એ તેમના ખાધામાં આવે છે. એ દેશની છોકરીઓ પરાલની બનાવેલી પોહોરી ટો-પીઓ ઘાલે છે, તથા ખાસી લાલ ચોળીઓ અને ઠુંકા ઘાઘરા, અને ઘાઘરાની નીચે રંગીત મોજા પેહેરે છે તેથી તે ઘણી સુંદર દેખાય છે. એ દેશનાં લોક બકરાં બહુ પાલે છે ને તેનું દુધ ખાધામાં લે છે.

GUJARATI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Tuesday, 23rd June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

રેશમના કીડા કોઈ જાણે કે એલ કે કીડા જેવા હશે, પણ છેક તેવા નથી. એક પતંગીઉં સુમારે તરણુસેં ઈંડાં મુકે છે. તે જયારે પુરાં સેવાય છે, તયારે એક એકમાંથી એક એક કીડો નીકલે છે, તે શેંતુરનાં પાંદડાં ખુબ ખાઈને જબરો થાય છે. જે મુલકમાં રેશમ થાય છે તયાં શેંતુરના ઝાડોની નીપજ ઘણીજ થાય છે. એ પાંદડાં ખાઈને કીડો જીવે છે એટલુંજ નહીં પણ તે પોતાના શરીરમાંથી એક

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જનનો પારદરશક સરેશનેવો ચીકણો પદારથ ભેગો કરે છે. એ પદારથ જયારે બહાર નીકળે છે તયારે કઠણ થઈ જય છે.

II.

તેઓએ સંપ કરીયો કે સરકારી નીશાળમાં આપણા છોકરા મોકલવાજ નહીં. નાનું ગામ એન લોકોનો આવો સંપ તાં મેહેતાજીને કેટલી હરકત પડે તેનો વીચાર વાંચનારેજ કરી લેવો. પણ ધન પેલા શાણંદના મામલતદારને કે તેણે આવી વાત જાણી કે તુરત તાં જઈ લોકોને સમજાવી કેટલાકને ધમકાવી નીશાળમા છોકરા મોકલવા કબુલ કરાવીયું ને નીશાળ ચાલું કરી. બધે ઠેકાણે આવી રીતે મામલતદાર મદદ કરેતો કેટલું સારૂં, કેટલો ફાયદો—અમે સાંભળ્યું છે કે મજકુર મામલતદાર એના તાબાની બધી નીશાળોમાં એજ પરમાણે મદદ કરેછે એ સંતોષ કારી છે.

III.

ગામડાઓમાં અદેખા કે સતરૂ અથવા બારવટીઆ માણસો લોકોનાં દાણા રૂ કે ઘાસ સળગાવી મુકેછે એ ઘણુંક દુખકારકછે આખા વરસની મેહેનત એક ઘડીમાં સાફથઈ જયછે દુષટ કામથી ભલા માણસોએ હમેશ દુર રહેવું જોઈએ.

વીલાયતમાં જેમ લોકો ઘરનો વીમો ઉતરાવેછે તેમ આપણા દેશમાં ચાલ નથી પણ એ ચાલ જરૂર થવો જોઈએ ને આપણા લોકો વીલાયતની માફક ઘરનો વીમા ઊતરાવે તો ઘણુજ સારૂ.

Translate into Gujaráti :—

1. The King of Prussia arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day. His Majesty was received with enthusiastic cheering from the crowds that assembled. The town is brilliantly decorated ; and fine weather prevails.

2. If, appropriating to their own use government paper, pens, and other articles, they represent this as government expense, in this there are two kinds of misdemeanor: the one is theft, the other falsehood. So, if any one be toiling at a business, then to form an intimacy with him, and by getting into his secret, and cheating him, to carry on the same trade, and thus to render his labour fruitless,—in this there is a breach of faith.

3. Through the Saracenic conquests, and the influence of the Korán, the Arabic language has been diffused over a very large portion of the habitable world. It extends to the Philippine Islands, which is 2,000 miles eastward from India. It prevails in Turkey, and along the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, and throughout a very large portion of the African continent.

TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Monday, 22nd June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Write the Sanskrit letters most frequently used in Tamil, with the Tamil equivalent of each.
2. What are the six heads under which all the principal combinations and changes of Tamil letters are included?
3. What are the (ten) principal parts of the Tamil verb? Give an example of each of these parts, translating it into English.
4. What is the signification of the particle ஓம் when added to the first verbal participle (or gerund), and what is its meaning when added to the second (or subjunctive in ஆல்).
5. Illustrate by examples the modification of sense caused by adding severally the verbs படு, இரு, கொள், விடு, போடு, and வரு, to another verb as auxiliary to it; and translate each example into English.
6. What are the (eleven) defective verbs most frequently used in Tamil?
7. In what respects must the nominative case agree with the verb? Explain the difference between the Tamil rule for this concord and the English rule.
8. When there are several nominative cases, all being of the same person, how must the verb terminate?
   Translate into Tamil:—"The horses, the bullocks, and the men all arrived in the same ship."
9. When several nominatives of different persons govern one verb how is it terminated?

Re-translate into Tamil:—

I have written earnestly begging your honourable presence that, having made the requisite inquiries, you will cause the pension to be paid to me, until I arrive at the age that appears in my pension certificate.

A householder having appropriated a Pariar as a slave, asked him, "What is your name?" He said, "Sir, my name is Perumal," which

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is another name of Vishnu. The householder was a worshipper of Vishnu, and therefore being unwilling to call a Pariar Perumal, asked him, "Will you take another name?" He said, "I may take another name, but it will involve a little expense." The householder replied, "Say how much it will involve." The Pariar said, "When my father was alive he expended thirty-five rupees and ten measures of rice in a festival to four Pariar villages to give me this name. To take this name away and give another would cost twice as much."

TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Monday, 22nd June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

புதிதாய் வந்த மகா இராயஸ்திரி ஆசிஷ்டாண் டிஜட்ஜி துரை அவார்கள் "ஈளஅ — ம் நம்பரில் என் தங்கள் மாரிபத்தில் அப்பீல் ஆன்சர் கொடுக்கவில் ல" என்று பிரஸ்தாபித்தார்கள். "ஆன்சர் தேவை யில்ல" என்கிற தங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருப்பதினாலே, ஆன்சர் வேண்டிய தில்ல என்று டிசம்பர் மீ அவ— அறிவித்துக்கொண் டேன்.

II.

நீர் என் திகில் பட்டு இருக்கிறீர்? பயப்பட வேண்டாம். தல எழுத்தை எவர்கள் தப்பித்துக் கொண்டார்கள்? முன்னே பிர்ம்ம தேவர் சிரசு ஈஸ் பருடைய கையினாலே கிள்ளப் பட்டுப் போக இல் லையா? மகா பலிச் சக்கிரவர்த்தி சிரீ மகா விஷ் ணுவினுடைய பாதத்தின் கீழ்ப் பட்டு, பூமியின் கீ ழே அடங்கிப் போக இல்லையா? சூரியர் சந்திரர் கள் நிமிஷ மாத்திரம் ஆகிலும் நிற்காமல் அலைய இல்லையா? தேவேந்திரர் குருவாசர் கையிலே என்

ண பாடு பட்டார்? அப்படி இருக்கிற போது குறை மனுஷிர்கள் எம்மாத்திரம்? சுகம் வந்த போது சந் தோஷப் படுவார்கள். துக்கம் வந்த போது விசா ரப் படுவார்கள். இது நியாயம் அல்ல. சுக துக் கம் இரண்டும் சமமாக அனுபவிக்க வேணும்.

III.

கல்விப் பொருளிலுஞ் செல்வப் பொருளிலுங்கு றைவில்லாதவர்களுக்குறைவிடமாயிருக்கிற பாட லிபுரமென்னுமொரு பட்டணமுண்டு. அந்தப் பட்டண த்திற் சகல சுகுணங்களோடுங்கூடியிருக்கிற சுதரி சனனென்னும் அரசனொருவனிருந்தான். அந்த அரசன் தன் பிள்ளைகள் படியாமல் மூடர்களாயிருக்கின்ற தைக்கண்டு, வெகு விசனத்தோடுமாலோசிக்க த்தொ டங்கினன்; கல்வியுந்தர்மகுணமுமில்லாத பிள்ளைக ளிருந்தாவதென்ன? பால் கொடாதவெருமைகளைக் காப்பாற்றினற் பலனுண்டா? வேத சாஸ்திரமறி ந்தவனையொரேபிள்ளையிருந்தாலவனாலே குடும்பமேல் லாஞ்சுகமடையும். இப்படிக்கில்லாத பிள்ளைகள் கர்ப்பத்திலேயழிந்தாலும், அழியாவிட்டாற் பிறந்த வுடனேயிறந்தாலும் போகிறது நல்லது.

IV.

சேவகரால் ஆசர்ப்படுத்தின — ய — நபர்களி ல், முதல் அசூருக்கு அர்ஜி எழுதின அரசப்பநாயக ரைவிசாரணைப்பண்ணதில், மாஜிஜமீனதார்தம்முடை யஜமீனதாரிக்கு இவருக்குப்பட்டங்கட்டி வைத்துப் போனதாகவும், பட்டங்கட்டினபின்பு அவருக்குச்சரீரம் லகுவாகிறது போல்விருந்ததினாலே, அவருக்கு அதுமு

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ழுதுஞ சொஸ்தமானபின்பு, அவர் இந்தக்காரியத்தைக்குறித்து சர்க்காருக்கு த்தெரியப்படுத்தலாமென்றிருந்ததாகவும், அவர் இறந்து போகிறது அவருக்கு நதெரியாமல் இறந்து போயவிட்டதாகவும், அதனல் இதைச் சர்க்காருக்கு அவர் தெரியப்படுத்தவிலலை யெனறும், அவரிருக்கையில் அவரைமிஞ்சித்தாம் அதைச் சர்க்காருக்கு த்தெரியப்படுத்தகூடாதென றிருந்ததாகவும், அவர் இறந்து போகவே அவருக்கு சசெய்யுஞ சடங்குகளைச் செய்துபோட்டு, இதை உடனே சர்க்காருக்கு த்தெரியபடுதினேனென்றும், அதற்கு இன்னரினனர் சாட்சியிருகிறர்களென்றும் வாக்குமூலமெழுதி வைததார்கள்.

TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Tuesday, 23rd June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English :—

பணத்திலாசையில்லாதவொருசந்நியாசிகாட்டின்வழியேபோகும்போதஙகே யொருபணப்புதயலைக்கண்டுபயநதோடினன் — அப்போதெதிராகவொருவேலைக்காரனுங்கூடவநதவிரண்டுசந்நியாசிகளிவனைப்பார்த்து நீ யேனுகிறயென்றர்கள் — அஙகேயாட்கொலலியைப்பார்த்துப் பயநதோடுகிறேனென்றன் — பிறகவர்கள்பணத்தைக்குறித்தாட்கொல்லியென்று சொலலுகிறனிவன்முட்டாளென்றுநினைத்தஙகேபோயநதப்பணத்தையெடுத்துக்கொண்டுபோனர்கள் — இவர்களுடையவேலைக்காரனிவர்களைக்கொன்றுபோட்டாலநதப்பணத்தைத்தானெடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாமென்று நினைத்தவர்

களுக்குச் சமைக்கிறசோற்றில் விஷமகலந்து சமைத்துவைத்தான் — சந்நியாசிகளிருவரும் வேலைக்காரனிருவரோளத்தங்களைப் பங்குகேட்பானென்று நினைத்துக்குளத்திலேகுளிக்கும்போதவனைத்தணணீரிலமிழத்திக்கொன்றுவிட்டுவந்து பிறகவன் சமைத்தசோற்றைத்தினறிவர்களுமிறந்தாட்கொல்லியெனகிறவார்த்தையை நிசமாக்கினர்கள்.

மதுரைத்தேசத்திலிருந்து பூர்வத்தில் ராசரிகம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்தபாணடியர்களென்றராசாக்களிலே, கடைசியாகவிருந்தபாண்டியனுடனேயொருதலைக்காசன்சண்டைசெய்து, அவனதேசத்தைப் பிடித்துக்கொண்டான். அதினலவன்தக்காலத்திலானைகொந்தியென்றபட்டணத்திலிருந்து, சர்வாதிகாரம்பண்ணிக்கொண்டிருந்தராயரென்றவரிடத்திற்குப்போய், அந்தக்காரியத்தையவருக்கறிவித்து, தாங்களிதுகாரியத்திலெனக்குச்சகாயஞசெய்து, எனனுடைய தேசத்தைவாங்கியெனக்குக்கொடுக்கவேணுமென்றவரைவேண்டிக்கொண்டான். அந்தராயரிந்தப்பாண்டியனுடைய பெரியோர்களுடையபெருமையைநினைத்து, அவனிடத்திலேமிகவுந்தயவுண்டாய, அப்படியேநாமுமக்கொத்தாசைசெய்வோம, நீர்பயப்படவேண்டாமென்றவனுக்குத்தகுந்தவாதரவு சொல்லி, பிறகுதம்முடையசேனைதிகளாலேநாகப்பநாயகனென்றவனையழைப்பித்து, அவனைப்பார்த்து, நீருமமுடையசேனையுடனேகூடவிந்தப்பாண்டியராசருக்குச்சகாயமாகப்போய், இவருடையதேசத்தையிவர்க்குவாங்கிக்கொடுத்து விட்டுவாருமென்றனுப்பினர்.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

II.

Translate into Tamil :—

1. When some one advised Philip to expel from his dominions a man who had spoken ill of him, Philip replied "I will take care not to do so, for he will then go everywhere and speak ill of me."

2. Do you ask me whether I would help a slave to gain his freedom? I answer, I would help him with heart and hand and voice. I would do for him what I shall wish I had done when, having lost his dusky skin, he shall stand with me before our Master, who will say, "Inasmuch as ye did it to him, slave as he was, ye did it to me."

3. It may be the subject of serious consideration, whether those who are accustomed only to acquire instruction through the medium of amusement may not be brought to reject that which approaches under the aspect of study; whether those who learn history by the cards, may not be led to prefer the means to the end; and whether, were we to teach religion in the way of sport, our pupils might not thereby be gradually induced to make sport of their religion.

HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Wednesday, 24th June, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I.

a. How are adjectives of intensity formed from verbs?

b. Specify eight verbs, passive in meaning, but not so in form.

c. Give a full account of the adjunct **सा**, in its various senses, with examples.

d. Construct sentences to exemplify repetition.

e. In what cases is the sign of the genitive idiomatically omitted?

f. Translate 'with respect to,' 'by reason of,' 'perhaps,' 'in truth,' 'according to,' 'in comparison with.'

g. What words and terminations are evolved from the verb **करना**, or its Sanskrit prototype **कृ**?

h. What traces does the Hindî retain of an ancient system of inflexion?

II.

For retranslation into Hindî :—

a. There was a certain bard, exceedingly poor and unfortunate. He wandered about to the kings of all the earth, but did not get the profit of a single shell from any of them. Once, on returning home, he found that his daughter had come to be of marriageable age. He was grieving at this, when his wife said: "You have roamed over all countries: tell me what you have gained." He replied: "Riches are not in my destiny."

b. Having received this order, they all prostrated themselves, and then departed. Coming into the city, they sought, and seized, and

proceeded to bind. No one whom they found, whether eating, drinking, standing, sitting, sleeping, watching, going, or returning, did they spare. They encircled them, and brought them to one place, and tortured and slew them all, by burning, and drowning, and dashing to pieces. Assuming the guise of fearful forms, they explored city after city, town after town, street after street, and house after house, and in this wise destroyed the race of Yadu.

HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Wednesday, June 24th, 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

For translation into English:—

a. यह सोभा बन उपबन की निरख हरष प्रभु सब समेत मथुरापुरी में पैठे। वह पुरी कैसी है कि जिसके चहुं ओर तांबे का कोट औ पक्की चुआन चौड़ी खाई स्फटिक के चार फाटक। तिन में अष्टधाती किवाड़ कंचन खचित लगे ऊए। औ नगर में बरन बरन के राते पीले हरे धौले पंचखने सतखने मंदिर ऊंचे ऐसे कि घटा से बातें कर रहे जिनके सोने के कलस कलसियों की जोति बिजली सी चमक रही। ध्वजा पताका फहराय रहीं। जाली झरोखों मोखों से धूप की सुगंध आय रही। द्वार द्वार पर केले के खंभ औ सुबरन कलस सपल्लव भरे धरे ऊए। तोरन बंदनवार बंधी ऊई। घर घर बाजन बाज रहे। औ एक ओर भांति भांति के मनिमय कंचन के मंदिर राजा के न्यारे ही जगमगाय रहे। तिनकी सोभा कुछ बरनी नहीं जाती। ऐसी जो सुंदर सुहावनी मथुरापुरी तिसे श्रीकृष्ण बलदेव ग्वालबालों को साथ लिये देखते चले।

b. मुहम्मद ग़ोरी के कोई लड़का न था। उस ने अपने दासों में से बड़े बुद्धिवानों को सुशिक्षित किया और उनकी बुद्धिवानी के अनुसार उनको अच्छे २ अधिकार दिये। सब में एक नामी कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक था जिस ने पहले ही पहल हिंदुस्थान में मुसलमानी राज्य स्थापन किया। वह मुहम्मद के संग हिंदुस्थान में उस समय आया था जब कि उस ने सिंध नदी के पार उतरकर चढ़ाई की

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थी जैसा कि हम ने बर्णन किया है और मुहम्मद अपनी राजधानी को फिरा। तब उस ने उसकी बीरता और बुद्धिवानी के पारितोषिक में उसको दिल्ली के निकट की सेना का अधिपति किया। थोड़े ही दिनों पीछे दिल्ली उसके हाथ लगी और उसकी राजधानी ऊई। उस ने अपने स्वामी की इच्छा पर हिंदुओं की स्वाधीनता दूर करने के लिये इस भांति परिश्रम किया कि हिंदुओं की सामर्थ मुहम्मद की बीरतापूर्बक चढ़ाइयों की अपेक्षा इसकी दृढ़ और लगातार चढ़ाइयों से अधिक घट गई। यद्यपि वह बड़ा पराक्रमी था और एक जयवंत सेना उसके आधीन थी और अपने बादशाह की दृष्टि से बहुत दूर था फिर भी उसकी आधीनताई में पक्का रहा। परंतु यह बात निस्संदेह है कि वह स्वाधीन होने का अच्छा अवसर ताकता था।

c. तैमूर अत्यंत निर्दई और बड़ा बादशाह मुग़लों के कुलीन कुल में था। उसके कुल ने चिरकाल तक चंगेज़ख़ां की संतान की सेवा की थी। सत्ताईस बरस की अवस्था में वह अपने स्वामी की बहुत सेवा में रहा था जो ख़ुरासान और मावरुलनहर का बादशाह था। इस लिये उस ने अपनी बहिन का बिवाह इस से कर दिया। चार ही बरस के मध्य में उस ने आज्ञा माननी छोड़ दी और अपने साले के मरने के पीछे राज्य का स्वामी हो गया और समरकंद में रहने लगा। वह ऐसे समय में बादशाह ऊआ था जब आसपास के राजाओं के नष्ट होने से एक उद्योगी मनुष्य नवीन राज्य स्थापन कर सकता था। तैमूर ऐसा महाउद्योगी पुरुष था कि उस ने बड़ी बड़ी जय करने का बिचार किया और उनको प्राप्त किया। इस से सब शत्रु उसके आधीन ऊए और एशिया और यूरप उसके डर से थर्राने लगे। वह मनुष्य कटा करने में पशुओं की भांति प्रसन्न होता था और कभी कभी बड़ी कटा के पीछे आदमी के सिरों का एक ढेर बनाके पशुओं की भांति अपने चित्त को प्रसन्न करता था।

HINDI.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.
Thursday, June 25th, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

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I.

For translation into English:

a. जो गरमी दिन को पृथ्वी की पृष्ठ पर पड़ती है उस में की बऊत सी सूर्य के अस्त हो जाने के पीछे रात को वायु में चढ़ती है और इस कारण से पृथ्वी की पृष्ठ वायु की अपेक्षा अधिक ठंढी हो जाती है। ज्यों ही वह यथेष्ट ठंढी होती है त्यों ही गरम वायु में से कुछ अदृश्य भाफ उस पर एक ठौर होती है ठीकी ठीक जैसे ठंढे कांचपात्र पर एकत्र होती है जब उसे अकस्मात किसी गरम कोठरी में ले जाते हैं। पानी की बूंदें जो निर्मल रातों को इस रीति से भूमि पर एकट्ठी होती हैं वे ओस के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हैं। सूखी ऋतु में जब न तो बादल और न वृष्टि हो सकती है तब ओस मिट्टी में कुछ आर्द्रता करने के काम आती है। बादल की रातों की अपेक्षा निर्मल रातों में वह अधिक पड़ती है क्योंकि तब पृथ्वी की गरमी आकाश की ओर बिना रोक चढ़ती है। ऐसी गणना भई है कि बरसभर में इङ्गलण्ड् की भूमि पर इतनी ओस पड़ती है कि जिस ठौर पड़े वहां से यदि कुछ भी स्थानान्तर न हो जाय तो उस देश की सम्पूर्ण पृष्ठ पांच इंच गहिरे पानी से भर जायगी।

b. पानी द्रव होता है। सुराही में से उसे उझिल सकते हैं। जिन क्षोटे कणों का यह बना रहता है सो ऐसे ढीले होते हैं और उन में आकर्षण सम्बन्ध ऐसा सूक्ष्म रहता है कि वे आपस में अनायास इधर उधर फिसला करते हैं। सघनतुषार को सुराही में से नहीं उड़ेल सकते। वह ठोस होता है और उसके क्षोटे कणों के पोढ़े सम्बन्ध से उनका एक कठिन ढेर हो जाता है। वे एकट्ठे सिमटे रहते हैं और सुराही में बने रहते हैं वा एक साथ सब के सब उस में से गिर पड़ते हैं। यही कारण है कि जिस से ठोस पदार्थों को टूक टूक करना कठिन होता है और द्रववस्तु अनायास धारारूप बहती हैं वा बूंद बूंद हो जाती हैं। एक अवस्था में कण बऊत पोढ़े एकट्ठे मिले रहते हैं और दूसरी अवस्था में तो वे ऐसा थोड़ा मिले रहते हैं कि थोड़ा सा धक्का वा झटका उनको चीरकर बिलगा सकता है।

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c. देवदत्त किसी धुंयें की नाव के कप्तान को एका एकी बिना अपने कसूर अथवा असावधानी के ऐसा योग आ पड़ा कि जब तक अपनी नाव को रोके ही रोके तब तक रामबान नाम नाव को जिस में बीस अथवा तीस मुसाफ़िर थे अवश्य टक्कर लगती जान पड़ी। और टक्कर बचाने का केवल यही उपाय था कि देवदत्त अपनी नाव का मुहं दूसरी ओर को फेर देता और मुहं फेरने से जोखिम इस बात की थी कि एक और नाव रुद्रशर नाम को जिस में केवल दो ही मुसाफ़िर थे टक्कर लगती परन्तु उसका बच जाना भी सम्भवित था। यहां कदाचित देवदत्त अपनी नाव का मुहं रुद्रशर नाव को टक्कर देने के प्रयोजन बिना और रामबान नाव के मुसाफ़िरों को टक्कर लगने की विपत्ति से बचाने के निमित्त शुद्ध भाव से फेर देता तो किसी अपराध का अपराधी न गिना जाता यद्यपि उसके इस काम से जिसको वह जानता था कि इस से रुद्रशर नाव को टक्कर लगनी अति सम्भवित है रुद्रशर को टक्कर भी लग जाती कदाचित यह बात निश्चय पाई जाती कि जिस विपत्ति के बचाने के प्रयोजन से उस ने यह काम किया वह ऐसी थी कि रुद्रशर नाव को टक्कर दिलाने की जोखिम उठानी क्षमा के योग्य है।

II.

For translation into Hindî:

One can easily believe that the primitive folk who first chanted the old Vaidik melodies were something of an enigma to their unhistorical descendants from whom they stood divided by a hundred and fifty generations. But, for all that, the school of Sâyaṇa had the consciousness of Hindus; and their daily religious life was governed by written and oral traditions derived to them from their remote forefathers, and of which they must have apprehended much of the significance. With our acquaintance with the modes of thought and expression that obtained among other early races, we are, of course, better qualified, in some respects, than the commentators of whom we speak, to unlock the Vaidik riddles. On the other hand, we are constrained to admit, that, in some respects, they possessed advantages which we cannot recall. Very probably, nay, quite certainly, they are often in the wrong. Yet we cannot, with any prudence, venture to guess what the *Ṛigveda* means, until we have taken counsel with them, and pointed out wherein they went amiss.

TELUGU.

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J. GOLDINGHAM, ESQ.

Wednesday, 24th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Give the inflected form and the nominative plural of the following irregular nouns :

   మెరడు — *a yard.*

   గూడు — *a nest.*

   నాగలి — *a plough.*

   మన్ను — *sand.*

   బళ్లు — *the body.*

   రాయి — *a stone.*

   చేను — *a field.*

   కోడలు — *a daughter-in-law.*

2. Give in a tabular form the principal parts of the verbs వినుట — *hear;* చేయుట — *do;* చచ్చుట — *come.*

   i.e., give the infinitives in *a*, in *damu*, in *ēdi:* the aorist participle: the negative in *ka:* the negative relative participle: and the negative verbal noun.

3. Give two short sentences in which the negative in *mi* is used as a noun.

4. Translate the following sentences, and state what you see in them as bearing on idiom.

   పంపేది పంపనిది తెలియదు.

   గుర్రమును పంపనిది తెలుసును.

5. Show how the root in *a*, joined to another verb, is used adverbially in the following words :

   To knock *down.*
   To break *in pieces.*
   To throw *away.*
   He read *to the end.*

6. Translate the following, using the aorist of the verb, and give two examples yourself of this use of the aorist :

   He will come to-morrow.
   It may perhaps be so.
   Can it be so ?

7. Give two or three short sentences showing how the impersonal verbs "it seems," "it ought," are rendered in Telugu ; and translate the following :

   Is it fit to do so ? It is.—It is not.

8. Give an example of each of the following verbs, showing how they are used as auxiliaries.

   నేరుచుట — *to be able.*

   ఓపుట — *to be able — to be possible.*

   కూడుట — *to be fit — to be possible.*

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9. State shortly the effect of reiteration in Telugu, and translate the following in illustration :

Room by room.
He went to every village.
Very little children.
When the different people came.
He came of his own accord.
The property remained as property (that is, it remained safe or undisturbed).

10. Give the following in the Telugu numerals :

125,000 — 6,570 — $8,900\frac{1}{4}$ — $4,334\frac{3}{4}$ — $1,260\frac{1}{2}$.

For re-translation into Telugu :—

I. When you are ruling the kingdom, without oppressing the people, inquire who are rich and who are poor, and protect the latter by giving them food and raiment from time to time. Thus you will obtain an extended reputation. But however much you bestow on the rich, no fame will accrue to you.

II. Do the dry lands require constant irrigation? No, sir, they require no other moisture than the falling rains. When does the cultivation of the dry grains commence, and when are the crops generally ripe?

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, ESQ.

Wednesday, 24th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

For translation into English :—

I.

యిప్పుడు తమరు శెలవుయిస్తే నేను వెళ్ళి ఆసంగతి తెలుసుకొని వస్తానని చెప్పగామంచిది వెళ్ళి తెలుసుకొనిరమ్మని అతణ్ణి పంపించి అతడెక్కడికిపోతాడో చూతామని గొంగడి కప్పుకొని అతనికి తెలియకుండా అతనివెంబడి రాజున్ను పోయెను — అంతట అతడు పట్టణము వెలపలికిపోయి అక్కడ నొక స్త్రీతల విరియబోసుకొని వొక దుర్గగుడిదగ్గిర కూర్చుండి రోదనము చేస్తూపుండగాచూచి నీవు యెవరవు యెందుకు యేడుస్తున్నావని అడుగగా, నేను కుంతిభోజుని రాజ్యలక్ష్మిని యీ రాజు యింకా మూడు దినములలో మృతిపొందుతాడు గనుక, యికనేనెవరిదగ్గిరికిపోదును నన్ను యెవరు రక్షించుతురని యేడుస్తున్నానని పలికెను — అయితే యీరాజును బతికించేటందుకు

యేమయినా వుపాయముకద్దా అని ఆడిత్తియుడు అడుగగా నీ కొమారుణ్ణి యీదుర్గకు బలియిస్తే యీరాజు యింకా బహుదినములు బ్రతికివుంటాడని ఆస్త్రీచెప్పెను — మంచిది నేను యింటికివెళ్లి నాకుమారుణ్ణి పిలుచుకొనివచ్చి అప్రకారమే బలియిస్తానని చెప్పి తనయింటికిపోయి కుమారునితో యీసమాచారము చెప్పగా అతడు తండ్రినిచూచి నీవు యీక్షణమే నన్ను పిలుచుకొనిపోయి ఆదుర్గకు బలియిచ్చి రాజుప్రాణము కాపాడవలసినది ఆయన బ్రతికివుంటే ఆయనవల్ల బహుమంది జీవింతురని చెప్పెను — అప్పుడతడు తనకుమారుణ్ణి దుర్గుడికి పిలుచుకొనిపోయి ఖడ్గము దూసుకొని అతణ్ణి తల కొట్టబోయెను — అప్పుడాదుర్గ అతనికి ప్రత్యక్షమయి అతనిచెయ్యి పట్టుకొని నీసాహసమునకు నేను మెచ్చినాను నీకుమారుణ్ణి చంపవద్దు నీవు వేడిన వరము లిచ్చెదనని పలకగా యీపట్టణమునకు రాజయిన కుంతిభోజునికి వచ్చిన అపమృత్యువుతప్పి ఆయన బహుకాలము రాజ్యపరిపాలన చేస్తూ సుఖముగావుండేలాగున వరమియ్యమని అతను దుర్గను వేడుకొనెను — ఆలాగే రాజు సుఖముగావుంటాడని వరమిచ్చి దుర్గ అంతర్ధానమయిపోయెను.

II.

ఇంద్రుడు తనసారథియైన మాతలియనేవాణ్ణి పిలిచి, నీవుశీఘ్రముగా రథము ఆయత్తము చేసుకొని భూలోకమునకు విక్రమార్కునిదగ్గరికి తీసుకొనిపోయి, నేను పిలుచుకొనిరమ్మన్నాని నని మహా వినయముగా చెప్పి, అతణ్ణి యిక్కడికి పిలుచుకొని రమ్మనిచెప్పెను. అప్పుడు సారథి ఆప్రకారముగా భూలోకమునకు వచ్చి, విక్రమార్కుణ్ణి చూచి, అయ్యా దేవేంద్రుడు నిన్ను తనదగ్గరికి పిలుచుకొని రమ్మని చెప్పినాడు అనగా, విక్రమార్కుడు చాలా సంతోషించి, అతనికి సకల బహుమాన

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ములుచేసి, ఆ దేవేంద్రుడి రథముమీద నెక్కి, మాతలి రథము తోలగా, దేవేంద్రసభకు వచ్చెను. అప్పుడు దేవేంద్రుడు ఈ రాజును చూచి, చాలాసంతోషించి లేచి, ప్రత్యుత్థానముచేసి, అర్ధాసనముమీద కూర్చుండ బెట్టుకొని, నీవు బ్రాహ్మణోత్త ములవల్ల సకల విద్యలు గ్రహించినావు; మహా బుద్ధిమంతుడవు; రంభ ఊర్వసి యిద్దరు నాట్యమాడుతూ ఉండగా చూచి, వారి యిద్దరిలో తారతమ్యము చెప్పవలెను అని, రంభనున్ను ఊర్వసినిన్ను నాట్యమాడ నియమించగా, వారినాట్యము ఏక మార్కుండు చూచి సంతోషపడి, యిందుణ్ణి చూచి, యిద్దరున్ను బాగానేర్చినవారే; అయినప్పటికిన్ని, రంభకంటే ఊర్వసి కొంచెమధికురాలు అని చెప్పెను.

III.

సుమారు నెలరోజుల కిందట వొకరోజు పగలు రెండు ఝాముల వేళ, నాయింటి తలవాకిట్లో నేనున్ను, కొండెబోయిన వెంకటేశమున్ను, కూర్చుండి మాట్లాడుతూ వుంటిమి. అప్పుడు, యేటికనకయ్య, వాడి భార్య, తల్లి, యీ ముస్గురున్ను యింకా ముస్గురు మగవాండ్లున్ను జుమలా ఆరుసురున్ను కలిసి, సదరు శేషమ్మయింటికి పోయి, అది ధాని మిద్దిమీద మన్ను పోసుకొంటూ వుండేటప్పుడు, కనకయ్య మిద్దిమీదికి యెక్కి శేషమ్మను పక్కయిండ్లి చెప్పకాలితో తొక్కి పట్టి మితిలేని దెబ్బలు కొట్టుతూ వుండగా, నేను, సదరు వెంకటేశం, యిద్దరమున్ను, మా వాకిట్లోనుంచే చూచినాము. మా వాకిటికిన్ని శేషమ్మను కొట్టిన మిద్దికున్నపది బారల యెడమే అయినందున, బాగా కనుపడ్డది. యేమి హేతువుచేత కొట్టినాడో నాకు తెలియదు. కనకయ్యమాత్రము మిద్దియెక్కి శేషమ్మను కొట్టినాడు. కడమ అయిదుసురు శేషమ్మ యింటికి రావడము మాత్రమేగాని, అక్కడ నిలవలేదు. వాకిట్లోనుంచి తిరిగి వెళ్లినారు.

TELUGU.

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J. GOLDINGHAM, ESQ.

Thursday, 25th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English :—

తర్వాత విక్రమార్కుఁడు బలిచక్రవర్తి అంపినమనిషితో కూడా భూలోకమునకువచ్చి, ఆ మనిషికి శెలవిచ్చిపంపి, తనపట్నము ధోవబట్టి వచ్చుచుండగా, నొక ముసలిబ్రాహ్మణుఁడు తొంభై యేండ్లవాడు తనకొమారుణ్ని పిలుచుకొని, విక్రమార్కుని వద్దికి రావలెనని వస్తూ, ధోవలో విక్రమార్కుణ్ని చూచి, అయ్యా విక్రమార్కుడుండే పట్టణమింకా ఇక్కడికెంతదూరమున్నది? అని, అడగగా, నేనేవిక్రమార్కుణ్ని; ఎందుకువచ్చినావు? అని అడిగెను. అయ్యానాకులేకలేక నొకకొమారుడు గలిగినాడు; వీడేను; నేనవృద్ధానయినాను; వీనికి పెండ్లిచేసి కన్నుల చూడవలెననే అపేక్షచాలాగానున్నది; అయితేమహాదరిద్రుణ్ని; నానాటికిభోజనమునకు సంపాదించుకోవడ మేవ్రయాస; పెండ్లిచెయ్యడమునకు ఎక్కడానొక ద్రవ్యమయినాదొరుకలేదు; పెండ్లిఖర్చుకు సంపాదించుకొంటే పిల్లలనిచుట్టకు అనేకమంది సిద్ధము గానున్నారు; నీవేమైన నీకార్యమునకు కొద్దిగొప్పలసహాయపడగలవా? అనే కమందికి నీవు చాలాగానిచ్చినావని వినివచ్చినాను.

II.

For translation into Telugu :—

I have lived in this town from the days of the Mogul government, and have carried on trade; never before was such oppression seen. Douceurs (dallālē) are practised in every town, and not in this town alone. I am ready to prove all I have written above by many

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merchants and many accounts. Therefore I pray that you (your honor) will consider this petition, and on inquiring personally into it, it will be clear that the officials are troubling merchants like myself, acquiring daily two or three rupees as fees on goods. In the event of your not personally instituting an inquiry into this, certainly I cannot stay in this town.

III.

Of those who are here there is no one who desires my welfare. There is no acquaintance between me and the person who has newly arrived. As there is now an opening to high employ and a path to it, I make the following request. This newly arrived person has read Telugu, and is fond of the Telugu language. One or two persons are coming here who hope to get employ. If I can obtain a recommendation from you, I imagine that the person I have mentioned will not fail to give me the employment I desire. Anything that you may now write regarding me will be most beneficial.

MARATHI.

Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON.

Friday, 26th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Decline सासरा m., गाडी f., and पाप n.

2. Decline together the words ती चांगली बायको.

3. Tell the cardinal numbers in Marathi from seventy to a hundred.

4. Decline the pronoun मी.

5. Give the past tense in full of the verb आहे in the indicative.

6. Define and illustrate briefly the three prayogs.

7. Give the 3rd person singular past indicative of the following verbs :

   लागणें and its causal ; सांगणें ; येणें ; जाणें ; बसणें ; करणें.

8. Give all the participles of the verb कळविणें.

9. Translate into Marathi the following expressions :—

   (*a.*) The grass on the hill is burnt up ; the fishes in the lake are all dead ; the pain in his belly has stopped.

   (*b.*) By making due preparation the work is rendered easy. It will be known by going thither. I know it from its having been told to me.

   (*c.*) How long is it since you came to Poona ?
   How long is it since your sister was married ?
   How long is it since he began this work ?

   (*d.*) Tell him he should not do so. Had we not come we should not have seen him alive. What does your father mean to make of this wood ?

   [*If there is time,* (c) *and* (d) *sentences may be also expressed in Roman characters.*]

To be re-translated into Marathi and written in Balbodh and Mod characters.

A.

An ox was one day grazing in a meadow. Some very little frogs were playing there. One of them was crushed to death under the ox's feet. The other [little] frogs went home and reported this [sad] news to their mother. They said, "Mother, we never saw such a large "animal." Hearing this the [mother] frog puffed out her belly greatly and asked, "Was he as big as this?" They said, "Very much "bigger than that, mother." Again having puffed out her belly a little more she said, "Is it so large?" They said, "Mother, though "you should puff your belly out until it burst, yet you would never "reach to an equality with it." Hearing this she in [her] pride proceeded to puff herself out still more, and died by the bursting of her belly.

B.

Some time after, Akbar pitched his camp in the town of Ajmīr, and made all ready for an engagement with Pratāpsing. At that time for the greater part all the kings and chieftains were on Akbar's side. One or two of them had given their daughters [in marriage] into his family. As they were Rajputs and the [emperor] himself a musalmān, he gave them some territory in consideration of their having given their daughters into his family. Through that greed of [increase to their territory] some of the remaining kings came over to him. Yet Pratāpsing was not at all daunted. He had never had any connection with him, nor had he ever had any connection with those who were connected with him. I will write below a story that the people tell of him, and from it it will be understood, how much Pratāpsing disliked those who had formed affinity with Akbar.

MARATHI.

Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON.

Friday, June 26th, 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate:

A.

पूर्वी मोठमोठीं युद्धें करावीं लागलीं त्यांत दारूगोळा व शिपायांचे पोषाक ह्यांत अतोनात द्रव्य खर्चावें लागलें. तो दारूगोळा उडून गेला; व ते पोषाक वापरून नाहींसे झाले, आणि कर्ज काढिलें तें मात्र रयतेच्या शिरावर बसलें, हें वाईट झालें. परंतु आतां कांहीं जरी केलें तरी झालेलो गोष्ट परत येत नाहीं. खर्च व्हावयाचा तो होऊन गेला. इतकें एक बरें आहे कीं

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युद्धांकरितां काढलेल्या पैक्याच्या व्याजावद्दल सरकारी उत्पन्नाच्या जमेंतून जो पैसा जातो तो सर्वच देशाबाहेर जात नाहीं; तर ज्या कितीएक लोकांनीं सरकारास कर्ज दिलें आहे त्यांच्या घरांत कांहीं येतो. म्हणजे रयतेच्या घरांतून जातो आणि रयतेच्याच घरांत येतो, त्यापक्षीं देशास ती बूड नव्हे; बाहेर जातो ती मात्र बूड होय. आतां सरकार देणें देणाऱ्या लोकांस आणि व्याजाऐवजीं पेढीवरून वर्षासनें घेणाऱ्या लोकांस हा सूक्ष्म विचार समजत नाहीं.

B.

कोणी एका शाळेंतला मुलगा, पारंग्याचीं वाहिलें कमरेस बांधून, नदींत पोंहावयास शिकत असे; एके दिवशीं त्यास वाटलें कीं, आपणास पोहतां आलें, आतां ह्या लांकडांचें काय प्रयोजन आहें? ह्मणून त्याने तीं लांकडें कांठीं ठेवून नदींत उडी घातली. तो ओघाचा लोटाने ओंड पाण्यांत गेला; आणि गचकळ्या खाऊं लागला. दैवयोगाने एक वृक्षाची डाहाळी नदींत झोंकावली होती, तेथें तो लोटत लोटत गेला; तेव्हां तीस गच्च धरून बुडतों रे, बुडतों, ह्मणून हाका मारितो आहे, अशासमयीं त्याचा पंतोजी नदीचा कांठीं सहज गेला होता त्याचा कानीं ते करुण शब्द पडले; तो पुढें जाऊन पाहतो तों मुलगा संकटांत दृष्टीस पडला. तेव्हां तीं लांकडें त्याने मुलाकडे फेंकिलीं. त्यांस धरून तो कांठीं आला; त्यासमयीं पंतोजीने त्यास हा उपदेश केला. अरे मुला, अजून पुढें तुला ही संसार महानदी तरून जायाचें आहे; तूं स्वतंत्रपणें वागायास अद्यापि प्रौढ नाहींस; ह्यासाठीं तुजहून वडील आहेत त्यांचीं वचनें नदींत तरायाचा लांकडासारिखीं मानून, त्यांचा तूं आदर कर.

C.

आपलादुर्गुणलावितीपराला ॥ नेणतीआपुलागुणकांहीं ॥
आंधळ्यामिजनसारेचीआंधळे ॥ आपणासी डोळेदृश्यनाहीं ॥
रोगियासीविषतुल्यहेंमिष्टान्न ॥ तोंडासिकारणचवीनाहीं ॥
तुकाह्मणेशुद्धनाहींजोआपण ॥ तयात्रिभुवनअवघेंखोटें ॥

दुष्टाचियेसंगेंदुष्टचिजाहला ॥ विसरूनीगेलाआपणासी ॥
ढेंकणाचेसंगेंहिराजोभंगला ॥ कुसंगेंनाडलासाधुतैसा ॥
वोढाळाचेसंगेंसात्विकनाडलें ॥ क्षणांतनासलेंसमागमें ॥
तुकाम्हणेधरासत्संगहावरा ॥ चुकेलतोफेराचोऱ्यांशीचा ॥

MARATHI.

Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON.

Saturday, June 27th, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate:

A.

आठव्या हेंरीच्या वेळेस दुसरें काय काय घडलें तें लिहितों. हेंरी सिंहासनावर बसला त्या काळीं याचें वय अठरा वर्षांचें होतें हा अव्यवस्थित असें, आणि यास ख्याली खुशाली आवडे, म्हणून याच्या बापाने जें द्रव्य सावधपणाऐं मिळवून ठेविलें होतें, तें हा आपल्या छंदाफंदांत उधळूं लागला. योर्क प्रांतींचा जो धर्माध्यक्ष तो याचा मुख्य प्रधान आणि मंत्री झाला.

B.

एका दिवसीं एका गृहस्थाचा चाबुकस्वार घोडीवर बसला आणि तो तिला वारंवार चाबूक मारूं व लगामाला हिसके देऊं लागला. हें फार क्रूरपण आहें. माझे घोडीला तें आवडलें नाहीं. तो असें करीत गेला म्हणून ती फार रागावली. मग घोडी व स्वार हीं एकमेकांस आपल्या कब्जेंत आणण्याचा यत्न करीत असतां, शेवटीं घोडीने स्वाराला आपल्या मानेवरून फेंकून दिल्हें, आणि धांवत धांवत ती आपल्या तबेल्यांत गेली. चाबुक-स्वाराला कांहीं लागलें नाहीं, परंतु तो शिपाई अट्टल बसणार होता, म्हणून तो फार लाजला, आणि आपल्या धन्याला म्हणाला कीं, ती घोडी मोठी हरामी आहे; जो कोणी तिजवर बसेल, त्याला ती धोक्यांत घालील.

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C.

इ० सं० १६१२ ह्या वर्षीं दिल्लीचा बादशाह जहानगीर ह्यानें इंग्लिश कंपनीस सुरत, अहमदाबाद, खंबायत येथें वखारी घालण्यास परवानगी दिली. पुढें दहा वर्षांच्या आंत कोरोमंडल किनाऱ्यावर आणखी कांहीं वखारी घातल्या. इ० सं० १६४० ह्या वर्षांत मद्रासपत्तन येथील वखारीच्या भोंवतीं तटबंदी व बुरूज करण्याविषयीं तिकडच्या राजाकडून परवानगी मिळाल्यावरून इंग्लिशांनीं तेथें किल्ला बांधिला. त्या किल्ल्यास त्यांनीं फोर्ट्सेंट्जार्ज हें नाम दिलें. त्याच वेळेच्या सुमारास हुगळी येथें वखारी घालण्यास शहाजहान ह्याने परवानगी दिली. दुसरा चार्ल्स नावाचा इंगलंदचा बादशाह ह्यानें पोर्तुगीज राजाची कन्या आपल्यास बायको केली, तेव्हां त्या राजाकडून ह्या बादशाहास आंदणांत जें मुंबई बेट मिळालें होतें तें बादशाहानें इ० सं० १६६८ ह्या वर्षीं कंपनीस दिलें.

For translation into Marathi:

A.

A certain man, while he was passing along near the king's palace, was robbed by thieves. This fact he went and reported to the king. The king said, 'Why were you not on your guard?' He said [replied], 'Sire, I did not suppose thieves would rob [one] under the eaves of the royal palace.' The king answered, 'How [comes it] you have not heard this proverb, "[Just] under the lamp there is darkness."'

B.

When Humayun had reached Shal, about 130 miles south of Candahar, a horseman, sent by one of his own adherents, galloped up to his tent, sprung from his horse, and, without quitting the bridle, rushed into the tent, and announced that Mirza Askari was close at hand, with a design of making Humayun prisoner. So little was he prepared for this intelligence, that he had only time to place his queen on his own horse, and was obliged to leave her child to the compassion of his uncle. Mirza soon after arrived. He pretended to have come with friendly intentions, treated his infant nephew with affection, and removed the whole party to Candahar [Dec. 14, 1543]. Meanwhile Humayun, accompanied by forty-two followers, escaped to the Garmsir, and thence to Sistān, which was then under the Persian government. He was received with great respect by the governor, and sent on to Herat, to wait the orders of the King of Persia. At the latter city he was joined by several of his partisans from Candahar.

PERSIAN.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, 26th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

ملک گفت اي قبره ازين کلمات درگذر که تو مرا بجاي فرزندي بلکه عزيزتر و انسي که مرا با تست با هيچکس از خويشان و متعلقان نيست کسي به نسبت کسان خود بد نينديشد و با مخصوصان در مقام انتقام و مخاصمت نباشد قبره گفت حکما در باب اقربا سخني گفته‌اند و حال هريک بتفصيل باز نموده و برين منوال فرموده که مادر و پدر بمثابهء دوستانند و برادران بمثابهء رفقا و ياران و خال و عم در مرتبهء آشنايان و زن در مقام همصحبتان و دختران در موازنه خصمان و سائر خويشاوندان در مرتبهء بيگانگان اما پسررا براي بقاي ذکر خواهند و با نفس و ذات خويش يکتا شناسند و ديگريرا در حرمت و عزت با او شريک نسازند و من هرگز ترا بجاي پسر نتوانم بود و بر تقديز آنکه مرا بجاي فرزند داري در وقت نزول بلا و هجوم آفت و عنا جانب مرا فرو خواهي گذاشت که هرچند کسي کسيرا دوست دارد و گويد که ترا بر خود ايثار ميکنم و بجان در مقام مضايقه نيستم ع

جان چه چيز است که بهر تو فدا نتوان کرد

ليکن وقتي که فتنه حادث گردد و کار بدان رسد که از سر جان بر بايد خاست بي‌شبهه خودرا از مضيق آن خطر بعرصهء سلامت خواهد کشيد و بهيچ نوع نقد هستيرا نثار ديگري نخواهد کرد ٭

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Parse and analyze the following words : —

متعلقان - مخصوصان - مخاصمت - رفقا - بیگانگان - نسازند

II.

* شنیدم کہ مردي براہ حجاز * بہر خطوہ کردي دو رکعت نماز *
* چنان گرم رو در طریق خداي * کہ خارِ مغیلان نکندي زپاي *
* باخر زوسواس خاطر پریش * پسند آمدش در نظر کار خویش *
* بتلبیس ابلیس در چاہ رفت * کہ نتوان ازین خوبتر راہ رفت *
* گرش رحمتِ حق نہ دریافتي * غرورش سر از جادہ بر تافتي *
* یکي ہاتف از غیب آواز داد * کہ اي نیک بختِ مبارک نہاد *
* مپندار کر طاعتي کردہء * کہ نزلي بد ین حضرت آوردہء *
* باحساني آسودہ کردن دلي * بہ ازالف رکعت بہر منزلي *

PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, 26th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Persian :

I.

After much delay we moved to a place near the centre of the town, when the camel drivers made a dead halt, and refused to proceed. Upon inquiry, the leaders, with much abuse, let me know that they had received no money, and would not move without their hire. The truth then came out. The Darogha had made the requisition for beasts of burden a pretext for levying a contribution on the inhabitants of the town, and we were told he had already collected more than a hundred rupees for excusing such as had animals, but who did not wish to have them thus employed. Of all this not one farthing had reached the men. So I was forced to pay the money out of my own pocket, and then we moved on without further delay. I mention this occurrence because it illustrates the true character of Persian generosity. When a stranger applies for assistance, he finds his cause espoused with an alacrity which leads him to hope everything ; the great man swears by his eyes, by your head, by his own, that all you require shall be granted ; that he will frank you through his territories ; but here the matter generally rests : he never thinks of enforcing, if indeed he ever thought of giving the necessary orders ; his servants, at all events, make these orders a pretext for extortion. You are ill served, and bitterly cursed, and those forced to serve you are wretchedly, if at all paid.

II.

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I regret much that I did not follow your advice.
He will be obliged to repay the sum which he has borrowed.
How long has this regulation been in force?
I find that I misunderstood what you said to me, when we were travelling to the North-West Provinces.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 30th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

جبل طور هارون جبل مشرف علي قبلي بيت المقدس وانما
سمي طور هارون لان موسي عم بعد قتل عبدة العجل اراد
لمضي الي مناجاة ربه فقال له هارون احملني معك فاني لست
آمن ان يحدث ببني اسرائيل بعدك حدث اخر فتغضب علي
مرة اخري فحمله معه فلما كانا ببعض الطريق اذهما برجلين
يحفران قبراً فوقفا عليهما وقالا لمن تحفران هذا القبر فقالا لاشبه
الناس بهذا الرجل واشارا الي هارون ثم قالا له بحق الهك الا
نزلت وابصرت هل هو واسع فنزع هارون ثيابه ودفعها الي موسي
ونزل ونام فيه فقبضت روحه من ساعته وانضم القبر فانصرف
موسي باكياً حزيناً علي مفارقته ورجع الي بني اسرائيل ومعه ثياب
هارون فاتهمت بنو اسرائيل موسي بقتله فدعا الله تعالي حتي
اراهم تابوته بين الفضاء علي راس ذلك الجبل ثم غاب عنهم
فسمي الجبل طور هارون ۞

II.

قال الاصمعي رأيت سعدون المجنون جالساً عند رأس شيخ
سكران يذب عنه الذباب فقلت له مالي اراك جالساً عند رأس
هذا الشيخ قال انه مجنون فقلت له انت المجنون ام هو قال

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بل هو قلتُ من اين قال لانّي صلّيتُ الظّهر و العصر في جماعة
و هو لم يُصلّ جماعةً و لافُرادي قلتُ و هل في
ذلك قلتَ شيـأً قال نعـم

شعـر

تركتُ النّبيذَ لاهل النّبيذ * و اصبحتُ اشرب ماءً قَراحا
رأيتُ النّبيـذَ يُذلّ العزيزَ * و يُذْوي الوُجوهَ المِلاحِ الصّبَاحا
فان كان ذاجايز للشبابِ * فما العُذْر فيه اذا الشّيْب لاحا
فقلتُ له صدقتَ و انصرفتُ ۞

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 30th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

To be translated into Arabic:—

I.

He performed the Friday prayers, and returned to the palace, and taking a leathern bag or purse, he filled it with jewels and gold, and the value of the jewels was thirty thousand pieces of silver. He then waited until morning, and went forward, not having informed any one; and he overtook a caravan and saw an inhabitant of the desert, and said to him, O uncle, what distance is between me and Baghdad? He replied, O my son, where art thou, and where is Baghdad? Verily between thee and it is a space of two months' journey. And the youth said to him, O uncle, if thou wilt conduct me to Baghdad I will give thee a hundred pieces of gold and this mare that is beneath me, the value of which is a thousand pieces of gold. Upon this the man replied, God is witness of what we say. But thou shall not lodge this night save with me. So the youth assented, and when daybreak appeared they proceeded quickly by the nearest way, and they ceased not to journey until they arrived at the walls of Baghdad, when the guide said, Praise be to God for safety! O my master, this is Baghdad. The young man then rejoiced exceedingly, and alighted from the mare, and gave her to the man, with the money which he had promised.

II.

I am now going out, I will speak with you on my return.
He is now in great prosperity.
The king and queen were both present.
In the book which you gave me are many excellent precepts.

7. PAPERS SET AT THE PRIZE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1866.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Rev. J. E. T. ROGERS.

Wednesday, 10th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I. Discuss the budget of December 1852.
II. Under what circumstances, according to Ricardo, will foreign trade raise the profits of stock?
III. The various effects of short and long bills.
IV. What are the effects of an export duty on gold?
V. Expound the fluctuations in the American exchanges during the early part of the year 1861.
VI. What is the justification of a commercial treaty?
VII. State, in outline, the cause of the 'free trade movement,' and the reform of the tariff.
VIII. What are 'bills in blank,' and how does the negotiation of them affect the foreign exchanges?
IX. What is Mr. Ricardo's criticism of M. Say's theory of 'value' and 'riches'?
X. What kinds of foreign trade, according to Mr. Göschen, are most likely to affect the rate of exchange, and how are the effects in question obviated?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Thursday, 11th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Give a sketch of the rise and history of Odipore and Bhopal.
2. Compare Akber's policy and method of administration with those of the British Government.
3. To what causes do you ascribe the failure of the French to establish an empire in India? Illustrate your answer by facts from the books you have read.
4. Give a sketch of Hyder's transactions with the Mahrattas.
5. Compare the political state of the different parts of India at the death of Akber, the death of Hyder Ali, and the close of the first Sikh war.
6. Trace the gradual growth of our Indian empire between 1786 and 1836, as forced on by circumstances against the will of the Company.
7. Give the history of the removal of the restrictions on the press. Can you trace the influence of public opinion under the Mogul empire?
8. Give a sketch of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Indian career.
9. Give some account of Shaista Khan, Nana Furnavese, Vizier Ali, and Tulasi Bai.
10. Draw a map to illustrate the Pindaree war.

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HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

Saturday, 13th June, 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

a. جانا چاهئے اُن فضیلتون مین سے هر ایک کے مقابل ایک صفت رذیل ضد اسکي هي * اور جیسے اجناس فضائل کي چار هین ویسے اجناس رذایل کي بهي پهلي نظر مین چار معلوم هوتي هین * اول جهل مقابل حکمت کے * دوسري نامردي مقابل شجاعت کے * تیسري بدکاري مقابل عفت کے * اور چوتهي ظلم مقابل عدالت کے * اور نظر تحقیق سے جو ظاهر هوتا هي سو یه هي که هر ایک فضیلت کي ایک حد معین هي * جب اس حد سے تجاوز کرے گهٹنے یا بڑهنے سے تب ایک صفت رذیل پیدا هوتي هي * پس فضیلت بیچون بیچ کي حد کا نام هي اور رذیل صفتین اُسکے دو طرف کي مثال هین * جیسے مرکز دائرے کا ایک نقطهٔ معین بیچون بیچ مین هي باوجود اِسکے که محیط سے اس تک جتنے نقطے فرض کئے جاین سب سے وه دور هي اور گردبگرد اُسکے محیط کي هر طرف کے نزدیک نقطے بیشمار هو سکتے هین اسے طرح سے هر ایک فضیلت معین کے مقابل رذیل صفتین بیشمار هین ۞

b. اگر زید ایک خط مین مهر کي نیچي کوئي اکسپلوسف شي لگاوي اس نسبت سے که وه اوس سي کسي شخص کو ضرر شدید پهنچاي یا اس علم سي که اوس سے کسي شخص کو ضرر شدید پهنچنے کا احتمال هي تو جب تک که زید اوس خط کو اپني هي اختیار مین رکهیگا تب تک وه اوس جرم کا مرتکب نه هوگا جو

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اس دفعہ مین بیان کیا گیا هي پر*جب کہ وہ اوس خط کو ڈاک مین بهیج دیگا تو وہ اوس جرم کا مرتکب هوگا جو اس دفعہ مین بیان کیا گیا هي * اور اگر اس ذریعہ سي زید کسي شخص کو حقیقت مین ضرر شدید پہنچاي تو چونکہ وہ ضرر اکسپلوسف شي کي ذریعہ سي پہنچایا جائگا زید قید کي لائق هوگا ایک میعاد تک جو چودہ برس تک هو سکتي هي * اور اگر حقیقت مین اوس سي کسي کو ضرر شدید نہ پہنچے تو زید قید کي لائق هوگا ایک میعاد تک جو سات برس تک هو سکتي هي ۞

II.

For translation into Urdû :—

When it is wished to describe any portion of the human race as in the lowest state of debasement, and under the most cruel oppression, in which it is possible for human beings to live, they are compared to slaves. When words are sought by which to stigmatize the most odious despotism, exercised in the most odious manner, and all other comparisons are found inadequate, the despots are said to be like slave-masters, or slave-drivers. What, by a rhetorical licence, the worst oppressors of the human race, by way of stamping on them the most hateful character possible, are said to be, these men, in very truth, are. I do not mean that all of them are hateful, personally, any more than all the inquisitors, or all the buccaneers. But the position which they occupy, and of which they are in arms to vindicate the abstract excellence, is that which the united voice of mankind habitually selects as the type of all hateful qualities.

LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I., M. BERNARD, Esq., and F. LUSHINGTON, Esq.

Friday, 19th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Illustrate from Roman and English Law the importance of studying Law historically, and show how the history bears on the philosophy of Law.
2. What forms of public property do you find in Roman and Modern Law? What things have been deemed public property? What principles of public policy can you suggest as to the reservation, acquisition, or retention of property by the State?
3. In what cases, and on what grounds, does Bentham advocate satisfaction at the public expense to injured persons? Have his views on this subject been generally adopted by legislators?
4. Analyse the varieties of difficulty likely to arise in construing written documents, and give principles for dealing with them.

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5. Explain the grounds in fact upon which every conclusive presumption must rest, and the policy on which the recognition of such presumptions depends.
6. Examine the meaning of a judgment *in rem*, and its effect in evidence. Give an illustrative case showing the distinction in fact and in effect between a judgment *in rem* and a judgment *inter partes*.
7. What is the use of the illustrations given in the Indian Penal Code, and what force have they? It has been objected to the illustrations that if the case given borders upon the verge of the Law, or does not fall clearly within its terms, it either renders the Law doubtful, or the example itself constitutes the Law. Do you consider this a valid objection? Give your reasons, whether you concur in the objection or not.
8. Mention the principal points on which the Indian Succession Act of 1865 does not follow the English Law.
9. What considerations appear to have weighed with the framers of the Hindu Law in the provisions which that Law contains relating to the use and enjoyment by a widow of her husband's property to which she may have succeeded on his death? Are corresponding provisions to be found in the Mohammedan Law?

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Saturday, 20th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

A. *Translate into English :—*

I.

यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समम् ।
तथा सर्वाणि भूतानि बिभ्रतः पार्थिवं व्रतम् ॥
एतैरुपायैरन्यैश्च युक्तो नित्यमतन्द्रितः ।
स्तेनान् राजा निगृह्णीयात्स्वराष्ट्रे पर एव च ॥
परामप्यापदं प्राप्तो ब्राह्मणान्न प्रकोपयेत् ।
ते ह्येनं कुपिता हन्युः सद्यः सबलवाहनम् ॥
यैः कृतः सर्वभक्ष्योऽग्निरपेयश्च महोदधिः ।
क्षयी चाप्यायितः सोमः को न नश्येत्प्रकोप्य तान् ॥
लोकानन्यान् सृजेयुर्ये लोकपालांश्च कोपिताः ।
देवान् कुर्युरदेवांश्च कः क्षिण्वंस्तान् समृध्नुयात् ॥
यानुपाश्रित्य तिष्ठन्ति लोका देवाश्च सर्वदा ।
ब्रह्म चैव धनं येषां को हिंस्यात्ताञ्जिजीविषुः ॥

Manu.

II.

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कामदेवस्य भार्या रतिर्भर्तारं भस्मीकृतं दृष्ट्वा विलपति ।

अथ सा पुनरेव विक्लवा
वसुधालिङ्गनधूसरस्तनी ।
विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा
समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थलीम् ॥
उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां
करणं यत्तव कान्तिमत्तया ।
तदिदं गतमीदृशीं दशां
न विदीर्ये कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः ॥
क्व नु मां त्वदधीनजीवितां
विनिकीर्य क्षणभिन्नसौहृदः ।
नलिनीं क्षतसेतुबन्धनो
जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः ॥

Kumára-sambhava.

III.

तपस्यमानमर्जुनं मुनिरूप इन्द्रोऽभिभाषते ।

त्वया साधु समारब्धं नवे वयसि यत्तपः ।
ह्रियते विषयैः प्रायो वर्षीयानपि मादृशः ॥
श्रेयसीं तव संप्राप्ता गुणसंपदमाकृतिः ।
सुलभा रम्यता लोके दुर्लभं हि गुणार्जनम् ॥
शरदम्बुधरच्छायागलवर्यो यौवनश्रियः ।
आपातरम्या विषयाः पर्यन्तपरितापिनः ॥
अन्तकः पर्यवस्याता* जन्मिनः संततापदः ।
इति त्याज्ये भवे भव्यो मुक्तावुत्तिष्ठते जनः ॥

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* अन्तको मृत्युः पर्यवस्याता प्रतिरोद्धा । प्रथमं तावत् जन्मिनो जन्मदुःखमेव दुस्तरं ततो जातस्य जीवनमपि सततं दुःखसंभिन्नतया विषयुक्तान्नप्रायं तदपि मृत्युग्रस्तमिति । सोऽयं काकमांसं शुनोच्छिष्टं स्वल्पं तदपि दुर्लभमिति न्यायादिति भावः ।

Comm.

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चित्तवानसि कल्याणी यत्त्वां मतिरुपस्थिता ।
विरूढ: केवलं वेष: संदेहयति मे मन: ॥
युयुत्सुनेव कवचं किमामुक्तमिदं त्वया ।
तपस्विनो हि वसते केवलाजिनवल्कले ॥

Kirátárjuníya.

B. *Translate into Sanskrit:*

When the emperor Decius persecuted the Christians, seven noble youths of Ephesus concealed themselves in a spacious cavern in the side of an adjacent mountain; where they were doomed to perish by the tyrant, who gave orders that the entrance should be firmly secured with a pile of huge stones. They immediately fell into a deep slumber, which was miraculously prolonged, without injuring the powers of life, during a period of two hundred years. At the end of that time, the slaves of Adolius, to whom the inheritance of the mountain had descended, removed the stones, to supply materials for some rustic edifice; the light of the sun darted into the cavern, and the seven sleepers were permitted to awake.

C. 1. Give the Nominative and Accusative, Singular and Plural, of सोमपा (masc.).

2. Give the Third Person Singular of the Aorist Parasmaipada of श्रि and अस् (अस्यति), and of the Causal of वृत्.

3. Give the Third Person in the three numbers of the Present Parasmaipada of the Intensive of वृ and क्रम्.

4. Illustrate by examples the principal uses of the Locative Case in Sanskrit.

5. What cases do the *krit* affixes *tri* and *aka* govern? Give examples.

6. What is the difference between the two kinds of negation, *prasajya-pratishedha* and *paryudása*?

GUJARATI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Tuesday, 23rd June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Gujarati:—

The English colours were hauled down from the ramparts of the Bala Hissar on the 12th October, and the two armies turned their backs on

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Cabul. The old blind king, Zemaun Shah, the brother of Shah Soojah, whose expedition across the Indus and whose negotiations with Tippoo and other native princes had spread consternation throughout India in the days of Lord Wellesley, returned with the army to close a life of vicissitude under the shade of the Company's protection. The family of Shah Soojah, and the remnant of that royal family, took advantage of the opportunity to return to their former retreat on the banks of the Sutlege. The force halted at Jellalabad to enable General Pollock to demolish the fortifications, and then pushed on through the Khyber, which he traversed without molestation by adopting the plan he had pursued when he entered it six months before, of crowning and clearing the heights. General Maclaren and General Nott, who commanded the centre and rear divisions, did not deem it necessary to take the same precaution, and they consequently suffered the disgrace of leaving a considerable portion of their baggage in the hands of the hereditary freebooters of the pass. At Peshawur the officers were entertained with splendid hospitality by General Avitabile. The march of the army through the Punjab, owing partly to the friendly disposition of the ruler Shere Sing, and partly to the assemblage of a large force at Ferozepore, was not interrupted by any adverse feeling.

Translate into English :—

I.

ભુલયો મન ભમરા તું ક્યાં ભમયો, ભમયો દીવસને રાત;
માયાનો બાંધેલ પરાણીઓ, સમજયો નહીં શુધ વાત. ભુલયો૦
ક્રુમ ક્યો ક્યા જનવરી, જોઈને કરોને જતન;
વણસતાં વાર લાગે નહીં, રાખો રૂડું રતન ભુલયો૦
કેનાં છોરૂ કેનાં છાવરૂ, કેનાં માય ને બાપ;
અંત ક્યાંકે જવું એકલાં, સાથે પુનય ને પાપ. ભુલયો૦
જે ઘેર નોબત વાજતી, રૂડા છતરીશ રાગ;
ખંડેર થઈ તે ખાલી પડયાં, કાગા ઊડે છે કાગ. ભુલયો૦
જીવની આશા ડુંગર જેવડી, મરણ પગલાંને હેઠ;
મોટા મોટા મરી ચાલીયા, લાખો લખપતી શેઠ. ભુલયો૦
ઊલટી નદી પુર ઊતરી, જવું પેલે રે પાર;
આગળ નીર નહીં મળે, જોઈએ તે લેજે હાર. ભુલયો૦
સતકરમ સદ વસતુ વોહોરજો, ઈશવર સમરણ સાથ;
કબીર જુહારી ને નીસસચા, લેખું સાહેબને હાથ, ભુલયો૦

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II.

સરકાર, રાજા, અથવા ખાનગી ગરહસથ કોઈ મણુસને કાંઈ કામપર નોકર રાખે અથવા કાંઈ કામ સોંપે તે કરવામાં તે માણુસ કાંઈ લાલચ લે તેને લાંચ અથવા રૂશવત કહે છે. લાંચ લેવી એ મોટા ગુનો છે. આ દેશમાં ઘણાક દુરાચરણી સરકારી નોકરો તથા વેપારીના મુનીમો તથા વાણોતરો એ દુષઠ કરમ કરે છે. એટલુંજ નહીં, પણ તેઓ પોતાના દેશને લાજ લગાડે છે. લાંચ લેવી એ ચોરી કરવાના જેવુંજ ખોટું કામ છે. એવા હરામના પઈસા મેલવવાકરતાં ગરીબ રહેવું તે સારૂં. એથી ઘણો અનયાય ને વીશવાસઘાત થાય છે. જે અનેક ગેરફાયદા લાંચ લીધાથી થાય છે તેમાંના થોડાએક આપણે વીચારી જોઈએ. જે માણુસ વેપાર કરે છે તેનાથી બધું કામ જાતે થઈ શકતું નથી માટે મુનીમ તથા ગુમાશતી રાખે છે, તથા દેશાવરમાં માલ ખરીદ કરવાને તથા વેચવા વેગેરે દકાનનું કામ કરવાને વાણોતરને કે મુનીમને મોકલે છે, પોતાનાં નાણાં તથા માલ તેમને સોંપે છે, ને તેમના પરમાણીકપણા પર ભરોંસો રાખે છે.

III.

જે નદી નાકાં બારેમાસ કે વરસનો ઘણો ભાગ વહે છે, તે એ કામમાં આવે છે. પાણીનું બક્ક પવનના જેટલું જોસાભરેલું નથી. પણ તે જોઈએ તેટલું છે અને વીચનીત છે. પાણીને વહેતું અટકાવવાને વચમાં કરાડા બાંધે છે. એ કરાડા પાણીની સપાટીથી ઊંચા હોય છે. એ કરા

ડાના ઊંચા ભાગમાંથી એક ધોધ પડે તેવો નક્ર ભુકે છે. ધોધ આગક્ર એક પઈડું હોય છે તે એ ધોધના જોરથી ફરે છે. એ પઈડું ફરે છે તેથી તેની જોડે એક ઘરી હોય છે તે ફરે છે; ઘરી ફરે છે તયારે તેને લગતાં ચકરો હોય છે તે ફરે છે, ને તેથી ઘંટી ફરે છે.

Candidates were told that higher marks would be given to those who translated the passage of poetry.

TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Tuesday, 23rd June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Tamil :—

I.

How far distant is your house from the cutchery ?—About two miles and a half. Do you not find it fatiguing to walk so far four times a day ?—When the weather is very warm I feel a little tired ; but when it is moderately cool I rather enjoy it; besides which, when it is too warm and when there is much rain, I come and go in my bullock-carriage. How is it that you trouble yourself with the duties of an office whilst you are so rich that you do not require the salary ?—I like to be useful; and when I am doing anything that the Government thinks it worth while to pay me for, I feel useful.

II.

Horsekeeper ! put the saddle on the horse.—Very well, Sir. Butler ! has anyone called whilst I have been out ?—Yes, Sir ; a gentleman called and left his card. Bring the card to me. I see that it was Mr. Newcome ; where does he live ?—I have heard, Sir, that he lives in the house on the river side, near the travellers' bungalow. I am going out again, and shall be home by 7 o'clock ; so tell the cook to have the dinner ready by that hour, and tell the gardener to bring in some of the finest fruit that he can find in the garden. The weather is so warm, Sir, that you had better send for a palanquin and bearers, for it is not safe to ride. How much ought I to pay them ?—Their hire, Sir, is fixed at a fanam a katham for each man ; and if you discharge them at a distance from home you must pay them half hire for returning with the empty palanquin.

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III.

A man of polite imagination is let into a great many pleasures that the vulgar are not capable of receiving. He can converse with a picture and find an agreeable companion in a statue. He meets with a secret refreshment in a description, and often feels a greater satisfaction in the prospect of fields and meadows than another does in the possession of them. It gives him a kind of property in everything he sees, and makes the most rude uncultivated parts of nature administer to his pleasures.

Translate into English :—

தநதையானவனிருநதபோதேனுமிறநதபோ
தேனும்பண்ணப்படுகிறதாம்பாகததில் -- நபுளுசகன்
-- குட்டரோகி — பயித்தியம்பிடித்தவன் — மூடன்
— பிறவிக்குருடன் — பிறவிச்செவிடன் -- ஊமை —
பதிதன் -- ஆநதப்பதிதனுடையமைநதன் — துறவி —
துறவுநிலைகெட்டவன் — நைஷ்டிகப்பிரமசாரி — வா
னப்பிரஸ்தனிவர்கள் முதலானவர்கள — சமணனை
வன் -- பாசுபதனைவன் -- இவர்கள் முதலானவர்கள்
– நோயினுறசுவைப்புலன கெட்டநாக்குமுதலான விநதி
ரியழுடை யவர்கள — தநதையைப்பகைத்தவன் —
பெருமபிழை செயததனுற் சுற்றத்தாராலேபுறமபுபண்
ணப்பட்டவன – தீராப்பிணியினன் – வருணமுறையுளு
சனனமுறை யுங்கடநதவளாகிமணளு செயயப்பட்டவ
ளுடை யமைநதன் -- சமான சோத்திரத் தாலாக்கலி
யாணளுசெயதவனுக்கவ்விடத்திற்பிறநதவன — கலி
யாணஞ் செயதவனுக்குப் பேற்றபிள்ளாபுடையவளி
டத்திலவளுடையமைத்துனலேபிறநதவன் — இவர்க
ளெல்லாருநதாயபாகத்திற்குரியாலல்லாதவர்கள்.

BENGALI.

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J. C. MARSHMAN, ESQ.

Tuesday, 23rd June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Bengali :—

Runjeet Sing had for many years been hoarding treasure, and it was chiefly deposited in the fort of Goondguhr, which was built by him and always kept in excellent repair. Captain Murray estimates the value of the property accumulated by Runjeet Sing, in cash, jewels, horses, and elephants, to be not less than 10 crores of rupees. His military force is set down at 82,014, horse and foot. This accumulation of treasure and of force has been produced entirely by the exertions of the Maharaja, who has, in fact, exhibited the same talent which made Peter the Great illustrious.

At the invitation of Columbus, the cacique (native chief) accompanied him to the ships that same evening. He had wondered at the power of the white men when they first visited his shores in two small vessels ; his wonder was increased at beholding a whole fleet in the harbour. Columbus took the cacique through the ship. He was struck with everything he saw. He considered these objects as wonders brought from heaven, which he believed to be the home of the white man.

Translate into English :—

গোলোক বৈকুণ্ঠ পুরী সভাকার পর
লক্ষ্মীর সহিত তথা আছেন গদাধর।
অদ্ভুত গাছ আছে দেখিতে সুচারু
যাহা চাই তাহা পাই নাম কল্পতরু।
নাহি দিবা নাহি নিশি চন্দ্র সূর্য্যের প্রকাশ
তার তলে আছে দিব্য বিচিত্র আওয়াস।
নেতপাট সিংহাসন উপরেতে তুলি
বীরাসনে বসিয়াছেন ঠাকুর শ্রীহরি।
মনে২ প্রভুর হইল উল্লাস
এক অংশ চারি অংশ হইব প্রকাশ।
শ্রীরাম লক্ষ্মণ হৈল ভরত শত্রুঘ্ন
এক অংশ চারি অংশ হৈল নারায়ণ।
লক্ষ্মীমূর্ত্তি সীতা দেবী বসিয়াছেন বামে
স্বোনার ছত্র ধরিয়াছে ঠাকর লক্ষ্মণে॥

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HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

Thursday, 25th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

For translation into English :— I.

a. सारे पदार्थों के कणों में एक ऐसी सूक्ष्म वस्तु होती है कि जो न तो देख पड़ती है न सुनाई देती है और उस में कुछ गुरुत्व नहीं होता पर तो भी जो फल उस से उत्पन्न होते हैं उन से वह अपना होना प्रकाश करती है। कोई कोई लोग अनुमान करते हैं कि यह अनोखी वस्तु बहुत हलकी और विरल द्रवद्रव्य है और कोई कोई ऐसा मानते हैं कि यह कोई वस्तु नहीं है और जो फल उसके कहे जाते हैं सो केवल उन पदार्थों की दशा का फिर जाना है जो उन फलों को प्रकाश करते हैं। सीधी बात तो यह है कि इस फलोत्पादक के ठीक स्वभाव के विषय में कोई कुछ नहीं जानता। किन्तु जिन वस्तुओं के विषय में लोग कुछ नहीं जानते बहुधा उनके नाम रख लेते हैं। इसी लिये कई एक फल जो वे देख सकते हैं उन फलों के इस अविदित कारण का शास्त्रीय नाम उन ने त्रिणमणिशक्ति धरा है।

b. शीघ्र चलती हुई बाष्पनौका की छत पर जैसा ज्ञान होता है बहुधा तैसा ही भुंइडोल केवल भूमि के किञ्चित कम्प समान जान पड़ता है। ये भूकम्प कभी कभी क्षण ही भर होकर फिर थंभ जाते हैं। कभी तो ये रह रहकर होते हैं और कई दिन बने रहते हैं। कभी कभी ये ऐसे प्रबल होते हैं कि हलकी वस्तु जो सभय स्थान में धरी हों उनको उलट देते हैं वा बुरी बनी हुई भीतों को चिटका देते हैं और उनकी हानि करते हैं। परन्तु इसके ऊपर ये बहुत करके और कोई हानि नहीं करते। ये सचमुच थरथरी हैं जो दूर किसी स्थान में जहां भाफ पृथ्वी में किसी दरार से फूटकर निकलती है तहां से पृथ्वी के भीतर होकर फैलती हैं। ह्मबोल्ड्ट् नामक जर्मन् ज्ञानी जिस ने भूकम्प से जो कुछ सम्बन्ध रखता है तिस में बड़ा चित्त लगाया उसका यह अनुमान है कि पृथ्वी की पृष्ठ कहीं न कहीं सदा कम्पा करती है मानों जो तप्त भाफ भीतर बन्द है तिसके फैलाव और उपरी कड़ी खोल के बन्धन के बीच के परस्पर निरन्तर झगड़े के कारण से वह नित्य कम्पकम्पी की अवस्था में रहती है।

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

II.

For translation into Hindî :—

There is hardly any part of the present constitution of society more essentially vicious, and more morally injurious to both parties, than the relation between masters and servants. To make this a really human and a moral relation is one of the principal desiderata in social improvement. The feeling of the vulgar of all classes, that domestic service has anything in it peculiarly mean, is a feeling than which there is nothing meaner. In the feudal ages, youthful nobles of the highest rank thought themselves honoured by officiating, in what is now called a menial capacity, about the persons of superiors of both sexes, for whom they felt respect; and there are many families who can in no other way so usefully serve humanity as by ministering to the bodily wants of other families, called to functions which require the devotion of all their thoughts.

PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Saturday, 27th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate :

I.

بجميع زمينداران و تعلقداران حضوري و ديگر مالكان زمين و تعلقداران مفصلي ومستاجران مالگذار صدر و كسانيكه از آنها اجاره گرفته باشند و گماشتگان و كارپردازان و نوكران و متوسلان و رعاياي هر واحد آنها امتناع است كه در هيچ يكمقدمه از مقدمات متعلقهء عدالت ديواني ضلع و عدالت داير و ساير و علاقهء مجسترت اعني صاحب فوجداري بوجه من الوجوه مداخلت نمايند در صورت ظهور تخلف اينمعني از احدي صاحب عدالتي كه پيش اوشان نالش اينمعني برسد بقدريك مناسب دانند جريمانه در سركار خواهند گرفت و وجه خسارهء مرعي هم خواهند دهانيد ۞

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

II.

هر جا که بسبب وقوع آفت سماوي تخفيف جمع براي ميعادي واجب متصور شودوجه تخفيف مزبور از روي رسد باز در سرکار گرفته خواهد شد اما ميعاد رسد مذکور زياده از سه سال امتداد نخواهد کشيد الا در تعلقات خارجيه و ديگر اينقسم محالات خوردبه اگر صاحبان بورد مناسب دانند امتداد ميعاد رسد زياده بر سه سال جايز خواهر شد ۞

III.

بردن برادران يوسف را از پيش پدر و درچاه افگندن

فغان زين چرخ دولابي که هر روز بچاهي افگند ماهي دل افروز
غزالي در رياض جان چرنده نهد در پنجهء گرگ درنده ۞
چو يوسف را بدان گرگان سپردند فلک گفته که گرگان برّه بردند
بچشمان پدر تا مي نمودند زيکديگر بمهرش مي ربودنـد
گهي آن برسر و دوشش گرفتي گه اين تنگ اندر اغوشش گرفتي
چوپا بر دامن صحرا نهادنـد برو دسـت جفاکاري کشادند
زدوش مرحمت بارش فگندند ميان خارهء و خارش فگندند
برهنه پا قدم بر خار مي زد بگل از خار و خس مسمار مي زد
فکنده کفش ره بر خاره مي کرد کف سيميں زخاره پاره مي کرد
کف پاي که ميبودش زگل تنگ زخون در خار و خارا گشت گلرنگ
چوما ندي پس ازان ده سخت پنجه طمانچه کرديش رخسار رنجه
به تيغ قطع بادان دست کوتاه که سر پنجه زند با پنجهء ماه
چورفتي پيش کردي زخم سيلي قفايش چون رخ بدخواه نيلي ۞

MARATHI.

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

Rev J. S. S. ROBERTSON.

Saturday, 27th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Marathi :—

A.

The forms of official intercourse between European agents and natives of rank were, before we obtained paramount power, a matter of more moment, and one on which we could less relax than at present ; because our motives were at that period more liable to be mistaken. Though it is essential in our intercourse with nations, who are attached to ceremonies and give value to them, that we should understand such perfectly, and claim from all what is due to our station, so as not to sink the rank of the European superior in the estimation of those subject to his control; yet it is now the duty of the former to be much more attentive to the respect which he gives than to that which he receives—particularly in his intercourse with men of high rank. The princes and chiefs of India may, in different degrees, be said to be all dependent on the British Government : many have little more than the name of that power they before enjoyed ; but they seem, as they lose the substance, to cling to the forms of station. The pride of reason may smile at such a feeling ; but it exists ; and it would be alike contrary to the principles of humanity and policy to deny it gratification.

B.

Aurangzib was seated on the throne of India ; but his position could not be considered secure while his brothers Dārā and Sujā, lived and were at the head of powerful armies. The former, from his brilliant qualities, and his designation to the empire by Shah Jahān, inspired the greatest apprehension ; and against him the first efforts of the new sovereign were directed. Having withdrawn into Lahore, Dārā had collected an army more numerous than that of his adversary, but composed chiefly of new levies whom he was afraid to bring into the field against his brother's veteran forces. He therefore retreated beyond the Indus ; but retreat in these circumstances and with such troops was not less disastrous than actual defeat. His force gradually melted away, and he arrived at Tatta with only a small band of faithful adherents.

Translate into English,—

चितनासीनलगेवेळ ॥ सर्वकाळकरावें ॥
सदावाचेभगवान ॥ तेंवदनमंगळ ॥
पढिजेसर्वोत्तमींभाव ॥ येरवावपसारा ॥
ऐसेंउपदेशगीतुका ॥ अवघ्यालोकांसर्वदा ॥

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

जरीझालाभाग्यवंत ॥ तरिकाभेटेभगवंत ॥
उंचवाढलायेरंड ॥ तरिकाहोदूलदुचुदंड ॥
जरीगर्दभवेगेंधांवे ॥ तरिकाअश्वमोलपावे ॥
तुकाम्हणेतोचियोर ॥ ज्याचेमखींपरमेश्वर ॥

ज्याचासखादेव ॥ त्यावरिकृपाकरीविश्व ॥
ऐसाअसोनीअनुभव ॥ कासावीसहोतोजीव ॥
करतांदेवाचेंचिंतन ॥ त्याविघ्नाधूंनभ्रकेविघ्न ॥
तुकाम्हणेदासावरी ॥ देवसदाप्रीतीकरी ॥

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Thursday, 25th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Telugu:—

1.

Pray write and tell us how you are. I have been going from village to village since I left you. Last Saturday a storm with rain commenced. In the evening it increased; the sea rose and passed some distance beyond the village. Many small villages were covered with the water, and the men and cattle in them perished without one escaping. The flood reached a large up-stair house in which about two hundred persons had taken refuge. These all escaped. In another up-stair house there were several persons. These all perished from the walls of the house falling. The whole town is gone. The loss in men and cattle has been very great. The crops are much injured and scarcely anything is to be got in the village.

2.

(*a*).

Where shall I put these papers?

Have them copied, and place them carefully in the box. Having done this, go home, and, when you come to-morrow, bring the book which I gave you ten days ago.

(*b*.)

What shall I do? For two or three days I have had no leisure. I have not had leisure for a moment even.

I think I can assist you. I will write to the merchant to send the things either to-morrow or next day. On their arrival you can give further orders as you please.

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

That will do; but if the things do not arrive you must go yourself and bring them.

(*c.*)

I wish to ask your advice as to what is best to be done. Give me your opinion.

It seems to me that we should go there as early as possible. The rains have set in. The people (ryots) have been put to great trouble and expense, but they wish to carry on the cultivation fully.

Translate into English :—

ఇంతేకాకుండా, ఆ సమయములో మమ్మునునున్ను, మా కొమారుణ్ణిన్ని, మోస పుచ్చుటమునకు యేమి అసందర్భము తగిలినదోగాని, మాకు ప్రాణహానిమాత్రము లేకుండా తప్పిపో యినది. మా జనానా భవంతి చుట్టున్ను, లోపలానున్ను, గార్డ్యా యిలాకా పహరాలు వుటూ వుండగా, అతని యెరుక లేనిది యింత దురాగతపుపని యెవరున్ను చేయలేరు. పైగా, గారిడ్యా చేతికింది నౌకర్లు యీ కోటకు మూడు వైపుల పహరాలు యిస్తూ వుండగా, ఆయన పొచ్చరిక లేకుండా, మరి వెకరు యీ పని చేసినట్లతే, అప్పుడే అడ్డగించి, మా కు తెలియచేతురు. లేదా, మరునాడు వుదయాన సొమ్ము పో యినదని, హెడ్డాపు పోలైసు వచ్చి విచారిసూ వుంటే, అప్పుడైనా పహరాలు యిచ్చేవారు వారితో చెప్పుదురు. కాబట్టి, యే హేతువుల చేత విచారించినా, గారిడ్యా మొద లయిన వారి యెరుక లేకుండా, యీపని జరగనేరదని తో స్తున్నది.

8.—STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—OPEN COMPETITION OF 1867.

TABLE OF MARKS.

NOTE.—The following extract from the Tenth Report of the Civil Service Commissioners refers to a change in the mode of assigning marks:—"It has already "been mentioned as one of the ruling principles of these examinations that no can- "didate should be allowed any credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a "mere smatterer. Hitherto we have thought it enough, in conformity with this "principle, to strike out all marks which indicated less than a competent knowledge "of the subject selected; leaving those whose knowledge exceeded, by ever so "little, the minimum of competence, to count all the marks assigned to them. We "are of opinion, however, that superficial study may be more effectually discouraged "by allowing no credit for slight knowledge even to those candidates who suc- "ceed in passing beyond it. We propose, therefore, that from the marks of all can- "didates alike a number answering to this slight knowledge shall be deducted; "but that it shall be possible, nevertheless, for any candidate who may show "remarkable proficiency in any subject to obtain the full number of marks allotted "to that subject. One exception we have thought it right to make to this rule of "deduction, *i.e.*, in the case of Mathematics."

On this occasion, as on the last, a deduction of 125 has been made.

TABLE I.—OPEN COMPETITION of 1867.—TABLE of MARKS.—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	NAME.	Age on March 1st, 1867.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
			LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
			England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
			Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
			Maximum Number of Marks.													
			500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
1	Sinkinson; Edward James	17	245	265	195	75	147	—	—	—	963	—	—	—	—	1,890
2	Baker; Francis	19	325	170	65	332	326	—	—	—	308	—	173	—	—	1,699
3	Loyd; Archie Kirkman	20	305	230	130	177	225	106	—	—	—	203	309	—	—	1,685
4	Bird; Charles Pavin	19	255	190	85	160	256	—	—	—	—	210	258	153	—	1,567
5	Daukes; Frederic Clendon	18	105	95	190	232	236	—	—	—	438	—	257	—	—	1,553
6	Davy; John	20	325	285	192	139	110	108	—	—	—	108	250	—	—	1,517
7	Bligh; Charles Francis	20	295	220	210	192	190	76	223	—	—	—	72	—	—	1,478
8	Gladstone; Cecil Ernest	19	225	125	117	0	142	30	—	—	556	—	261	—	—	1,456
	Udny; Richard	19	110	70	0	144	180	—	—	—	850	102	—	—	—	1,456
10	Campbell; James Macnabb	20	305	105	140	146	282	78	—	—	77	0	311	—	—	1,444
11	Goodridge; John Perch	20	215	115	145	—	—	—	—	—	463	230	273	—	—	1,441
12	Chalmers; Mackenzie Dalzell Edwin Stewart	20	155	115	150	316	320	63	—	—	—	—	309	—	—	1,428
13	Pollen; Frederick	20	325	235	172	303	330	42	—	—	9	0	—	—	—	1,416
14	Troward; Thomas	19	205	300	190	—	187	88	161	36	—	—	246	—	—	1,413
15	Denniston; James Lawson	20	345	25	205	224	184	79	—	—	104	—	226	—	—	1,392
	Logan; Robert	19	185	190	200	173	214	—	—	—	430	0	—	—	—	1,392
17	Broadley; Alexander Meyrick	19	355	280	200	—	—	118	—	153	—	0	271	—	—	1,377
18	Dey; George Goodair	18	85	230	25	420	325	36	103	—	92	—	—	45	—	1,361
19	Samuells; Charles Archibald	20	275	120	245	234	260	4	—	—	—	—	211	—	—	1,349
20	Lee-Warner; William	20	150	130	275	317	407	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,326
21	Fulton; Edmund McGildowny Hope	18	95	245	152	208	264	67	—	—	74	208	—	—	—	1,313
22	Murphy; James Edward	20	55	90	145	227	217	—	—	—	295	—	276	—	—	1,305
23	Campbell; Alexander William Dennistown	18	255	0	65	426	406	13	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	1,280
24	Aston; Henry Faure	20	225	290	260	0	9	—	—	—	88	61	337	—	—	1,270
25	Pratt; James	20	75	15	55	—	122	—	—	—	784	0	214	—	—	1,265

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1867.—Table of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on March 1st, 1867.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
			Language and Literature of								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
			England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
			Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
			Maximum Number of Marks.													
			500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
26	Barrow; Frank Hunter	19	285	255	162	132	282	41	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	1,259
27	Murray; Thomas James	20	225	260	185	279	264	0	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	1,245
28	Kelleher; James	20	0	250	130	—	0	—	—	—	646	72	—	125	—	1,223
29	Greaves; Richard Herbert	20	355	155	108	—	64	103	110	97	—	0	219	—	—	1,211
30	Cooke; Henry Giraud	18	125	120	145	—	—	104	—	—	478	—	233	—	—	1,205
31	Damant; Guybon Henry	20	205	115	145	293	338	19	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	1,194
32	Posford; Joseph	20	155	275	203	—	114	55	27	18	147	—	195	—	—	1,189
33	Mackenzie; Gordon Thomson	19	225	155	205	28	150	31	—	—	185	—	209	—	—	1,188
34	Badcock; Francis William	20	225	185	65	103	196	75	57	34	—	—	236	—	—	1,176
35	Willock; William Alexander	19	0	115	60	—	—	—	—	—	766	234	—	—	—	1,175
36	Cooke; Henry Reade	18	225	75	100	—	167	51	92	—	444	—	—	—	—	1,154
37	Charles; Fendall Lowis	18	335	50	97	184	201	26	0	—	260	0	—	—	—	1,153
	Whitworth; George Clifford	20	220	70	160	0	119	0	—	—	319	—	265	—	—	1,153
39	Winterbotham; Henry Martin	20	325	155	245	88	195	10	45	—	77	—	—	—	—	1,140
40	Macpherson; Charles Gordon Welland	20	0	230	110	—	207	—	—	—	390	—	189	—	—	1,126
41	Hart-Davies; Thomas	19	175	105	122	311	293	69	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	1,103
42	Moore; Lewis	19	85	150	115	163	298	—	—	—	287	—	—	—	—	1,098
43	Wiltshire; Charles Palmer Bluett	19	205	200	110	0	85	0	0	—	211	—	273	—	—	1,084
44	Philpin; Frederic Styles	20	135	180	170	97	296	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	1,078
45	Hamilton; Thomas Sharp	18	95	60	185	—	—	55	110	63	354	151	—	—	—	1,073
46	Todd; James Henthorn	19	235	155	190	77	97	—	—	—	112	—	205	—	—	1,071
47	Unwin; Arthur Hamilton	20	155	125	105	139	194	73	—	59	—	—	220	—	—	1,070
48	Leach; Thomas Henry	20	115	195	70	207	239	26	—	49	—	—	168	—	—	1,069
49	Nicholson; Frederick Augustus	20	155	90	52	203	263	3	—	—	—	—	169	121	—	1,056
50	Wingate; Andrew	20	205	130	185	—	96	76	121	—	234	—	—	—	—	1,047

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

OPEN COMPETITION of 1867.—TABLE of MARKS.—Candidates not Selected.

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
51	155	40	20	226	324	15	—	—	254	—	—	—	—	1,034
52	105	200	125	280	283	23	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	1,033
53	135	165	60	301	335	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,031
54	315	55	210	196	232	15	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	1,023
	45	155	120	249	365	30	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	1,023
56	75	155	150	—	—	224	175	217	26	—	—	—	—	1,022
	125	215	115	165	252	24	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	1,022
58	95	75	60	136	315	66	68	60	—	—	—	144	—	1,019
59	55	45	145	—	—	—	—	—	768	0	—	—	—	1,013
60	55	195	105	—	166	58	—	105	—	0	138	—	185	1,007
61	275	0	20	—	48	—	—	—	261	—	196	—	178	978
62	105	45	30	176	104	—	—	—	443	0	—	71	—	974
63	215	265	95	—	0	—	—	—	166	0	215	—	—	956
64	245	102	130	67	211	8	—	—	—	—	186	—	—	949
	315	75	140	194	193	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	949
66	195	60	95	249	247	13	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	935
67	195	145	5	148	169	91	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	923
68	75	75	40	189	268	33	—	—	170	—	—	57	—	907
69	55	0	117	233	317	51	—	—	—	—	130	—	—	903
70	155	115	65	—	146	54	—	89	—	2	106	—	163	895
71	55	0	65	193	175	26	—	—	222	—	—	151	—	887
72	135	0	40	174	218	0	—	—	319	—	—	—	—	886
73	15	50	0	155	283	—	—	—	382	—	—	—	—	885
74	25	65	147	215	185	32	—	—	—	—	213	—	—	882
75	0	275	100	214	147	44	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	878
76	195	165	125	199	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	876
77	55	55	105	260	255	—	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	875
78	75	105	135	15	191	204	—	—	—	—	149	—	—	874
79	125	130	172	148	184	48	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	866
80	65	140	15	228	277	70	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	860
81	90	10	30	334	358	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	857
	95	200	85	120	255	35	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	857
83	75	50	225	—	—	20	—	—	392	—	90	—	—	852
84	145	25	10	294	325	0	—	0	45	—	—	—	—	844
85	0	205	155	195	235	0	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	836
86	105	140	140	103	214	1	17	5	—	—	108	—	—	833
87	25	110	80	143	195	93	43	—	—	—	137	—	—	831
88	0	135	—	92	170	0	—	—	331	—	—	97	—	825
89	155	120	110	98	202	1	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	824
90	100	170	185	73	116	—	132	—	46	—	—	—	—	822
91	95	60	75	26	149	0	—	—	89	79	247	—	—	820
92	45	70	47	326	308	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	816
93	105	150	65	38	137	—	—	—	319	—	—	—	—	814
94	245	55	0	233	271	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	811

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

Open Competition of 1867.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
95	95	75	35	251	344	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800
96	145	100	92	—	18	—	—	—	201	—	239	—	—	795
97	135	155	90	—	54	—	—	18	154	0	183	—	—	789
98	225	0	60	214	256	0	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	779
	75	160	55	—	—	0	—	—	489	0	—	—	—	779
	165	85	85	40	145	56	—	—	—	—	76	127	—	779
101	95	200	165	0	70	21	18	—	208	—	—	—	—	777
102	175	150	—	81	256	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	767
	205	20	22	160	220	0	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	767
104	55	20	35	—	—	139	—	52	287	—	177	—	—	765
105	75	0	0	180	217	0	0	—	292	—	—	—	—	764
106	25	270	110	130	206	19	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	760
	0	15	87	—	—	—	—	—	334	230	94	—	—	760
108	295	120	120	—	—	0	—	—	218	0	—	—	—	753
109	85	110	115	—	—	44	30	—	367	—	—	—	—	751
110	75	115	152	120	258	0	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	743
111	55	90	87	209	269	4	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	740
112	215	75	155	—	140	7	79	68	—	—	—	—	—	739
113	85	35	42	196	232	—	—	—	—	—	148	—	—	738
114	95	205	100	34	215	34	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	732
115	125	20	42	214	184	21	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	731
116	0	0	0	367	361	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	728
117	75	0	75	230	328	0	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	725
118	0	115	75	107	114	—	—	—	63	—	238	—	—	712
119	315	75	70	—	22	9	79	—	—	0	139	—	—	709
120	115	65	65	100	192	—	—	0	—	—	171	—	—	708
121	55	0	5	202	245	26	—	—	—	—	171	—	—	704
122	335	90	140	—	72	21	25	—	17	—	—	—	—	700
123	25	85	75	—	—	0	—	—	514	0	—	—	—	699
124	55	135	50	206	245	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	691
	75	30	70	63	254	34	—	—	—	—	165	—	—	691
126	165	205	112	0	146	57	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	685
127	185	0	0	110	276	38	75	—	—	—	—	0	—	684
	30	80	95	—	—	—	—	—	337	30	112	—	—	684
	245	15	20	119	277	0	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	684
130	25	115	80	192	270	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	682
131	255	55	75	121	162	0	—	—	11	—	—	0	—	679
132	95	185	100	—	0	85	—	54	155	0	—	—	—	674
133	0	210	120	85	101	39	—	113	—	0	—	—	—	668
134	75	120	25	226	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	667
135	65	—	0	290	297	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	665
136	55	5	65	175	238	—	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	664
137	30	150	15	—	—	51	—	—	267	—	146	—	—	659
138	25	25	90	104	284	0	—	—	—	—	126	—	—	654
139	45	0	0	234	366	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	645
140	75	0	40	74	241	63	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	639

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1867.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF													
	England.													
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.	Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
141	65	0	20	234	317	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	636
142	75	130	87	—	62	22	—	—	237	—	—	—	—	613
	25	90	0	—	101	96	43	—	258	—	—	—	—	613
144	205	110	45	13	113	64	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	612
145	115	85	77	—	107	3	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	608
146	25	75	0	191	303	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	594
	65	110	55	0	103	53	—	—	208	0	—	—	—	594
148	115	115	22	0	121	0	—	—	213	—	—	—	—	586
149	175	125	180	0	100	0	2	—	—	—	—	0	—	582
150	0	25	35	—	191	16	—	—	313	—	—	—	—	580
151	0	0	0	97	182	—	—	—	295	0	—	—	—	574
152	215	130	100	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	122	—	—	567
153	85	60	115	—	155	—	—	—	151	—	—	—	—	566
154	115	135	180	—	—	89	0	—	—	—	46	—	—	565
155	65	45	50	117	254	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	563
156	75	15	15	11	177	41	0	—	220	—	—	—	—	554
	70	50	60	—	—	0	—	—	347	27	—	—	—	554
158	25	110	155	—	180	4	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	546
159	195	0	45	78	209	0	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	542
160	35	140	0	—	—	—	—	—	135	123	105	—	—	538
161	75	0	25	197	169	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	536
162	95	90	130	155	64	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	534
163	125	20	57	160	165	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	527
164	155	45	72	12	241	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	525
165	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	523	0	—	—	—	523
166	195	20	0	109	191	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	515
167	75	15	0	52	122	0	—	—	37	—	204	—	—	505
168	55	70	85	85	202	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	497
169	85	180	0	—	82	0	—	—	138	8	—	—	—	493
170	15	0	52	45	175	0	—	—	90	—	110	—	—	487
171	0	130	90	84	174	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	478
172	75	15	200	—	—	39	—	—	59	0	89	—	—	477
173	70	55	165	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	181	—	—	471
174	95	0	12	37	105	5	—	44	—	—	169	—	—	467
175	85	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	306	—	72	—	—	463
176	15	0	65	35	142	—	—	—	—	—	199	—	—	456
177	65	5	0	0	146	0	—	—	—	—	239	—	—	455
178	0	0	132	0	43	22	—	—	257	—	—	—	—	454
179	145	175	7	—	109	0	14	0	—	0	—	—	—	450
180	95	125	115	15	96	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
181	75	20	27	59	108	—	—	—	100	—	53	—	—	442
182	65	0	145	0	64	11	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	435
183	75	35	5	47	148	—	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	429
184	95	40	0	79	214	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	428
185	95	0	130	—	0	38	0	—	164	—	—	—	—	427
	55	0	10	84	162	0	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	413

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

Open Competition of 1867.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
187	55	50	115	—	—	0	—	149	—	0	39	—	—	408
	125	0	90	0	118	—	—	—	75	0	—	—	—	408
189	105	45	65	15	132	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	404
190	85	40	10	—	—	0	—	—	268	0	—	—	—	403
191	55	0	15	105	152	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	402
192	0	5	40	—	—	29	11	0	313	—	—	—	—	398
193	0	5	0	56	107	—	—	—	56	—	169	—	—	393
194	275	20	90	—	—	0	—	0	—	7	0	—	—	392
195	95	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	214	—	—	82	—	391
196	5	135	50	—	—	23	—	—	107	0	70	—	—	390
197	15	65	0	—	—	0	—	—	80	0	153	63	—	376
198	85	60	77	—	0	0	—	0	—	—	153	0	—	375
199	15	0	2	113	152	0	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	357
200	25	0	0	53	198	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	356
201	45	15	50	22	205	9	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	352
202	55	0	0	55	213	27	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	350
203	185	0	0	—	56	0	—	—	—	0	101	—	—	342
204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	341	—	—	—	—	341
205	85	0	68	—	—	—	—	—	184	0	—	—	—	337
206	95	0	0	75	110	8	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	331
207	95	45	85	10	45	34	0	9	—	—	—	—	—	323
208	135	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	184	—	0	—	—	319
	35	10	0	127	147	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	319
210	90	45	60	—	95	19	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	309
	40	105	15	0	118	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302
211	0	105	0	0	140	0	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	302
	25	0	0	0	222	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	302
214	25	105	0	—	—	40	—	—	—	111	7	—	—	288
215	55	0	52	0	173	0	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	286
216	65	0	0	—	187	0	—	0	33	—	—	—	—	285
217	0	0	0	138	106	0	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	284
218	0	0	92	0	131	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	282
219	25	20	0	0	53	—	—	—	182	—	—	—	—	280
220	5	115	30	0	39	0	38	—	52	—	—	—	—	279
221	95	0	5	0	137	21	17	—	—	0	—	—	—	275
	115	0	0	0	160	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275
223	5	0	0	—	75	—	—	—	186	0	—	—	—	266
	75	0	80	11	100	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	266
225	35	0	55	—	—	0	0	—	175	—	—	—	—	265
226	15	0	25	2	104	19	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	246
227	85	60	0	—	—	0	0	—	100	0	—	—	—	245
228	25	0	0	—	—	25	—	111	60	—	—	—	—	221
229	65	0	0	0	155	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	220
230	95	0	0	—	4	20	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	219
231	185	10	15	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	210
232	65	0	0	0	82	0	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	197
233	55	55	0	—	—	0	—	—	85	0	—	—	—	195

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1867.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF													
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
234	105	0	72	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177
235	0	0	40	—	—	22	0	—	109	—	0	—	—	171
236	45	20	0	—	—	0	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	166
237	0	0	0	34	80	0	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	164
238	0	20	5	—	—	0	—	—	138	0	—	—	—	163
239	45	50	5	—	17	8	—	—	37	—	0	—	—	162
240	0	0	0	—	15	0	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	156
241	65	0	0	0	41	12	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	152
242	145	0	0	0	6	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	151
243	5	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	144	—	—	—	—	149
	35	0	0	0	14	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	149
	85	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	149
246	5	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	143	—	—	148
247	0	0	0	0	30	33	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	140
	0	0	80	—	—	0	32	—	28	—	—	—	—	140
249	0	85	0	0	36	0	—	—	16	0	—	—	—	137
250	25	0	35	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	132
251	85	0	0	—	7	0	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	127
252	125	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
	0	110	0	—	0	0	0	—	15	—	—	—	—	125
254	5	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	119	0	—	—	—	124
	0	40	25	—	—	59	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
256	45	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	78	0	—	123
257	95	20	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
	55	0	60	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
259	0	0	0	—	18	0	—	—	96	0	0	—	—	114
260	0	0	50	0	63	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
261	20	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	82	0	0	—	—	102
262	0	0	0	—	0	20	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	88
263	10	0	—	—	76	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
264	0	60	22	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	82
265	0	10	30	—	0	3	—	0	—	0	33	—	—	76
266	20	0	0	—	—	35	0	—	14	0	—	—	—	69
267	25	20	20	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	65
	50	0	15	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
269	0	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	52	—	0	—	—	52
270	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	45
271	35	0	0	—	0	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	35
272	0	0	30	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	30
273	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
274	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
275	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
276	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	0
277	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0
278	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
279	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	0

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

TABLE II.

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1865.

Order of Merit.		NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN																	Total.
In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.			Law.	History and Geography.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Gujarati.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Canarese.	Malayalum.	Braj Bhasha.		
				Maximum.																	
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	400	400	400		
1	3	La Touche; James John Digges	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	900	266	306	323	307	237	—	—	—	—	461	348	346	—	—	—		3,494
2	1	Lyall; Charles James	Do.	1,103	304	258	333	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357	—	—	340		3,041
3	31	Cochran; Andrew William	Bengal	910	203	282	249	260	281	—	—	—	—	370	—	129	—	—	—		2,684
4	24	Beighton; Thomas Durant	Do.	920	206	244	304	271	287	—	—	—	—	202	—	179	—	—	—		2,613
5	13	Reid; George Boileau	Bombay	829	310	222	—	264	—	—	—	268	299	—	—	294	—	—	—		2,486
6	14	Smeaton; Donald Mackenzie	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	934	193	234	317	321	—	—	—	—	—	238	—	245	—	—	—		2,482
7	30	Vowell; Christopher Henry	Bengal	758	198	234	264	271	332	—	—	—	—	183	—	199	—	—	—		2,449
8	40	Johnson; Evans Charles	Madras	814	246	192	—	—	—	306	358	—	—	214	—	—	232	—	—		2,362
9	34	Gibson; Frederick Edward	Do.	948	259	202	—	—	—	225	309	—	—	323	—	—	—	—	—		2,266
10	9	Evans; Richardson	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	831	176	222	279	291	—	—	—	—	—	319	—	112	—	—	—		2,230
11	35	Cumming; Chas. Lennox Bruce	Madras	876	271	256	—	—	—	263	295	—	—	65	—	—	—	173	—		2,199
12	11	Neill; Lindsay	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	841	171	202	288	286	—	—	—	—	—	383	—	—	—	—	—		2,171
13	5	Aikman; Robert Smith	Do.	886	255	166	292	301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	—	—	—		2,096
14	46	Vidal; George William	Bombay	899	191	192	—	—	—	—	—	233	219	—	166	—	178	—	—		2,078
15	17	Power; William Bushe	Bengal	893	178	270	212	253	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		2,059
16	33	Morris; Herbert Henry	Do.	764	202	154	222	240	268	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	—	—	—		2,023

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL PERIODICAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1865.—*continued.*

Order of Merit.		NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN																	
In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.			Law.	History and Geography.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Gujerati.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Canarese.	Malayalum.	Braj Bhasha.	Total.
				Maximum.																	
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	400	400	400		
17	6	Evans; Henry Farrington -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	844	203	166	276	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244	—	—	—	2,017
18	39	Weir; Thomas - - - -	Madras - - -	903	233	282	—	—	—	262	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
19	45	Parsons; Henry James - -	Bombay - -	1,027	223	238	—	—	—	—	—	231	278	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,997
20	43	Fleet; John Faithful - -	Do. - - -	697	140	142	—	—	—	—	—	221	294	496	—	—	—	—	—	1,990
21	28	Waller; Richard Maunsell -	Bengal - - -	785	189	178	251	254	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,983
22	16	White; Edmund - - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	821	185	216	283	279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	—	—	—	1,982
23	36	McMinn; Stephen Henry -	Bombay - -	893	189	178	—	—	—	—	—	355	337	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,952
24	40	Kough; Charles - - -	Madras - - -	905	199	244	—	—	—	279	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,919
25	38	Crowe; William Henry - -	Bombay - -	742	178	220	—	—	—	—	—	295	273	—	205	—	—	—	—	1,913
26	15	Benett; William Charles -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	921	228	222	269	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,897
27	29	Maltby; Thomas James - -	Madras - - -	805	186	196	—	—	—	245	309	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	1,844
28	32	Jeffery; John Edward Beevor	Bengal - - -	847	236	268	—	217	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,799
29	46	Johnston; John Leech - -	Bombay - -	744	163	292	—	—	—	—	—	318	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,794
30	27	Nolan; Philip - - - -	Bengal - - -	826	185	318	—	205	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,767
31	48	Porteous; William - - -	Bombay - -	692	157	210	—	—	—	—	—	201	251	230	—	—	—	—	—	1,741
32	51	Ebden; Edward James - -	Do. - - -	834	131	192	—	—	—	—	—	262	316	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,735

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1865.—*continued.*

Order of Merit.		Names of Candidates.	Presidency, &c.	Number of Marks obtained by each Candidate in																
In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.			Law.	History and Geography.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Gujarati.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Canarese.	Malayalum.	Braj Bhasha.	Total.
				Maximum.																
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	400	400	400	—
33	51	Pollen; Arthur Daniel - -	Bombay - -	768	166	202	—	—	—	—	—	299	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,727
34	19	Sharp; Henry Granville - -	Bengal - -	840	168	202	—	259	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,720
35	22	Veasey; John Charles - -	Do. - -	844	179	192	—	213	211	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	1,712
36	23	Forman; William Scott - -	Bombay - -	850	198	150	—	—	—	—	—	232	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,710
37	26	Cotton; Henry John Stedman	Bengal - -	565	243	190	228	236	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,707
	25	Lutman-Johnson; Henry - -	Do. - -	790	256	202	—	246	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,707
39	49	Muir; John Fairlie - -	Bombay - -	846	203	162	—	—	—	—	—	231	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,701
40	10	Mackintosh; James Simon	North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude.	833	186	202	260	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,696
41	36	Boyle; John Archibald - -	Madras - - -	637	143	250	—	—	—	236	283	—	—	—	—	—	109	—	—	1,658
	8	Marcel; James Augustine - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	761	169	202	249	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,658
43	21	Forbes; Arthur - - -	Bengal - -	756	196	168	—	226	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,585
44	50	Birkbeck; Frederick - -	Bombay - -	702	129	168	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,491
45	20	Sharkey; Edmund de la Garde	Do. - -	610	142	174	—	—	—	—	—	208	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,427
												244	257							

List,

Resulting from the combination of the Marks obtained in the First, Second, and Third Periodical Examinations, and in the Final Examination.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

Place.	Name.	Presidency, &c.	Aggregate of Marks.
1	La Touche ; James John Digges	N.W. Provinces, &c.	11,529
2	Lyall ; Charles James	Ditto	10,698
3	Crowe ; William Henry	Bombay	10,434
4	Vowell ; Christopher Henry	Bengal	9,839
5	Smeaton ; Donald Mackenzie	N.W. Provinces, &c.	9,584
6	Johnson ; Evans Charles	Madras	9,398
7	McMinn ; Stephen Henry	Bombay	9,381
8	Cochran ; Andrew William	Bengal	9,300
9	Reid ; George Boileau	Bombay	9,195
10	Gibson ; Frederick Edward	Madras	8,899
11	Beighton ; Thomas Durant	Bengal	8,886
12	Evans ; Richardson	N.W. Provinces, &c.	8,740
13	Aikman ; Robert Smith	Ditto	8,535
14	Cumming ; Charles Lennox Bruce	Madras	8,262
15	Neill ; Lindsay	N.W. Provinces, &c.	8,113
16	Weir ; Thomas	Madras	8,020
17	Parsons ; Henry James	Bombay	7,939
18	Fleet ; John Faithfull	Ditto	7,754
19	Vidal ; George William	Ditto	7,730
20	Cotton ; Henry John Stedman	Bengal	7,691
21	Evans ; Henry Farrington	N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,435
22	Power ; William Bushe	Bengal	7,421
23	Waller ; Richard Maunsell	Ditto	7,389
24	Porteous ; William	Bombay	7,384
25	Pollen ; Arthur Daniel	Ditto	7,326
26	Morris ; Herbert Henry	Bengal	7,205
27	Benett ; William Charles	N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,163
28	Johnston ; John Leech	Bombay	6,924
29	Veasey ; John Charles	Bengal	6,823
30	Luttman-Johnson ; Henry	Ditto	6,770
31	White ; Edmund	N.W. Provinces, &c.	6,757
32	Kough ; Charles	Madras	6,753
33	Muir ; John Fairlie	Bombay	6,686
34	Maltby ; Thomas James	Madras	6,674
35	Jeffery ; John Edward Beevor	Bengal	6,533
36	Mackintosh ; James Simon	N.W. Provinces, &c.	6,525
37	Marcel ; James Augustine	Ditto	6,262
38	Nolan ; Philip	Bengal	6,130
39	Forbes ; Arthur	Ditto	6,081
40	Ebden ; Edward James	Bombay	6,065
41	Boyle ; John Archibald	Madras	5,945
42	Sharp ; Henry Granville	Bengal	5,936
43	Forman ; William Scott	Bombay	5,925
44	Birkbeck ; Frederick	Ditto	5,473
45	Sharkey ; Edmund de la Garde	Ditto	5,214

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

PRIZES AWARDED.*

After a Special Examination held for the purpose.

Law	No prize awarded.
Sanskrit	£75. Mr. Fleet.
Hindustani	No prize awarded.
Hindi	Do.
Bengali	Do.
Tamil	Do.
Telugu	£50. Mr. E. C. Johnson.
Gujarati	No prize awarded.
Marathi	Do.
Arabic	£50. Mr. La Touche.
Persian	£50. Mr. Lyall.
History and Geography of India	£50. Mr. Reid.
Political Economy	£50. Mr. Nolan.

* At the previous Periodical Examinations, prizes of £10 each were awarded to the following Candidates :—

Jurisprudence	Mr. R. Evans, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Smeaton.
Notes of Cases	Mr. R. Evans, Mr. Vidal, Mr. Parsons.
Indian Law	Mr. La Touche, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Parsons.
Hindustani	Mr. Lyall, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Smeaton.
Sanskrit	Mr. La Touche, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Fleet.
Hindi	Mr. La Touche, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Lyall.
Bengali	Mr. Vowell, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Waller.
Tamil	Mr. Cumming.
Telugu	Mr. Cumming, Mr. E. C. Johnson.
Gujarati	Mr. McMinn, Mr. Pollen, Mr. Crowe.
Marathi	Mr. McMinn, Mr. Parsons.
Arabic	Mr. La Touche.
Persian	Mr. Lyall, Mr. La Touche.
History and Geography of India	Mr. Cumming, Mr. Reid, Mr. Lyall.

TABLE III.—RANK, PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, &c. of the FATHERS of the CANDIDATES in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1867.

Professions, &c.	No. of Candidates whose Fathers belonged to the Professions named.	
	Total No. of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Army, Officer of	35	4
Navy, Officer of	1	—
Civil Service of India	32	4
Home Civil Service	3	—
Colonial Civil Service	4	2
CLERGY, &c.:—Bishop	1	—
Clergyman	47	15
„ of Church of Scotland	1	1
„ of Dutch Reformed Church	1	—
Dissenting Minister	5	2
Missionary	2	1
LAW:—Judge (India)	3	—
Acting Judge of Small Cause Court (India)	1	—
Barrister	13	3
Solicitor	7	2
Writer to the Signet	1	—
Clerk to Board of Guardians	1	—
Physician, M.D.	9	1
Surgeon	7	1
Army Medical Service	5	2
Architect (1–1); Civil Engineer (1–0); Schoolmaster Professor and Tutor (9–2).	11	3
Baronet; Honourable; Member of Parliament; Gentleman; "Landed Proprietor"; "Of no Profession."	34	2
Coffee Planter; Indigo Planter; Tea Planter; Squatter	5	—
Banker (3–1); Merchant (14–0); Corn Merchant (1–1); Wine Merchant (1–1).	19	3
Accountant and Sharebroker (1–0); Baker (1–1); Druggist and Grocer (1–0); Factor to Nobleman (1–0); Farmer (7–2); Fishmonger (1–0); Grocer (1–0); Gunmaker (1–0); Manager to Merchant (1–0); Miller (1–0); Pianoforte Maker (1–0); Publisher and Bookseller (1–0); Tailor (1–0); "Shop-keeper" (1–0).	20	3
Accountant to Bank (1–0); Cashier to Steam Packet Company (1–1); Secretary to Bank (1–0).	3	1
Not stated	8	—
Total	279	0

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS, since leaving SCHOOL or COLLEGE, of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1867.

Occupations, &c.	Whole No. of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Royal Navy (Rank not stated)	1	—
Clerk in Civil Service	3	—
„ to Merchant, Banker, &c.	4	—
„ to a University Registrar	1	—
„ to a Colonial Court of Appeal	1	—
„ to Solicitor, &c.	2	—
Apprentice in Merchant Service (afterwards in a Merchant's Office).	1	—
Farm Pupil	1	—
Emigrant	1	—
Tutor, Teacher	8	1
No Occupation	256	49
Total	279	50

TABLE V.—SHOWING the SCHOOLS, &c., at which were EDUCATED the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1867.

Schools, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
ABERDEEN: Gymnasium (1 previously at Cullen Grammar School).	2	–
Chanonry School	1	–
ARMAGH: Royal School	2	1
ATHERSTONE: Grammar School	2	–
BATH: Lansdowne College (afterwards at University School, Bath).	1	–
Proprietary College	1	1
Somersetshire College (previously at a Collegiate School).	1	–
Sydney College (afterwards at a Private School)	1	–
University School (previously at Lansdowne College).	1	–
BEDFORD: Grammar School	1	–
BELFAST: Academical Institution (1 afterwards at a Private School; 1 afterwards at Belfast Seminary).	3	1
"Seminary" (previously at Belfast Academical Institution).	1	–
BERKHAMPSTEAD: Grammar School (1 afterwards at Cheltenham College; 1 afterwards at Leeds Grammar School and Cheltenham College; 1 afterwards at Sutton Coldfield Grammar School and Rugby).	3	–

TABLE V.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates	Number who Succeeded.	OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.
BLACKHEATH: Proprietary School (3 previously at Private Schools; 1 previously at Uppingham Grammar School; 1 previously at King's College School; 1 afterwards at a Foreign School; 1 previously at Milton Abbas Grammar School; 1 previously at Wimborne Grammar School).	15	3	
Sons of Missionaries School - -	1	1	
BLANDFORD: Milton Abbas Grammar School (afterwards at Blackheath Proprietary School).	1	–	
BOSTON: Grammar School (previously at a Private School)	2	–	
BRADFIELD: St. Andrew's College - - -	1	–	
BRIGHTON: College (1 previously at a Private School; 1 afterwards at Clapham Grammar School).	3	1	
BROMSGROVE: Grammar School (1 afterwards at Cheltenham College).	3	1	
BRUTON: Grammar School (afterwards at Felsted Grammar School and Cheltenham College).	1	1	
CANTERBURY: King's School - - - - -	2	–	
CHELTENHAM: College (3 previously at Private Schools; 1 previously at Berkhampstead and Leeds Grammar Schools; 1 previously at Tiverton and Uppingham Grammar Schools; 1 previously at Berkhampstead Grammar School; 1 previously at Bruton and Felsted Grammar Schools; 1 previously at the South Devon Collegiate School, Exeter; 1 previously at Haileybury College).	15	2	
CHESTER: College (1 previously at Old Trafford School, Manchester; 1 previously at Rossall School).	2	1	
CLIFTON COLLEGE: (1 previously at Rossall School) -	3	–	
COSHAM: SS. Petri et Paoli Sch. (previously and afterwards at a Private School).	1	–	
CREDITON: Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School - -	1	–	
CULLEN: Grammar School (afterwards at the Gymnasium, Aberdeen).	1		
DOLLAR: Institution (1 previously at Sheffield Collegiate School and Loughborough Grammar School; 1 previously at Glasgow Academy).	2	–	
DUBLIN: Christian Brothers' Seminary (afterwards at Carmelite Academy).	1	1	
Carmelite Academy (previously at Christian Brothers' Seminary).	1	1	
Wesleyan Connexional School - - -	2	–	
DUNGANNON: Royal School - - - -	1	–	
DURHAM: Grammar School - - - -	1	–	
St. Cuthbert's College (afterwards at a Foreign School).	1	–	
EDINBURGH: High School (1 previously at Edinburgh Academy; 1 afterwards at a Private School).	4	–	
Academy (1 previously at a Private School; 1 afterwards at Edinburgh High School; 1 previously at Wellington College; 1 previously at Kelso Grammar School).	6	–	
Institution (1 previously at Private Schools)	2	–	
ENNISKILLEN: Royal School (1 previously at a Foreign School).	4	1	
EPSOM: Medical College (previously and afterwards at Private Schools).	1	1	

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

TABLE V.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
ETON: (3 previously at Private Schools; 1 previously and afterwards at a Private School; 1 afterwards at a Private School).	10	1
EXETER: Free Grammar School (1 previously at Westbourne College, Bayswater, and afterwards at a Foreign School; 1 afterwards at a Foreign School).	2	–
South Devon Collegiate School (afterwards at Cheltenham College).	1	–
FELSTED: Grammar School (1 previously at Bruton Grammar School and afterwards at Cheltenham College).	2	1
FERMOY: College - - - - -	2	–
FINCHLEY: Christ's College - - - -	1	1
GALWAY: Erasmus Smith's Grammar School - -	1	–
GLASGOW: Academy (1 afterwards at Dollar Institution) -	3	2
High School - - - - -	1	–
GLENALMOND: Trinity College (afterwards at a Private School).	1	–
GUERNSEY: Elizabeth College (2 previously at Private Schools; 1 afterwards at Kensington Grammar School).	3	1
HAILEYBURY: College (1 previously at Winchester College; 1 afterwards at Cheltenham College).	4	–
HARROW: School (2 previously at Private Schools; 1 previously at a Foreign School).	5	2
HENLEY: Grammar School (afterwards at a Private School)	1	–
HIGHGATE: Sir R. Cholmondeley's School (1 previously at Private Schools).	2	1
INVERNESS: Royal Academy - - - -	1	1
ISLE OF MAN: King William's College (1 previously at Private Schools; 1 afterwards at Private Schools).	2	1
JEDBURGH: Academy - - - - -	1	–
JERSEY: Victoria College (1 previously at Foreign Schools)	3	1
KELSO: Grammar School (afterwards at Edinburgh Academy).	1	–
LANCING: College (previously at Winchester College) -	1	–
LEEDS: Grammar School (previously at Berkhampstead Grammar School, and afterwards at Cheltenham College).	1	–
LEWISHAM: Grammar School (afterwards at University College School, London).	1	–
LONDON: Bayswater, Westbourne College (1 afterwards at Exeter Grammar School and Foreign School; 1 previously and afterwards at Private School).	2	–
Charterhouse - - - - -	1	–
Christ's Hospital (afterwards at Private Schools).	2	–
City of London School (previously at Islington Proprietary School).	1	1
Clapham Grammar School (previously at Brighton College).	1	–
Islington, Proprietary School (afterwards at City of London School).	1	–
Kensington Grammar School (1 previously at Elizabeth College, Guernsey; 1 afterwards at Foreign School; 1 afterwards at Private School).	4	1

TABLE V.—*continued.*

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
LONDON—*continued.*		
King's College School (1 afterwards at Blackheath Proprietary School; 2 previously at Private Schools.	3	1
Merchant Taylors' (School (1 previously at Spalding Grammar School).	3	–
North London Collegiate School - -	1	1
St. Marylebone and All Souls Grammar School afterwards at Private School).	1	–
St. Paul's School - - - -	1	1
Stockwell Grammar School - - -	1	–
University College School (1 previously at Lewisham Grammar School; 1 previously at an Indian School).	2	–
Westminster (afterwards at a Private School) -	1	–
LONDONDERRY: Foyle College (1 previously at a Private School).	2	–
LOUGHBOROUGH: Grammar School (previously at Sheffield Collegiate School, and afterwards at Dollar Institution).	1	–
LOUTH: Grammar School - - - -	1	–
LYNN: Grammar School (afterwards at Uppingham Grammar School).	1	–
MANCHESTER: Old Trafford School (afterwards at Chester College).	1	1
MARLBOROUGH: College (1 previously at a Private School).	6	1
Grammar School (1 previously at Warminster Grammar School).	1	1
MILL HILL: Grammar School (previously at Portland Grammar School, Plymouth.)	1	1
MUSSELBURGH: Lovett's School	1	–
OXFORD: New College School (afterwards at Taunton Grammar School).	1	–
PERTH: Academy - - - - -	1	–
PLYMOUTH: Portland Grammar School (afterwards at Mill Hill Grammar School).	2	2
POCKLINGTON: Grammar School - - - -	2	–
PROBUS: William's School (afterwards at Shrewsbury) -	1	–
QUEENWOOD: College (afterwards at King's School, Sherborne).	1	–
RADLEY: St. Peter's College - - - -	1	–
REPTON: Grammar School (1 afterwards at Private School)	3	1
ROSSALL: School (1 afterwards at Chester College; 1 afterwards at Clifton College).	4	–
RUGBY: School (1 previously at Private Schools; 1 previously at Berkhampstead and Sutton Coldfield Grammar Schools).	12	2
SEDBERG: Grammar School (previously at a Private School).	1	
SHEFFIELD: Collegiate School (afterwards at Loughborough Grammar School and Dollar Institution).	1	–
SHERBORNE: King's School (1 previously at Queenwood College; 1 afterwards at Tonbridge Grammar School).	3	1
SHREWSBURY: Grammar School (previously at Probus Grammar School).	1	–
SPALDING: Moulton Grammar School (afterwards at Merchant Taylors').	1	–

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

TABLE V.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
SUTTON COLDFIELD: Grammar School (previously at Berkhampstead Grammar School and afterwards at Rugby).	1	–
SYDENHAM: College (previously at a Private School)	1	–
TAUNTON: Grammar School (previously at New College School, Oxford).	1	–
TAVISTOCK: Grammar School (afterwards at a Private School).	1	–
TIPPERARY: Grammar School	2	–
TIVERTON: Grammar School (afterwards at Uppingham Grammar School and Cheltenham College).	1	–
TONBRIDGE: Grammar School (1 previously at an Indian School; 1 previously at King's School, Sherborne).	2	1
UPPINGHAM: Grammar School (1 previously at Tiverton Grammar School and afterwards at Cheltenham College; 1 previously and 1 afterwards at Blackheath Proprietary School; 1 previously at Lynn Grammar School).	5	1
WARMINSTER: Grammar School (afterwards at Marlborough Grammar School).	1	1
WELLINGTON: College (afterwards at Edinburgh Academy)	1	–
WIMBORNE: Grammar School (afterwards at Blackheath Proprietary School).	1	–
WINCHESTER: College (1 previously at a Private School; 1 afterwards at Haileybury College; 1 afterwards at Lancing College).	4	–
WINDERMERE: College	2	1
WISBEACH: Grammar School	1	–
YORK: St. Peter's School	4	–
YOUGHAL: Endowed School (afterwards at Private School)	1	–
COLONIAL SCHOOLS: (1 afterwards at a Private School)	6	1
FOREIGN SCHOOLS	3	–
INDIAN SCHOOLS: (1 afterwards at University College School, London; 1 afterwards at Tonbridge Grammar School; 1 afterwards at a Foreign School).	8	–
SCHOOLS IN H.M. NAVY: (1 previously at Rossall School; 1 previously at Private Schools).	3	–
NATIONAL SCHOOLS, IRELAND	1	–
PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, SCOTLAND	1	–
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	43*	9
PRIVATE TUITION AND AT HOME	3	2

* This number includes candidates who have been to Private Schools only, or have received by much the principal part of their education at Private Schools.

TABLE V.—*continued.*

*In addition to the above, the following Colleges have been attended by the number of Candidates stated.**

COLLEGES.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
King's College, London	14	2
Oscott College	1	–
Stonyhurst College	3	–
University College, London	11	4

TABLE VI.—UNIVERSITIES to which belonged the CANDIDATES who were EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1867.

UNIVERSITIES.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
OXFORD :—		
Balliol	2	–
Corpus	1	–
Exeter	2	–
Lincoln	1	1
Magdalen	1	–
New College	1	–
Oriel	2	–
Pembroke	1	1
Queen's	1	–
Trinity	2	1
Wadham	1	–
Worcester	1	1
CAMBRIDGE :—		
Christ's	2	1
Clare	1	–
Corpus	3	–
Emmanuel	1	–
Jesus	1	–
Magdalene	1	–
St. John's	5	1
Sidney (1 previously at Trinity College, Dublin)	1	1
Trinity (1 previously at Aberdeen ; 1 previously at Bonn).	6	1
DUBLIN : Trinity College (1 afterwards at Sidney College, Cambridge).	24	5
LONDON UNIVERSITY : (1 also at Aberdeen ; 1 also at Heidelberg).	9	7
These candidates were educated at the following places :—		
King's College (1-1) ; University College (2-1) † ; At no College (6-5).		

* Some of these have matriculated, or have taken a Degree in the University of London, and these are mentioned again in the next Table.

† Candidates educated at these places, but not matriculated in the University of London, are given in the supplement to the previous Table.

OPEN COMPETITION 1867.

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

UNIVERSITIES.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
EDINBURGH - - - - - -	9	–
ABERDEEN (1 afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge ; 1 also at London University).	4	2
GLASGOW - - - - - -	6	2
ST. ANDREW'S - - - - -	1	–
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND :—		
Belfast - - - - -	5	–
Cork - - - - -	5	2
Galway - - - - -	2	–
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND - -	1	–
CALCUTTA - - - - - -	1	–
SYDNEY - - - - - -	2	1
BONN (afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge) -	1	–
HEIDELBERG (also at London University) - -	1	1

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING.

UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
Oxford - - - - - -	16	4
Cambridge - - - - - -	21	4
Dublin (Trinity College) - - - -	23	4
London University - - - - -	7	5
Edinburgh - - - - - -	9	–
Other Scotch Universities - - - -	10	3
Queen's University in Ireland - - -	12	2
Catholic University in Ireland - - -	1	1
Colonial and Foreign Universities - - -	4	1
Of no University - - - - -	176	26
Whole number - - -	279	50

TABLE VII.—OPEN COMPETITION OF 1868.

TABLE OF MARKS.*—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NAME.	Age on March 1st, 1868.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
				LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
				Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
				Maximum Number of Marks.													
				500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
1	207	Bowie; Robert Wylie	17	355	265	255	272	368	93	170	—	745	—	—	—	—	2,523
2	46	Beaven; Alfred Beaven	20	375	350	300	367	448	0	0	—	274	—	37	—	—	2,151
3	154	Ibbetson; Denzil Charles Jelf	20	355	175	190	—	140	—	—	—	777	171	321	—	0	2,129
4	157	Jenkyns; William	20	255	330	255	153	214	—	—	—	392	100	290	—	—	1,989
5	182	Clarke; Robert	19	150	205	220	277	370	—	—	—	646	110	—	—	—	1,978
6	217	Campbell; John Colin	17	275	335	245	357	399	—	—	—	—	168	197	—	—	1,976
7	127	Deas; Joseph	19	160	285	245	229	342	31	—	—	354	—	—	232	—	1,878
8	293	Buckland; Charles Edward	20	340	285	55	457	433	0	—	32	263	—	0	—	—	1,865
9	83	Morrison; William Hudson	20	320	370	349	213	404	55	95	32	—	—	—	—	—	1,838
10	103	Burgess; George Douglas	20	175	235	275	243	444	89	53	46	18	—	33	214	—	1,825
11	190	Channing; Francis Chorley	19	190	270	211	276	379	—	—	—	—	—	232	262	0	1,820
12	161	Thomson; John Brown	19	135	170	70	213	281	27	0	—	892	—	—	—	—	1,788
13	167	Fisher; Frederic Henry	18	270	235	175	98	215	—	—	—	332	195	218	—	—	1,738
14	79	Wallace; James	19	310	335	246	259	413	54	—	—	105	—	0	—	—	1,722
15	252	Redfern; Thomas Robert	19	265	325	193	350	380	—	—	—	—	—	48	124	9	1,694
16	128	Thomas; Henry Dealtry	20	260	275	200	407	489	39	—	—	11	—	0	—	—	1,681
17	135	Graves; Arnold Felix	20	355	305	160	—	—	—	—	—	525	150	171	—	—	1,666
18	117	Bullock; Frederick Shore	20	300	335	240	201	279	41	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	1,660
19	234	Dames; Mansel Longworth	18	340	250	308	—	261	73	43	—	367	—	—	—	—	1,642
20	221	Horan; Thomas	20	145	0	118	176	205	—	—	—	364	0	—	—	—	1,608
21	187	Rivaz; George Wilmot	19	255	355	125	298	320	—	—	—	247	—	—	—	—	1,600
22	118	James; Stephen Harvey	18	215	355	300	224	489	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	1,596
23	70	Weidemann; George Lever	20	335	370	155	264	355	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	1,590
24	248	Henderson; Henry Philipse	20	365	245	214	291	469	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,584
25	282	Monteath; James	20	145	315	225	230	341	0	—	—	138	—	160	—	—	1,554

* See note to Table of Marks, page 532

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1868.—Table of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	Name.	Age on March 1st, 1868.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.														
				Language and Literature of														
				England.														
				Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.	Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				Maximum Number of Marks.														
				500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
26	276	Bourdillon; James	19	350	330	153	220	394	32	—	—	—	0	65	—	—	1,544
27	37	Brown; Arthur Ormsby	20	240	260	245	148	249	111	—	—	275	—	—	—	—	1,528
28	15	Paul; Alfred Wallis	20	110	205	182	299	354	1	—	—	370	0	—	—	—	1,521
29	172	Baines; Jervoise Athelstane	20	295	260	195	236	375	96	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	1,520
30	215	Abbott; Leonard Charles	20	195	365	202	—	—	—	—	—	732	0	—	—	—	1,494
	230	Bird; George Emilius	18	375	220	165	148	384	—	—	—	202	—	—	—	—	1,494
32	20	Macaulay; Colman Patrick Louis	18	180	175	220	254	389	97	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	1,486
	211	Marsden; Delabene Weston	19	120	300	206	274	401	115	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	1,486
34	263	Cornish; Robert	20	230	260	221	353	402	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	1,476
35	5	Skrine; Francis Henry Bennet	20	195	275	219	211	298	84	—	—	182	—	—	—	—	1,464
36	188	Meiklejohn; David Ogilvy	20	340	310	180	161	277	93	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	1,457
37	206	Cunningham; William John	19	205	260	226	—	—	—	—	—	586	177	—	—	—	1,454
38	208	Ommanney; Henry Travers	18	380	175	85	132	218	15	—	—	429	—	—	—	—	1,434
39	140	Elliot; Frederick Augustus Hugh	20	315	355	160	197	246	110	0	—	—	—	44	—	—	1,427
40	175	McCallum; Edwin	19	155	300	225	283	364	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	1,415
41	35	Batty; Herbert	19	315	275	348	232	244	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,414
42	96	Brown; Robert Shelton	20	80	240	145	401	449	0	—	—	59	—	27	—	—	1,401
43	226	Steward; Arthur Bennett	19	320	295	85	261	363	75	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	1,399
44	163	MacCartie; Charles Falkiner	19	155	305	120	399	351	17	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	1,392
45	56	Acworth; Harry Arbuthnot	18	280	390	210	176	253	74	—	—	0	2	0	—	—	1,385
46	133	Oliver; Arthur Knapp	20	240	320	173	—	202	40	—	86	0	168	0	—	150	1,379
47	113	Underwood; Walter Gregory	20	135	345	225	—	—	—	—	—	575	93	—	—	—	1,373
48	42	Frost; Charles Evitt	19	90	275	247	—	178	55	9	—	434	77	—	—	—	1,365
49	227	Jacob; Philip	19	165	230	142	141	280	—	—	—	380	—	—	—	—	1,338
50	151	FitzGerald; James Richard	18	245	260	235	129	358	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	1,331
51	201	Horsley; William Henry	20	185	180	150	284	345	—	—	—	181	—	—	—	—	1,325

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1868.—TABLE OF MARKS.—CANDIDATES NOT SELECTED.

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
52	140	275	160	254	294	—	—	—	195	—	0	0	—	1,318
	145	240	181	42	148	—	—	—	400	162	—	—	—	1,318
	290	265	235	—	—	136	130	—	262	—	0	—	—	1,318
55	255	0	85	179	310	0	—	—	432	—	40	—	—	1,301
56	260	240	175	206	401	0	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	1,295
57	365	360	192	—	333	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,284
58	65	90	90	130	242	30	—	—	636	—	—	—	—	1,283
59	265	240	170	251	270	0	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	1,279
60	160	300	259	214	339	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,272
61	115	275	150	128	341	62	—	—	—	—	0	200	—	1,271
62	180	180	185	230	386	71	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	1,265
63	255	280	120	247	213	73	43	—	—	—	33	—	—	1,264
64	180	250	210	136	273	0	—	—	158	—	44	—	—	1,251
65	290	205	220	159	317	15	—	—	26	—	13	—	—	1,245
66	230	130	216	268	377	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,221
67	285	200	223	114	247	—	—	—	—	94	56	—	—	1,219
68	290	105	105	—	—	—	—	—	713	—	0	—	—	1,213
69	80	190	160	0	212	—	—	—	566	0	0	—	—	1,208
70	350	265	289	0	134	0	79	90	—	—	—	—	—	1,207
71	120	155	65	177	319	—	—	—	365	0	0	—	—	1,201
72	65	245	208	305	316	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	1,200
73	100	305	156	256	345	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	1,198
74	305	135	157	257	336	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1,190
75	80	195	176	265	381	62	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	1,182
76	135	225	178	—	190	—	—	89	209	0	150	—	—	1,176
77	95	225	148	18	209	45	—	—	424	—	0	—	—	1,164
78	210	175	160	10	151	43	—	—	414	0	0	—	—	1,163
79	245	240	175	155	243	66	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,158
80	235	145	82	231	269	—	—	—	195	—	—	—	—	1,157
	80	205	135	—	—	—	—	—	692	—	45	—	—	1,157
82	180	145	155	234	244	0	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	1,144
83	230	365	203	93	250	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,141
84	165	235	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	285	190	—	—	1,138
85	70	190	70	198	283	0	—	—	325	—	—	—	—	1,136
86	295	175	90	232	282	58	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,132
87	65	210	208	31	215	0	—	—	148	109	144	—	—	1,130
88	105	200	177	142	269	77	—	—	—	—	157	—	—	1,127
89	185	215	35	291	359	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	1,110
90	70	—	—	—	—	62	18	—	955	—	—	—	—	1,10
91	255	270	166	—	—	—	—	—	241	171	—	—	—	1,103
92	245	190	207	165	289	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,096
93	200	265	235	58	226	61	26	24	—	0	—	—	—	1,095
94	170	245	168	46	223	184	—	36	—	—	10	—	—	1,082
95	185	180	158	179	308	62	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,072
96	335	215	120	108	262	—	—	—	21	0	0	0	—	1,061
	220	230	144	144	246	—	—	—	77	—	0	—	—	1,061

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Open Competition of 1868.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
98	70	245	304	0	153	—	—	—	275	—	—	—	—	1,047
99	220	—	285	95	291	30	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	1,045
100	100	295	125	211	239	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,043
101	95	205	165	127	244	0	—	—	205	—	—	—	—	1,041
102	180	290	210	—	55	2	—	—	303	—	—	—	—	1,040
103	135	230	150	151	270	27	0	—	74	—	—	—	—	1,037
104	435	290	194	—	—	104	0	0	—	—	1	—	—	1,024
	215	125	150	214	251	22	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	1,024
106	220	215	140	—	186	104	—	—	156	—	0	—	—	1,021
107	290	290	175	21	144	—	—	—	90	0	—	—	—	1,010
108	195	200	291	—	—	81	—	159	18	—	58	—	—	1,002
109	140	255	150	34	171	86	—	—	163	—	—	—	—	999
110	220	170	65	152	342	—	—	—	49	0	0	—	—	998
111	205	220	168	33	130	70	0	—	166	—	—	—	—	992
112	175	95	93	276	352	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	991
113	230	185	31	172	361	0	0	—	6	—	—	—	—	985
114	120	250	139	—	236	125	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	958
115	100	240	150	23	130	0	—	—	264	—	46	—	—	953
116	205	290	85	30	150	0	—	—	187	—	0	—	—	947
117	100	255	210	119	244	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	938
118	110	295	185	—	—	—	—	—	232	—	115	—	—	937
	150	60	0	284	350	—	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	937
120	165	215	205	—	—	46	—	164	19	122	0	—	—	936
121	185	245	166	0	190	50	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	909
	205	190	115	126	258	0	—	—	15	—	0	—	—	909
	5	140	145	179	304	0	20	—	116	—	—	—	—	909
124	170	290	60	—	86	10	—	—	292	—	—	—	—	908
125	145	255	125	—	117	108	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	893
	35	65	55	280	420	32	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	893
127	345	295	150	—	—	17	—	23	48	0	0	—	—	878
128	130	185	85	161	201	0	0	—	113	—	—	—	—	875
129	145	130	70	230	298	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	873
	105	120	130	158	195	37	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	873
131	255	80	57	197	278	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	867
	250	125	5	99	209	—	—	—	108	—	71	—	—	867
133	120	140	173	173	225	18	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	849
134	65	250	101	106	249	67	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	842
135	265	160	132	3	213	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	836
136	135	110	75	—	245	0	—	—	270	0	—	—	—	835
137	40	220	139	73	268	34	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	831
138	275	150	70	71	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	821
139	255	175	85	32	189	0	—	—	74	—	0	—	—	810
140	145	280	122	71	188	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	806
141	135	205	190	79	178	0	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	800
142	160	0	150	142	209	35	0	—	101	—	—	—	—	797

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1868.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
143	240	160	63	11	273	—	—	—	49	—	0	—	—	796
144	125	255	155	—	216	0	0	39	—	0	0	—	—	790
145	140	310	195	0	143	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	788
146	85	175	120	—	42	3	—	—	333	—	0	—	—	758
147	95	165	105	—	—	0	—	—	387	—	—	—	—	752
148	205	195	130	70	148	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	748
149	175	150	85	80	255	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	745
150 {	135	225	213	—	—	90	5	9	—	—	0	66	—	743
	130	200	165	—	—	39	—	51	—	158	0	—	—	743
152	60	15	0	—	—	—	—	—	287	231	0	127	—	720
153	80	225	145	62	144	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	711
154	135	125	145	19	146	0	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	704
155	165	0	20	179	329	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	693
156	135	135	85	—	—	—	—	—	321	—	0	—	—	676
157	100	115	125	—	213	10	15	—	—	95	—	—	—	673
158	195	255	166	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	45	—	—	661
159	55	215	0	—	—	0	—	—	383	0	0	—	—	653
160	130	170	140	15	196	0	0	—	1	0	0	—	—	652
161	150	150	60	0	211	5	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	651
162	0	177	111	69	283	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	640
163	50	180	115	—	—	11	0	—	276	—	—	—	—	632
164	295	0	0	141	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	625
165	135	0	65	139	283	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	622
166	85	15	60	—	—	—	—	—	461	0	0	—	—	621
167	70	90	165	0	35	0	—	—	259	—	—	—	—	619
168 {	65	200	90	—	—	0	—	—	247	0	—	—	—	602
	115	130	80	30	187	21	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	602
170	190	110	150	—	—	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	593
171	210	105	0	76	188	0	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	588
172	215	215	50	—	105	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	585
173	90	210	190	—	88	0	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	580
174	75	185	15	—	70	0	—	—	144	89	—	—	—	578
175 {	100	200	35	39	111	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	576
	0	0	37	220	319	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	576
177	220	230	60	—	—	18	—	44	—	0	0	—	—	572
178	25	105	85	—	—	0	—	—	276	77	—	—	—	568
179 {	155	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	—	—	—	—	565
	245	185	70	—	39	26	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	565
181	60	185	47	—	—	0	0	—	268	—	—	—	—	560
182	125	185	165	—	61	0	—	4	—	0	17	—	—	557
183	140	75	85	30	130	—	—	—	95	—	0	—	—	555
184	170	230	0	4	118	0	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	549
185	55	135	125	0	63	0	—	—	170	—	0	—	—	548
186	180	155	120	0	46	—	0	—	45	—	0	—	—	546
187	50	65	0	82	273	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	544

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Open Competition of 1868.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
188	165	105	45	29	195	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	539
189	70	115	20	18	113	—	—	—	196	—	—	—	—	532
190	110	170	125	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	524
191	0	120	65	0	37	24	0	—	277	0	—	—	—	523
192	155	60	133	23	136	—	—	—	6	—	0	—	—	513
193	55	130	135	0	19	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	509
194	150	210	130	—	—	0	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	498
195	180	140	60	—	36	—	—	—	76	—	0	—	—	492
196	180	115	48	0	78	0	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	472
197	0	125	105	34	190	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	454
198	0	125	80	—	93	—	—	—	148	—	0	—	—	446
199	75	155	15	—	—	40	0	—	143	—	—	—	—	428
200	90	215	63	0	47	0	—	11	—	0	0	—	—	426
201	0	125	125	—	—	0	—	—	174	—	—	—	—	424
202	175	40	0	—	91	0	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	415
203	75	205	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	403
204	0	110	40	—	—	27	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	402
	80	120	22	—	74	2	—	3	101	—	—	—	—	402
206	100	135	165	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	400
	20	155	16	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	72	—	—	400
208	90	65	105	—	—	0	—	—	131	—	0	—	—	391
209	85	60	25	74	125	0	—	—	20	—	0	—	—	389
	45	135	28	0	127	0	—	—	54	—	0	—	—	389
211	100	110	0	—	164	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374
212	115	160	0	0	98	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	373
213	60	165	77	—	—	0	0	—	69	—	0	—	—	371
214	45	185	42	—	66	3	—	—	—	0	28	—	—	369
215	—	—	—	—	12	0	142	—	209	0	—	—	—	363
216	130	45	144	—	39	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	358
217	70	195	0	0	35	0	—	—	52	0	—	—	—	352
218	50	215	85	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	350
219	80	135	80	0	42	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	337
220	140	120	60	—	0	13	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	333
221	50	0	30	54	92	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	317
222	0	110	18	0	61	0	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	313
223	—	0	—	—	15	—	—	—	287	—	—	—	—	302
	105	20	50	0	108	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	302
225	0	230	0	—	—	0	—	—	70	0	—	—	—	300
226	0	100	30	—	—	2	—	—	163	—	0	—	—	295
227	10	80	70	1	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272
228	30	135	0	—	—	0	0	—	104	—	—	—	—	269
229	95	0	70	0	14	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	268
230	0	150	60	—	52	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262
231	40	105	50	—	—	14	19	—	27	—	0	—	—	255
	15	115	0	—	125	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	255
233	80	25	5	0	29	—	0	—	115	—	—	—	—	254
	100	130	18	—	—	0	—	—	6	0	—	—	—	254

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1868.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF													
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500		500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
235	80	35	0	—	121	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	236
236	115	100	20	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235
237	80	145	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	225
238	20	55	130	0	17	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	222
239	0	90	0	—	62	0	—	—	63	0	—	—	—	215
240	0	135	45	—	25	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205
241	25	5	0	0	87	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	191
242	30	40	0	0	63	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	190
243	55	110	0	0	—	—	—	—	23	—	0	—	—	188
244	30	110	0	—	0	—	—	—	41	—	0	—	—	181
245	20	80	5	—	46	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	163
	0	0	0	—	9	154	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	163
247	15	45	0	0	102	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162
248	5	20	0	0	85	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	149
249	0	55	0	—	2	0	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	143
250	5	75	0	—	3	52	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	137
251	0	130	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	130
252	0	80	0	—	—	0	—	—	49	0	0	—	—	129
253	5	0	0	43	80	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	128
254	40	75	5	0	0	0	—	—	6	—	0	—	—	126
255	35	15	0	—	6	0	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	125
256	20	85	7	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	114
257	25	30	0	—	0	0	—	—	27	—	0	—	—	82
258	45	30	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	75
259	0	25	0	0	0	3	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	61
	0	30	0	0	0	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	61
261	5	15	0	0	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
262	0	30	12	—	0	—	—	—	14	—	0	—	—	56
263	0	0	0	—	0	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
264	—	—	—	—	—	0	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
265	25	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	25
266	0	5	0	—	0	—	—	—	13	—	0	—	—	18
267	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
268	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	6	—	0	—	—	6
269	5	0	0	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
270	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	0
	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	0

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

TABLE VIII.

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1866.

Order of Merit. In this Examination.	Order of Merit. In the Open Competition.	Names of Candidates.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN: Law.	History and Geography.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Gujarati.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Canarese.	Malayalum.	Braj Bhasha.	Ooriya.	Total.
				Maximum.																	
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	400	400	400	400	—
1	18	Lambe; William - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude.	687	214	277	303	286	223	—	—	—	—	426	—	223	—	—	238	—	2,877
2	2	Smeaton; Robert - -	Do. - - - - -	986	264	257	313	320	—	—	—	—	—	289	—	187	—	—	258	—	2,874
3	14	Roberts; David Thomas	Do. - - - - -	1,132	303	271	263	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	316	—	—	213	—	2,774
4	11	White; James - -	Do. - - - - -	825	181	189	276	326	—	—	—	—	—	403	130	332	—	—	—	—	2,662
5	20	Crawfurd; James -	Bengal - - - -	871	244	232	268	249	261	—	—	—	—	268	—	—	—	—	222	—	2,615
6	31	Bradbury; James Francis	Bengal - - - -	1,063	288	218	323	319	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,590
7	52	Walker; James William	Bombay - - - -	955	257	207	206	240	—	—	—	363	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,570
8	29	Winter; Charles Deslandes Church.	Bengal - - - -	788	206	228	216	249	258	—	—	—	—	150	231	—	—	—	211	—	2,537
9	7	Rose; Edward - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude.	1,006	302	267	247	289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	—	—	220	—	2,494
10	27	Barlow; John - -	Bengal - - - - -	680	124	176	248	223	211	—	—	—	—	239	211	—	—	—	197	—	2,309
11	23	Whitmore; John - -	Bengal - - - - -	1,074	287	307	—	273	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,238
12	34	Loch; Willie Walker -	Bombay - - - -	854	287	228	—	229	—	—	—	292	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,216
13	3	Benson; Thomas - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude.	875	260	232	255	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295	—	—	—	—	2,208
14	19	Bradbury; Edward Augustus.	Bengal - - - - -	855	264	242	252	270	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,190
15	46	Farmer; Henry Richard	Madras - - - -	631	170	199	—	—	—	329	279	—	—	179	—	—	240	135	—	—	2,162
16	6	Alexander; Richard Dundas.	North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude.	862	263	217	257	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	—	2,039
	8	Reade; Malcolm - -	Do. - - - - -	713	154	156	236	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	—	—	225	—	2,039
18	40	Winter; Henry Edward	Bombay - - - -	837	230	254	—	—	—	—	—	328	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,994
19	26	Crawley-Boevey; Arthur William.	Do. - - - - -	791	241	300	—	—	—	—	—	301	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,918
20	24	Wace; Alfred Augustus	Bengal - - - -	939	210	217	—	238	266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,870

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1866—*continued.*

Order of Merit. In this Examination.	Order of Merit. In the Open Competition.	Names of Candidates.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN: Law.	History and Geography.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Gujarati.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Canarese.	Malayalum.	Braj Bhasha.	Oriya.	Total.
			Maximum.	1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	400	400	400	400	—
21	35	Knox; Hubert Thomas	Madras	685	205	165	—	—	—	256	303	—	—	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,858
22	41	Weld; Matthew Richard	Do.	666	237	251	—	—	—	226	252	—	—	—	—	—	118	75	—	—	1,825
23	47	McIver; Lewis	Do.	796	237	227	—	—	—	252	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,797
24	44	Davies; James Acworth	Do.	722	152	197	—	—	—	221	335	—	—	—	—	—	94	56	—	—	1,777
25	25	Fiddian; William	Bengal	625	198	199	207	266	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,762
26	9	Laidman; George John	North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude.	823	272	187	225	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,746
27	13	Plowden; Trevor John Chichele.	Bengal	820	249	197	—	230	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,734
28	49	Hosking; Edward	Bombay	698	145	138	—	—	—	—	—	373	364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,718
29	36	Druitt; George	Do.	771	148	209	—	—	—	—	—	295	279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,702
30	17	Holmes; William	North West Provinces Punjaub and Oude.	737	261	218	222	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,670
31	37	Sinclair; William Frederick.	Bombay	747	230	193	—	—	—	—	—	269	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,661
	30	Wilkins; Cecil Ansdell	Bengal	818	169	210	—	243	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,661
33	33	Allen; William	Bombay	765	184	169	—	—	—	—	—	280	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,636
34	10	Whiteway; Richard Stephen.	North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude.	758	227	195	212	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,622
35	38	Sewell; Robert	Madras	717	190	196	—	—	—	232	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,619
36	28	Hammick; Stephen	Bombay	669	183	192	—	—	—	—	—	318	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,595
37	42	Ollivant; Edward Charles Kayll.	Do.	712	178	191	—	—	—	—	—	289	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,587
38	5	Macmillan; Alexander	North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude.	726	217	198	218	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,584
39	32	Page; William Humphrey.	Bengal	672	143	200	—	269	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	1,539

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

LIST

Resulting from the combination of the Marks obtained in the First, Second, and Third Periodical Examinations, and in the Final Examination.

Place.	Name.	Presidency, &c.	Aggregate of Marks.
1	Lambe; William	N.W. Provinces, &c,	11,121
2	Smeaton; Robert	Ditto	10,530
3	Roberts; David Thomas	Ditto	10,477
4	Crawfurd; James	Bengal	10,130
5	White; James	N.W. Provinces, &c.	10,010
6	Bradbury; James Francis	Bengal	9,966
7	Walker; James William	Bombay	9,602
8	Winter; Charles Deslandes Church	Bengal	9,402
9	Rose; Edward	N.W. Provinces, &c.	9,091
10	Bradbury; Edward Augustus	Bengal	8,841
11	Whitmore; John	Ditto	8,521
12	Knox; Hubert Thomas	Madras	8,293
13	Wace; Alfred Augustus	Bengal	8,111
14	Benson; Thomas	N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,842
15	Loch; Willie Walker	Bombay	7,807
16	Reade; Malcolm	N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,783
17	Hosking; Edward	Bombay	7,689
18	Laidman; George John	N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,656
19	Farmer; Henry Richard	Madras	7,645
20	McIver; Lewis	Ditto	7,485
21	Alexander; Richard Dundas	N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,402
22	Davies; James Acworth	Madras	7,347
23	Barlow; John	Bengal	7,310
24	Plowden; Trevor John Chichele	Ditto	7,139
25	Weld; Matthew Richard	Madras	7,025
26	Winter; Henry Edward	Bombay	6,927
27	Whiteway; Richard Stephen	N.W. Provinces, &c.	6,901
28	Crawley-Boevey; Arthur William	Bombay	6,850
29	Druitt; George	Ditto	6,803
30	Fiddian; William	Bengal	6,693
31	Holmes; William	N.W. Provinces, &c.	6,588
32	Wilkins; Cecil Ansdell	Bengal	6,510
33	Allen; William	Bombay	6,274
34	Sewell; Robert	Madras	6,188
35	Macmillan; Alexander	N.W. Provinces, &c.	5,846
36	Hammick; Stephen	Bombay	5,824
37	Sinclair; William Frederick	Ditto	5,785
38	Ollivant; Edward Charles Kayll	Ditto	5,701
39	Page; William Humphrey	Bengal	5,547

Prizes Awarded.*

Final Examination. Candidates of 1866.

After a special Examination held for the purpose.

Law	£100. Mr. Roberts.
History and Geography of India	*No prize awarded.*
Political Economy	£50. Mr. Whitmore.
Hindi	*No prize awarded.*
Hindustani	*No prize awarded.*
Bengali	£50. Mr. J. F. Bradbury.
Tamil	£50. Mr. Farmer.
Telugu	*No prize awarded.*
Gujarati	£50. Mr. Hosking.
Marathi	£50. Mr. Hosking.
Arabic	*No prize awarded.*
Persian	£50. Mr. White.
Sanskrit	*No prize awarded.*

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* At the previous Periodical Examinations, Prizes of £10 each were awarded to the following Candidates:—

Jurisprudence	Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Rose, Mr. Whitmore.
Notes of Cases	Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Foreman, Mr. Roberts.
Indian Law	Mr. Rose, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr. Roberts.
History and Geography of India	Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rose, Mr. Laidman.
Political Economy	Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Lambe.
Hindi	Mr. Smeaton, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr. Rose.
Hindustani	Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Roberts, Mr. J. F. Bradbury.
Bengali	Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr. E. A. Bradbury.
Tamil	Mr. Knox.
Telugu	Mr. Knox.
Gujarati	Mr. Hosking, Mr. Walker.
Marathi	Mr. Hosking, Mr. Walker, Mr. H. E. Winter.
Persian	Mr. Roberts.
Sanskrit	Mr. Lambe, Mr. White.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

TABLE IX.—RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION of the FATHERS of the CANDIDATES in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1868.

Professions, &c.	No. of Candidates whose Fathers belonged to the Professions named.	
	Total Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Army, Officers of	32	6
Navy, Officers of	3	–
Indian Navy, Officers of	1	–
Civil Service of India	38	7
Home Civil Service	8	2
Colonial Civil Service	2	–
Inspector of Works (1–1); Surveyor of Shipping (1–0); Pilot (1–0).	3	1
CLERGY, &c. :—Clergymen of Established Church	43	13
„ of Church of Scotland	2	1
Dissenting Ministers	5	2
Missionary	1	–
LAW :—Judges and Chief Magistrate of Colony	3	–
Barristers	5	1
Solicitors	9	2
Physician	14	2
Surgeon	6	–
Artist (1–0); Civil Engineer (3–0); Telegraph Engineer (1–0); Rector of College (1–1); Principal of University (1–0); Professors at Universities (2–1); Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin (1–0); Schoolmaster (1–0); National Teacher (1–1); Private Tutor (2–0).	14	3
Baronet (2–0); Honourable (1–0); Gentleman (14–2); "Landed Proprietor" (7–1); J. P. (6–0).	30	3
Zemindar (2–0); J. P., Natal (1–1); Sugar Planter (1–0); Coffee Planter (1–0); Indigo Planter (1–0),	6	1
Banker (1–1); Merchant (11–1); Stockbroker, Member of Stock Exchange (3–0); Wine Merchant (1–0); Brewer (2–0); Bullion Broker (1–0).	19	2
Baker (1–0); Bookseller (1–0); Druggist (1–0); Stationer (1–0); Woollen Draper (1–0); Farmer (6–1); Yeoman (1–0); Watchmaker (1–0); Builder (2–0); Woolstapler (1–0); Land Agent, Estate Agent (3–0); Commission Agent (1–1).	20	2
Manager of Mine (1–1); Merchant's Manager (1–1); Bank Accountant (1–0); Bank Agent (1–1); Solicitor's Clerk (1–0); Superintendent of Sugar Factory (1–0); Estate Manager, India (1–0); Cashier to Steam Boat Company (1–0).	7	3
Coachman	1	0
Total	272	51

TABLE X.—OCCUPATIONS, since leaving SCHOOL or COLLEGE, of the CANDIDATES SELECTED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1868. OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Occupation, &c.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
In Royal Navy	1	–
Clerk in Civil Service	2	–
Temporary Clerk in Civil Service	1	–
Mercantile Clerk	5	–
Clerk in Insurance Office	1	–
„ in a Bank	1	–
Law Student	1	–
At Royal Military Academy	2	–
Pupil to Engineer and Millwright	1	–
Junior Master in School	1	1
Science Master in School	1	–
Private Tutor	6	2
Monitor in National School, Ireland	1	1
Pupil Teacher	1	–
No Occupation	247	47
Total	272	51

TABLE XI.—SHOWING the SCHOOLS, &c., at which were EDUCATED the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1868.

Schools, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
ABERDEEN: Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen	1	–
Grammar School	1	1
ABINGDON: Radley College	2	–
ATHERSTONE: Grammar School	1	–
AUSTRALIA: St. Peter's College, Adelaide	1	1
Sydney Grammar School	1	–
AYR: Academy	1	–
BATH: College	1	–
BEDFORD: Grammar School	2	2
BELFAST: Royal Academical Institution	2	1
Academy	1	–
BIRMINGHAM: Grammar School	1	–
BOSTON: Grammar School	1	1
BRIGHTON: College	1	1
BRISTOL: Grammar School	1	1
BROMSGROVE: Grammar School	2	–
CANTERBURY: King's School	3	1
CHELTENHAM: College (2 previously at Edinburgh Academy; 1 previously at Winchester; 1 previously at Eton; 1 previously at Haileybury).	14	3
CHESTER: College (previously at Rossall)	1	1

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

TABLE XI.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
CLIFTON : College (1 previously at Edinburgh Academy ; 1 previously at Rossall).	6	2
CREDITON : Grammar School	1	–
DUBLIN : Rathmines School	1	–
St. Xavier's College	1	–
DUNDEE : High School	1	–
DUNGANNON : Royal School (1 previously at Liverpool Royal Institution School).	2	–
DURHAM : St. Cuthbert's College	1	–
EDINBURGH : Academy (1 afterwards at Clapham Grammar School ; 1 afterwards at Repton ; 2 afterwards at Cheltenham College ; 1 afterwards at Clifton College ; 1 previously at Private School).	11	5
High School	1	1
Institution	1	–
ENNISKILLEN : Portora Royal School	3	–
ETON : (1 afterwards at Cheltenham College)	5	1
EXETER : Grammar School	1	–
FALMOUTH : Grammar School	1	–
FELSTEAD : Grammar School	1	–
FERMOY : College	1	–
GLASGOW : High School	1	–
GLENALMOND : Trinity College	2	–
GREENOCK : Academy	1	–
GUERNSEY : Elizabeth College	2	–
HAILEYBURY : College (1 afterwards at Cheltenham College).	5	–
HARROW	6	1
INDIA : Bombay, Elphinstone College School (afterwards at University College School).	1	–
Calcutta, Doveton College	3	–
Calcutta, St. Xavier's College (afterwards at Stoneyhurst).	1	–
Ootacamund, Grammar School	1	–
IRVINE : Burgh Academy	1	–
JERSEY : Victoria College	1	–
KING'S LYNN : Grammar School	1	–
LANCING : College	1	1
St. Mary's Grammar School	1	–
LANDOVERY : Collegiate School	1	–
LEICESTER : Collegiate School	1	–
LIVERPOOL : Royal Institution School (afterwards at Dungannon Royal School).	1	–
LONDON : Blackheath Proprietary School	8	2
City of London School	1	–
Clapham Grammar School (1 previously at Edinburgh Academy).	3	1
Highgate Grammar School	1	1
Kensington Proprietary School	2	–
King's College School	3	–
Merchant Taylors' School (1 afterwards at Foreign School).	6	1
Royal Naval School, New Cross	1	–
St. Marylebone Grammar School	1	–
St. Paul's School	2	–
Stockwell Grammar School	1	1
University College School (1 previously at Elphinstone College School, Bombay).	6	1
Westminster (1 afterwards at Private School)	3	–

TABLE XI.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
LONDONDERRY: Foyle College	2	–
LOUTH: Grammar School	1	1
MAN: King William's College	1	–
MANCHESTER: Grammar School	1	1
MARLBOROUGH: College	10	3
MAURITIUS: Royal College	1	–
OXFORD: New College School (afterwards at Taunton Collegiate School).	1	–
PERTH: Academy	1	–
POCKLINGTON: Grammar School	1	–
PORTARLINGTON: School (afterwards at Private School)	1	–
RAPHOE: Royal School	1	1
RATCLIFFE: College	1	1
REPTON: (1 previously at Edinburgh Academy)	3	–
ROSSALL (1 afterwards at Chester College; 1 afterwards at Clifton College).	3	1
RUGBY	11	3
SHERBORNE: King's School	1	–
SHREWSBURY	1	1
TAUNTON: Collegiate School (1 previously at New College School, Oxford).	3	2
TIPPERARY: Grammar School	2	–
TIVERTON: Blundell's School	1	–
TRALEE: Dominican Seminary	1	1
TUNBRIDGE: Grammar School	5	–
UPPINGHAM	4	1
WINCHESTER: (1 afterwards at Cheltenham)	2	–
WINDERMERE: School	1	1
WISBEACH: Grammar School	1	–
WOKINGHAM: Wellington College	1	–
YORK: St. Peter's School	2	–
NATIONAL AND OTHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	2	–
WESLEYAN CONNEXIONAL SCHOOL	2	1
PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE TUITION (1 previously at Westminster; 1 previously at Portarlington; 1 afterwards at Edinburgh Academy).	55	4
FOREIGN SCHOOLS (1 previously at Merchant Taylors')	14	1

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

TABLE XI.—SUPPLEMENT.

*In addition to the above, the following Colleges have been attended by the number of Candidates stated.**

COLLEGES.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
King's College, London	3	–
Oscott College	1	–
Stoneyhurst College	2	–
University College, London	–	–

TABLE XII.—UNIVERSITIES to which belonged the CANDIDATES who were EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1868.

UNIVERSITIES.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
OXFORD:—		
Balliol	3	2
Brasenose	2	1
Corpus Christi	2	2
Exeter	2	–
Magdalen	3	1
Merton	1	1
New	2	2
Oriel	3	2
Pembroke	2	1
University	1	–
Wadham	4	2
CAMBRIDGE:—		
Christ's	1	1
Clare	1	–
Jesus	2	–
Magdalene	1	–
Peterhouse	1	–
St. John's	3	1
Trinity	2	1
Trinity Hall	2	–
DUBLIN:—		
Trinity College	20	2
LONDON UNIVERSITY (One of these educated at University College had also been at Heidelberg).	9	2
EDINBURGH	11	6

* Some of these have matriculated, or taken a Degree in the University of London, and these are mentioned again in the next Table.

TABLE XII.—*continued.*

UNIVERSITIES.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
ABERDEEN	3	1
GLASGOW	3	–
ST. ANDREW'S	2	–
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND :—		
Belfast	3	1
Cork	3	1
Galway	1	1
CALCUTTA	1	–
MADRAS	1	–
SYDNEY	1	–

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING.

UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
Oxford	25	14
Cambridge	13	3
Dublin	20	2
London University	9	2
Edinburgh	11	6
Other Scotch Universities	8	1
Queen's University, Ireland	7	3
Colonial Universities	3	–
Of no University	173	20

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TWELFTH REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS

ON

THE CUSTOMS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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TWELFTH REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

My Lords,

Events of the year 1867.

The year 1867 will no doubt be generally characterized and known as a year of dullness and depression in trade. Of the many causes that combined to produce this effect, the first and most important was the paralyzing influence of the crisis of 1866, which continued to be felt long after the immediate pressure of commercial disaster had passed away; being visible in the stagnant condition of the money market, and the general disinclination to embark in even legitimate enterprize. When to this agency is added the operation of a deficient harvest, and of an excessive importation in former years (especially in 1866) of the principal articles in demand, naturally followed by the prevalence of a reduced rate of prices, it will not be expected that our returns of the values and quantities of the exports from and imports into the United Kingdom, which we annually present to your Lordships in these reports, will exhibit a trade of such vast and increasing proportions as they did in 1866. When, however, we proceed to examine the returns of home consumption and of revenue, we shall see that the slight contraction which has taken place in the trade of the country, and which has been accompanied, to a certain extent, by a reduction in the scale of wages, has by no means produced a corresponding diminution in the consuming powers of its inhabitants. We may, indeed, say with confidence that the gloomy allusions which have on so many sides been heard to the absence, in 1867, of the usual elasticity in the revenue, upon which we have so often commented in these reports, have (on a comparison of the year ending 31st December 1867 with previous years) not been justified by the facts, so far as the revenue of Customs is concerned.

Exports.

Values, British and Irish. Appendix A.

We begin our statistical details, as usual, with the values of the British and Irish exports, and this return will undoubtedly appear in an unfavourable light this year as compared with that of the preceding one.

The values of the British and Irish exports which in 1866 amounted, as stated in Appendix A., to 188,917,536*l.*,* have in 1867 only reached 181,183,971*l.*, showing a deficiency of upwards of 7½ millions, or 4 per cent.

We have had to record no similar result since 1861, when a falling off of upwards of 10½ millions appeared, followed again in 1862 by a further small decline of rather more than a million. On those occasions we were able to attribute the decrease to the calamitous effect of the war then raging in America, and now we can clearly trace the greater portion of the loss in 1867 to the reaction consequent upon the vast and sudden overtrading with America in 1866 produced by the cessation of that war. The increase, moreover, in the total exports of 1866 over those of 1865 of 23 millions, or nearly 13 per cent., so far surpassed any previous rise on record that the supply of our goods and manufactures to many other foreign countries, and to most of our colonies, has clearly for the time exceeded the demand; and this fact, coupled with the disinclination to embark in speculation to which we have above alluded, is more than sufficient to account for the deficiency shown in this return for 1867. Finally we may observe that the amount of the export values, above given, for 1867, though falling short of that for 1866 by about 4 per cent., still exceeds that of 1865 by 8 per cent., and that of 1864 by 11 per cent., as shown in Appendix A.

The principal falling off, as compared with 1866, has been, giving round numbers only, in the values of—

Cotton manufactures - -	£5,000,000
Linen „ - -	2,000,000
Woollen and worsted manufactures.	1,600,000
Haberdashery and millinery -	900,000
Hardware and cutlery -	400,000
Silk manufactures - -	300,000

* The amounts of quantity, value, &c. given in this report for the year 1866 will in many instances be found to differ (though seldom to any considerable extent) from those which appeared in our report of last year; such differences are explained by the fact that at the time when that report was published the accounts of 1866 had not undergone the final process of revision and adjustment. The like cause will affect the figures now given for the year 1867.

On the other hand there has been an increase in the values of—

	£
Cotton Yarn - - -	1,200,000
Woollen and worsted yarn -	1,000,000
Copper and brass manufactures -	500,000
Coals - - - -	300,000
Iron and unwrought steel -	300,000
Steam engines - -	200,000
Linen yarn - - -	79,000

The largest of the decreases, viz., that on cotton manufactures (5,000,000*l.*), is owing only to the depreciation in the prices of those articles, and is not accompanied by any falling off in quantities. We find indeed, on the contrary, that the quantities of cotton piece goods exported in 1866 and 1867 have been—

In 1866 - -	2,575,698,138 yards.
„ 1867 - -	2,830,417,875 „
Showing an increase of	254,719,737 „

This is not however the case with the woollen and linen manufactures, the quantities of which as well as the values have materially declined, no great variation having taken place in the average prices of all kinds throughout the year.

We annex in Appendix W. a detailed account of the average rates of declared value for British cotton, linen, woollen, and iron manufactures, exported from the United Kingdom in the years 1865, 1866, and 1867 respectively. Appendix W.

It is indeed not encouraging to observe, as regards the prosperity of our manufacturing population, that the export of the material in the first stage of manufacture of two out of the three great fabrics, viz., linen and woollen yarn, should have decidedly increased at the same time that the export of the completely manufactured article has still more seriously declined. This unfavourable appearance is moreover supported in the case of the woollen trade (as we shall find when we speak of the the Foreign and Colonial exports) by an enormous increase in the export of sheep and lambs' wool, the produce both of foreign countries and of British possessions, the quantities of this article having risen from 66 million to 90 million of pounds, in round numbers, a rise of 36 per cent.

Following the progress of the general export values during the successive monthly periods, we find that in eight months out of the twelve, viz. the first four and the last four of the year 1867, the falling off, as compared with 1866, averaged more than 1,000,000*l.* per month; while in May, June, July, and August a temporary recovery took place, the values of 1867 exceeding those of 1866 by an average sum of 500,000*l.* per month. In the two last months of the year, November and December, the values fell even below those of 1865. But all the other months show an increase in 1867 over 1865.

Dividing now the total values between the exports to foreign countries and to British possessions, we find these stated separately to have been:—

——	1866.	1867.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
To Foreign Countries -	135,198,165	131,303,770	3,894,395, or 3 per cent.
To British Possessions -	53,719,371	49,880,201	3,839,170, or 7 per cent.

showing that by far the largest decrease in proportion to their total amount has been in the exports to our own colonies.

To Foreign Countries.

To the United States.

Of the exports to foreign countries those to the United States show the greatest falling off. This deficiency is one million only short of the loss on the values of the total exports, and brings the values of the exports to the United States again down to an amount exceeding only by about 600,000*l.* those we gave for 1865 before the great rise in 1866, recorded last year, of rather more than seven millions, took place.

Appendix O., No. 1.

We will take the figures from Appendix O., No. 1., and compare 1867 with 1866, 1865, and 1860, the year before the war began, leaving out for the moment the years of the war, which we have often dwelt upon in former reports. The return then stands as follows:—

British and Irish Exports to United States.

1860.	1865.	1866.	1867.
£	£	£	£
21,667,065	21,227,956	28,499,514	21,825,703

Decrease in 1867 as compared with 1866	£6,673,811
Increase in 1867 as compared with 1865	£597,747
Increase in 1867 as compared with 1860	£158,638

Thus after all the fluctuations that have taken place in the export trade to America during the eight years, as shown in Appendix O., No. 1., it is satisfactory to find that the values still exceed those of 1860 by upwards of 150,000*l.*, especially when the extraordinarily depressed condition of trade and the prohibitory tariff still in force in the United States at the present time are taken into consideration.

We made some observations in our 10th report on the nature of the vast and rapid increase that had taken place in our exports to the United States in the closing months of 1865, and in our last report we also showed how that increased demand had been kept up during the early months of 1866. On comparing now, for 1867, the same articles of export, of which we gave some account on those occasions, we find that the quantities of cotton manufactures (piece goods) exported to the United States fell from 23 million yards in December 1865, and 19 million in each of the months of January and February 1866, to a monthly average throughout the year 1867 of only 7 million yards, the total decrease in the year, in quantities, being from 122 million yards in 1865 and 114 million in 1866 to 88 million in 1867, a falling off of 23 per cent.; the corresponding decrease in values being still larger, viz., from 3,295,496*l.* to 2,238,664*l.*, or 32 per cent.

Tenth Report, p. 7.

Eleventh Report, p. 7.

Appendix O., No. 1.

In the same period the quantities of linen manufactures exported fell from 119 million yards in 1866 to 84 million yards in 1867, and of woollen and worsted manufactures from 85 million yards to 57 million yards, the decline in the value being in each case nearly the same as in the quantities, owing to the aggregate prices of all kinds having varied but little.

The quantities of iron and steel manufactures exported to the United States, on the other hand, have slightly increased in 1867 as compared with 1866.

The falling off in the exports to the United States being 6½ millions, and the total decline in the exports to all foreign countries only 3,900,000, it follows that of the remaining countries of importance a larger proportion have increased than have lowered their demands upon us for our produce and manufactures. Thus while we find a decrease in the value of the exports to Italy and Turkey of nearly a million each, and smaller decreases

in those sent to Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, China, and some other countries of minor importance, we find on the other hand that the exports—

	£
To the Hanse Towns have risen in value by	4,000,000
„ Prussia „ „	1,000,000
„ Russia „ „	800,000
„ Egypt „ „	600,000
„ Holland „ „	400,000
„ France „ „	400,000
„ Spain „ „	200,000

while those to Denmark, Austria, Western Africa, Japan, Cuba and Porto Rico, Peru and Chili, also show an increase in 1867 as compared with 1866. Looking, therefore, upon the account of our exports to foreign countries as a whole, and remembering the exceptional circumstances which have governed our export trade to the United States, there cannot be said to be anything very discouraging in this part of the export return for 1867.

To France.

Before, however, we leave this branch of our subject we will refer for a moment to the exports to France, as we have done in previous reports, and beg to call attention to Appendix Q., No. 1.

Appendix Q., No. 1.

We entered fully into this subject last year, and gave seriatim the exports to France for every year since 1860, the date of the commercial treaty. There is therefore no necessity to say more at present than that the return for 1866, which was higher by 2,633,921*l.* than that of 1865, and more than double that for 1860, has, in 1867, been further augmented by 420,870*l.*, and has risen from 11,700,140*l.* to 12,121,010*l.*

The principal articles which show an increase are,—

	£
Woollen and worsted manufactures, an increase in round numbers of -	325,000
Woollen yarn „ „	159,000
Cotton yarn „ „	46,000
Silk manufactures „ „	40,000
Silk (thrown) „ „	40,000
Coals, cinders, and culm „	32,000
Steam engines „	29,000
Linen yarn „	23,000
Machinery (other than steam engines)	19,000

while there has beeen a decrease in the values of cotton piece goods, wool (sheep and lambs), copper wrought and unwrought, iron manufactures, haberdashery, and linen manufactures.

To British possessions.

Our own colonies and possessions do not figure so well as foreign countries in the Export Accounts for 1867.

The redeeming feature is an increase to British India of 1,800,000*l.* in round numbers, viz.

From a value of 20,009,490*l.*
To one of 21,844,619*l.*

nearly the same in amount as we had to record last year. Other less important colonies, such as Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Singapore, Hong Kong, the Bermudas and British Honduras, also show a trifling increase. But Australia has taken less of our goods by four millions (the decline extending to almost every article exported to that country), British North America by one million, the British West India Islands by nearly 300,000*l.*, and the Mauritius by nearly 200,000*l.*, and the whole falling off, as we have above stated, is nearly four millions, after a rise last year from the values of 1865 of more than five millions.

Foreign and Colonial. Values. Appendix A.

We now come to the Foreign and Colonial Exports. These values have fallen off more seriously than those of the exports of British and Irish produce.

The figures are as follows :—

1866.	1867.	Decrease.
£	£	£
49,988,146	44,873,165	5,114,981, or 10 per cent.

Whereas the decrease in the case of the British and Irish Exports has only been 4 per cent., as already stated.

This decrease of five millions is principally caused by the great reduction in the value of raw cotton, for, while the quantity re-exported in 1867 was only 10 per cent. less than in 1866, the value shows a falling off of 36 per cent. On the other hand, as we have already stated in a former part of this report, there is a considerable rise in the values of sheep's wool (Foreign and Colonial) exported. If this be deducted from the decrease in the values of cotton, the falling off in the total Foreign and Colonial export values is fully accounted for.

To the United States. Appendix R., No. 1. and R. No. 2.

Looking for a moment at the values of the Foreign and Colonial Exports to the United States and to France, given in Appendices R1. and R2., we find that the articles on which the values have most fallen off (in the case of the United States) are in round numbers—

	£
Bacon and Hams	171,000
Hemp	161,000
Wool	79,000
Silk (raw)	68,000
Tea	56,000
Copper	38,000
Cotton (raw)	38,000
Skins (goat)	30,000
Hops	26,000
Iron in bars	24,000

the total values having declined from 3,344,322*l.* to 2,296,107*l.*, a fall of 31 per cent.

To France.

Whereas in the exports to France the principal falling off has been in—

	£
Cotton, raw	3,130,000
Copper, wrought and unwrought	190,000
Coffee	150,000
Silk (knubs or husks)	137,000
Indigo	116,000
Silk (raw)	100,000

the total values having in her case declined from 14,897,289*l.* to 10,901,378*l.*, a fall of 27 per cent.

Passing, as we generally do, from values to a brief review of the quantities of the chief articles of Foreign and Colonial merchandise exported, we find that there has been a decline in the quantities

Of Tobacco, of	1,400,000 lbs.
„ Cotton (raw), of	340,000 cwts.
„ Wine, of	300,000 galls.
„ Spirits, of	170,000 galls.
„ Sugar, of	150,000 cwts.
„ Hemp and Jute, of	130,000 cwts.
„ Silk, of	120,000 lbs.
„ Rice, of	100,000 cwts.

While on the other hand there is an increase in the quantities exported

Of Wool, of -	- 24,000,000 lbs.
„ Pepper, of - -	- 6,000,000 lbs.
„ Coffee, of -	- 2,800,000 lbs.
„ Corn (Wheat), of	- 180,000 cwts.

The comparative statement of the total declared values of all articles exported from this country for the two years 1866 and 1867 will therefore stand thus :— Total Exports. Appendix A.

Exports.

	1866.	1867.
	£	£
Produce and Manufactures of United Kingdom -	188,917,536	181,183,971
Foreign and Colonial -	49,988,146	44,873,165
Total - -	238,905,682	226,057,136

showing a falling off of nearly 13 millions or 5 per cent.

We come now to the total real values of the imports, and find that they also show a very considerable falling off in 1867 as compared with 1866, the figures being— Imports. Values. Appendix A.

Real Values of Imports.

	£
1866 - -	295,290,274
1867 - -	275,249,853
Decrease	20,040,421 or 7 per cent.

a larger proportionate decrease than has taken place in the export values, which we have already stated to be 5 per cent. A vast amount nevertheless remains, and, as shown in Appendix A., no previous year, with the exception of 1866, can show a similar return. It is

divided between the imports from foreign countries and from the British possessions, as follows—

	1866.	1867.
	£	£
From Foreign Countries	223,084,552	214,466,719
From British Possessions	72,205,722	60,783,134

	£
Decrease on Imports from Foreign Countries	8,617,833
	or 4 per cent.
,, ,, British Possessions	11,422,583
	or 16 per cent.

From Foreign Countries.

The Foreign Countries which show the most considerable falling off, are—

	£	
United States -	5,800,000	in round numbers.
France - -	3,300,000	,, ,,
Brazil - -	1,400,000	,, ,,
The Hanse Towns	1,100,000	,, ,,
Turkey - -	1,100,000	,, ,,
Holland - -	900,000	,, ,,
Italy - -	700,000	,, ,,
Belgium - -	356,000	,, ,,

while those countries of importance the values of whose importations into this country have increased in 1867 are—

		£
Russia	an increase of	2,600,000
Chili	,,	1,570,000
Foreign West Indies	,,	1,300,000
Sweden	,,	700,000
Spain	,,	500,000

From the United States.

The first and greatest falling off in the import values is in those from the United States.

Appendix O., No. 2.

By referring however to Appendix O., No. 2., it will be seen that these values, though not reaching the enormous amount arrived at in 1866, which, as stated in our last report, more than doubled the return for 1865, show a much smaller falling off in 1867 than do the values of the exports to that country.

The return for the three years is as follows—

1865.	1866.	1867.
£	£	£
21,624,125	46,854,218	41,047,949

	£
Decrease in 1867 as compared with 1866 - or 12½ per cent.	5,806,269
Increase in 1867 as compared with 1865 - or more than 89 per cent.	19,423,824

It is hardly necessary to give reasons for so trifling a decrease, following as it does on so vast an increase in the former year. The Southern States, as might be expected, from their well known disorganized condition, and from the extraordinary efforts they made in 1866, as described in our last report, show a larger falling off than the Northern.

The imports from the former being—

	£
In 1866 - -	24,250,774
In 1867 - -	18,503,628
Decrease -	5,747,146 or 24 per cent.

And from the latter—

	£
In 1866 -	22,264,058
In 1867 -	20,710,932
Decrease	1,553,126 or 7 per cent. only.

The difference in the values may be entirely accounted for by the decline in the price of raw cotton, which has been very considerable, amounting, on an average of the different qualities and the fluctuating prices during the year, to as nearly as possible 4½*d.* per lb. or 28 per cent. on the market price.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the return for 1867 (Appendix O., No. 2.) is the great rise in the value of the imports from the ports on the Pacific. These have gone suddenly from 339,386*l.* in 1866 to 1,833,389*l.* in 1867, and the whole increase is attributable to the importation of wheat from California, to which we shall again allude in this report.

From France.

Turning to the other country with which our trade is most extensive, France, we find from Appendix Q., No. 2., which gives the value of the imports for several years, that her supplies, exclusive of corn, grain, meal, and flour, have fallen off from a value of 31,591,517*l.* in 1866 to one of 31,096,714*l.* in 1867, or about 1½ per cent.

Even this small decline is not at all general throughout the trade, nearly as many articles showing a rise as a fall in values.

There is a falling off in the values of—

	£
Animals	560,000
Silk, manufactures of	500,000
Cotton	400,000
Straw hats, nearly	200,000
Wool, sheep and lambs	130,000
Eggs and Hides	120,000
	50,000

And an increase in the values of—

	£
Wool, Manufactures of	360,000
Hops	330,000
Silk thrown	300,000
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	200,000
Silk, raw	160,000
Potatoes	160,000
Fruit, raw	100,000

The corn trade with France we shall refer to further on; the total values of corn, grain, meal, and flour have however been, in 1866 - - 5,425,237*l.*
in 1867 - - 2,643,946*l.*

And if these are added to the other import values, the total values of our imports from France will stand as follows,—

	1866.	1867.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
All other articles excluding corn, &c.	31,591,517	31,096,714	494,803
Corn, &c. -	5,425,237	2,643,946	2,781,291
Total -	37,016,754	33,740,660	3,276,094

It may be interesting here to conclude our comparison of the trade of this country with the United States and with France, as far as values are concerned, with a reference to a return recently published by the Board of Trade under the denomination of "Trade Accounts (Foreign Countries)."

We there find statements of the values, 1st., of the total imports into the United States and France from all countries, and, 2dly, of the total exports from them to all countries, in the year 1867.

Comparing these values with those already given in this report, viz., with the values of the exports from this country, and of the imports to this country from the United States and France respectively, we obtain the following results:

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Values of Total Imports into.	Values of Imports into from the United Kingdom.	Percentage of Imports from United Kingdom to Total Imports.	Values of Total Exports from	Values of Exports to the United Kingdom.	Percentage of Exports to United Kingdom to Total Exports.
	£	£		£	£	
United States	76,648,634*	24,121,812	31	82,792,476*	41,047,949	49
France -	124,912,689*	23,032,959	18	117,653,779*	31,096,714	27

Thus the United States have been in 1867 dependent upon this country for 31 per cent. of their whole supply of foreign commodities, as compared with 18 per cent. which we have contributed out of those imported into France, while a still larger preponderance appears in favour of our import trade from the United States as compared with that from France; the former country having sent us no less than 49 per cent. of their whole exportations, while we have only received 27 per cent. from the latter.

From British Possessions.

Very nearly the whole of the decrease in the values of the imports from our own colonies and possessions, which we have stated above to have been 11,422,583*l.*, is attri-

* The dollars and francs given in the return have been converted into £ sterling.

butable to the falling off in the values of the imports from British India alone. These have declined from 36,901;997*l.* to 25,489,344*l.*, a falling off of 11,412,653*l.*

The diminution in the quantity of cotton received from that country, as well as the great depression in the price of that article, are quite sufficient to account for the whole of this deficiency. There has also been a falling off in the supplies of hemp, seeds, and silk (raw), sent from British India, and a very considerable one, amounting to more than 10,000,000 lbs., in the quantities of wool.

In addition, however, to this great falling off in the values of the imports from British India, those from all the other British Possessions (with the exception of Australia, St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope) have also declined, though in a slighter degree.

Thus, giving round numbers only, the values of the products sent to us from—

		£
The Mauritius	have declined by	440,000
The British West India Islands	"	280,000
British Guiana	"	180,000
Singapore	"	170,000
British Western Africa	"	115,000
British North America	"	60,000
British Honduras	"	60,000
Bermudas	"	34,000
Gibraltar	"	34,000
Ceylon	"	32,000
Malta	"	31,000
and Natal	"	26,000

We have, however, to record, on the other hand, a highly satisfactory increase in the values of the imports from our Australian possessions, which extends to all seven provinces, and is alone nearly sufficient to counterbalance the smaller deficiencies we have given above. It amounts to 1,400,000*l.*, bringing up the values of the imports from Australia to 12,890,000*l.*, an amount they have never reached before, and is attributable principally to the large quantities of wool she has sent us, exceeding those sent in 1866 by no less than 19½ million lbs. in round numbers.

Before summing up both the import and export values for the year, and giving a general view of the trade of this country, both inwards and outwards, as represented by these values, we propose, on this occasion, to say a few words about our transit or transhipment trade, which, though bringing no accession to the public revenue, nevertheless represents a large employment of capital, and is of very great importance to the shipping interest of this country.

Transhipments.

The following returns will show to what an extent the ports of the United Kingdom have been made use of to facilitate the traffic in the merchantable commodities of the whole world, and how the transit or transhipment trade has increased since 1857, the last year for which we gave a return in our second annual report.

Second Report, p. 31.

Total aggregate value of foreign merchandize transhipped at the ports of the United Kingdom.

	£
1857	4,508,487
1858	4,493,641
1859	6,644,747
1860	5,136,652
1861	4,419,762
1862	4,713,779
1863	5,330,008
1864	5,988,665
1865	6,469,519
1866	7,720,780
1867	6,655,527

It would occupy us too long to go into the detail, showing the values of the goods brought from, and sent to, each country under the transhipment regulations; it is sufficient to say that almost every country appears to have availed herself of the facilities afforded by them.

By far the largest proportion of goods for transhipment comes from France, and next to her from Holland, the Hanse Towns, Belgium, and (at a long interval) Brazil.

The following are the figures for 1867 :—

Countries from which brought.	Values.
From France	£ 2,847,784
Holland	950,090
Hanse Towns	936,005
Belgium	787,264
Brazil	127,727

On the other hand the United States *receive* from us nearly the same proportion of these transit goods as are *sent* to us by France, and next to them, as recipients, are found British India, Turkey, Australia, France, and China.

The following is the proportion for 1867 :—

Countries to which sent.	Values.
To the United States - -	£ 2,445,063
British India - - -	442,226
Turkish Dominions - -	372,295
Australia - - -	319,918
France - - -	316,964
China - - -	310,783

The principal articles transhipped, and the quantities of each so treated, in 1867, were as follows :—

Coffee - - -	lbs.	10,765,823
Paper of all sorts (except paper hangings) -	,,	1,404,257
Tea - - -	,,	1,319,751
Chicory - - -	,,	1,243,932
Wine - - -	galls.	857,004
Brandy - - -	,,	767,823
and Geneva - - -	,,	623,956

2d Report, page 32.

The total number of packages transhipped in the port of London alone, which was 392,000 in 1856 and 417,800 in 1857, last year reached 763,762. This is of course exclusive of grain, which generally comes in bulk, and the quantities of which we shall therefore give in a subsequent page of this report.

Trade in Bullion. Appendix I.

Our return of the total trade of the United Kingdom would, we think, still be imperfect without the addition of the trade in the precious metals, both inwards and outwards, which we give as usual in Appendix I. It will there be seen that the computed real value of the imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in the year 1867 was as follows :

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Gold - - -	15,800,159	7,889,030
Silver - - - -	8,020,888	6,435,487
Total - -	23,821,047	14,324,517

showing a balance in favour of the imports of 9,496,530*l*. We do not profess in this report to enter into the difficult

questions connected with the proportion which the imports and exports of bullion bear to each other, in different years, or the causes of such variation; it is sufficient to note, with reference to the comparison made, in other pages of this report, between our trade with the United States and with France, 1st., that the largest amount of coin and bullion *imported* from any one country, with the exception of Mexico, South America, and the West Indies (which are included under one head in the return), came from the United States, and reached upwards of 6 millions, as compared with between 10 and 11 millions they sent us in 1866; and secondly, that out of the 14 millions *exported* to all countries, by far the largest quantity, viz., upwards of 8 millions, went to France, as against an export to that country in 1866 of 10½ millions.

Summing up therefore into one grand total the values representing the whole trade of the United Kingdom, inwards, outwards, and in transit, for the years 1866 and 1867, we shall have the following results:—

TRADE of the United Kingdom, Inwards, Outwards, and in Transit, for the Years 1866 and 1867.

IMPORTS.	1866.	1867.
	£	£
Merchandize:—From Foreign Countries -	223,084,552	214,466,719
„ British Possessions -	72,205,722	60,783,134
Bullion - - - - -	34,287,139	23,821,047
Total - - -	329,577,413	299,070,900
EXPORTS.		
Merchandize, viz.:—		
British and Irish Produce.—		
To Foreign Countries -	135,198,165	131,303,770
To British Possessions -	53,719,371	49,880,201
Foreign and Colonial Produce - -	49,988,146	44,873,165
Bullion - - - -	21,638,611	14,324,517
Total - - -	260,544,293	240,381,653
Transhipments - - -	7,720,780	6,655,527
Total Trade - -	597,842,486	546,108,080

showing in 1867, as compared with the most prosperous year we have yet had to record, a decrease in the vast total exhibited of 51,734,406*l.*, or only 8·6 per cent.

Quantities.

Imports.

The following are the tables giving, in a compendious form, in the same manner as last year, the quantities of the principal articles imported, and showing, with respect to each, what has been the increase or decrease per cent. in these quantities in 1867 as compared with 1866 :—

TABLE 1.

QUANTITIES of Principal Articles imported which show an Increase in 1867 as compared with 1866.

ARTICLES.	1866.	1867.	Increase per cent.
Coffee - - - lbs.	127,044,816	137,729,716	8
Corn and flour - - cwts.	62,943,385	66,016,690	5
Silk (raw) - - - lbs.	5,453,864	5,849,648	7
Sugar, (refined) - - cwts.	660,384	834,452	26
Tobacco (unmanufactured) - lbs.	54,374,797	57,586,287	6
„ (manufactured) - „	3,171,906	3,798,995	20
„ (total) - - „	57,546,703	61,385,282	7
Wine - - - galls.	15,321,029	15,442,581	¾

TABLE 2.

QUANTITIES of Principal Articles imported which show a Decrease in 1867 as compared with 1866.

ARTICLES.	1866.	1867.	Decrease per cent.
Cotton - - - cwts.	12,295,803	11,272,651	8
Flax - - - „	1,547,598	1,440,669	7
Hemp and jute - - „	2,640,586	2,478,650	6
Spirits of all kinds - - galls.	14,660,479	13,067,341	11
Sugar, Unrefined - - cwts.	10,641,019	10,545,315	1
Tea - - - lbs.	139,610,044	128,022,007	8
Timber and wood-goods (hewn and sawn) - - loads	3,638,344	3,388,591	7
Wool - - - lbs.	235,741,101	230,224,467	2

The result arrived at from these two tables is not dissimilar to that exhibited last year. In 1866 seven articles showed an increase in the quantities imported, and seven a decrease. In 1867 the decreases are eight, and the increases six. The remark we made last year as to the alternating character of the supply of different articles in different years (a deficient importation in one year being generally supplemented by an augmented one in the next,) applies in 1867 again to four out of the seven articles which show an increase,—silk, coffee, tobacco, and refined sugar, all of which appeared in Table 2. of our report last year as showing a decrease.

Eleventh Report, p. 15.

We shall, as usual, make a few remarks on some of these articles, and when speaking of corn and wine, shall give the reasons why they appear in 1867 to be exceptions to the rule above referred to, appearing in that year as well as in 1866 in Table I.

Coffee.—The increase in the quantities imported, of more than 10,000,000 lbs., has just restored this article to the position it occupied in 1865. The principal increase appears to have been in Brazil coffee, but there has also been a slight advance in the imports from Ceylon and other British possessions. We are informed that the trade in this article has been dull, and the prices much depressed throughout the year 1867.* Increase.

Corn and Flour.—There are several remarkable features in the statistics of the imports of corn for the year 1867. The increase in the quantities imported is of course owing, as in 1866, to the deficiency in the harvest at home. The varying conditions of temperature early in the year, which were so much felt in this country, and eventually so materially affected the quality and quantity of the yield, produced also an unfavourable effect on the harvest in some kinds of grain, particularly barley, oats, and maize, on the continent.† Our supply of foreign wheat however has been more than usually abundant. Russia is now our largest purveyor, and we received from her in 1867, 14,000,000 cwts. of wheat as against 8,000,000 cwts. in each of the two preceding years. The largest quantity after that from Russia comes from Prussia, amounting to 5,500,000 cwts. in round numbers against 4,400,000 cwts. in 1866. The United States come next, contributing to our wants no less than 4,188,000 cwts., of which 2,168,000 cwts. came from California alone, in the place of 185,000 cwts. only sent in 1866. This supply from the United States again approaches in amount that sent in the years prior to 1865 and 1866, in which two years (as recorded in our last report) the quantity fell to 1,177,000 cwts. and 635,000 cwts. respectively. The assistance thus given us has enabled us to meet the difficulty caused by the great falling off (amounting to 83 per cent.) in our supplies from France, which have declined from 3,473,000 cwts. in 1866 to 597,000 cwts. only in 1867. The following are the exact figures giving the importation of wheat from the United States and France in the last five

* Messrs. Layton and Co.'s Circular, Economist, March 14th, 1868.
† Messrs. Horne, Son, & M'Inn's Circular, Economist, 14th March 1868.

years, and it is singular to observe how a large supply from each country in turn seems to supplement or make up for a failure in the other.

Importations of Wheat.

Year.	From United States.	From France.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
1863 - -	8,704,401	147,481
1864 - -	7,895,015	587,105
1865 - -	1,177,618	2,252,873
1866 - -	635,239	3,473,130
1867 - -	4,188,013	597,405

Of wheat flour on the other hand France has spared us more than the United States have been able to do in 1867, viz. 1,234,742 cwts. against 722,976 cwts.

The total importations of wheat and wheat-flour from all parts have been 38,238,538 cwts. against 28,128,609 cwts. in 1866, showing an increase of more than 10,000,000 cwts. or 36 per cent. On the other hand, though the importations of oats have increased, those of barley and of Indian corn have considerably fallen off. The crops of barley in France, Belgium and Germany, in Russia and along the Danube, and of Indian corn in Spain, Portugal, South of France, Africa and the districts round Odessa, have been all considerably under the average. The total quantities of corn (other than wheat) imported have by this means been reduced from 34,733,935 cwts. in 1866 to 27,652,244 cwts. in 1867.

Eleventh Report, p. 24.

Sugar, Refined.—In our report of last year we anticipated the large increase which has taken place in 1867 in the imported quantities of this article. It is mainly owing to the fact that the stocks in hand at the close of 1866 were exceptionally low, barely reaching $\frac{1}{4}$ of the quantities remaining in store at the close of 1865. The exertions also made by the foreign refiners to present as much sugar as possible for the bounty, in anticipation of the abolition of the bounty system in accordance with the terms of the international treaty of November 1864 (which came into operation on 1st May), tended very materially to increase the quantities of refined sugar imported into this country in the months of April, May, and June. The importation of 1867 however, though larger than that of 1865, did not reach the amount brought to this country in 1864, and, as it decreased in the latter

months of the year, there need be no apprehension that the interests of our refiners will be seriously injured by foreign competition.

Tobacco.—For the details of the importation of this article we must turn to Appendix V. We there find that the increase is entirely in the supply from the United States, which has risen from 29,320,894 lbs. in 1866 to 37,547,166 lbs. in 1867, while the total supply derived from other countries has decreased in nearly the same proportion, viz. from 25,053,903 lbs. to 20,039,121 lbs. We explained the large falling off last year from the American returns for 1865 partly by the extraordinary nature of the import in 1864, from which a re-action was naturally to be expected, and partly by the unsettled condition of the tobacco growing states. We may now consider the fact, that we have received 8,000,000 lbs. more in 1867 than we did in 1866, as an encouraging sign of an improved condition of the labour market in those states, and a consequently increasing cultivation. As a proof of the rapid improvement in our commercial relations with Japan, it must be mentioned that the import of tobacco from that country has risen from 262,631 lbs. only in 1866 to 2,193,951 lbs. in 1867. Appendix V.

The Argentine Confederation, from whom we have received on an average 1,500,000 lbs. per year for the last seven years, has sent us absolutely none in 1867, and the supply from Uruguay, though not of so much importance, has also failed us entirely in the past year.

Wine.—The increase in the importations of this article, following as it does upon a larger increase (of seven per cent.) in 1866, is no doubt to be attributed in a great measure to the falling off of more than 1,000,000 of gallons in 1865, which the large importations of 1866 were scarcely sufficient to make up, and which even the additional supply of 1867 has not quite succeeded in doing, the return for 1864 being still in excess, as shown by the following figures.

Quantities of Wine imported.

In 1864	15,451,593	Gallons.
„ 1865	14,269,752	„
„ 1866	15,321,029	„
„ 1867	15,442,581	„

The increase has been shared by almost every wine producing country, with the exception of the Cape, the

Rhenish Provinces and Portugal, the importation of these latter wines in particular showing this year a most decided and remarkable falling off. Comparing as we usually do the quantities brought from each of the three great countries of import, Spain, France, and Portugal, we find the comparison of the two years to be as follows:—

QUANTITIES of Wine imported.

COUNTRIES.		1866.	1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
		Galls.	Galls.		
Spain	Red	968,711	1,195,729		
	White	5,501,646	6,134,475		
	Total	6,470,357	7,330,204	13	—
France	Red	2,619,963	2,692,850		
	White	1,048,879	1,078,451		
	Total	3,668,842	3,771,301	2·8	—
Portugal		3,541,225	2,724,539	—	23

We here see that France has added 100,000 gallons to her greatly increased importations of 1866, which, as stated in our last report, exceeded those of 1865 by more than 25 per cent., and which now show an increase of not less than 54 per cent. since the date of the commercial treaty, the figures being—

1860	-	2,445,151
1867	-	3,771,301

She has also, it would appear, now completely distanced one of her great rivals, Portugal, whose supply for the first time in 1866 she just succeeded in surpassing. If we look back to the return for 1865, we shall find that in two years the position of these two countries, as to their supply of wine to the United Kingdom, is as nearly as possible reversed, the quantities sent being—

	France.	Portugal.
In 1865 - -	2,915,358	3,740,578
„ 1867 - -	3,771,301	2,724,539

the advance in the one case having been almost as rapid and extraordinary as the decline in the other.

The principal reason for this great falling off in the supply of Portuguese wines is no doubt (as we have

stated in former reports) the change in the public taste, to which the importers have hitherto failed to accommodate themselves, by importing a lighter and less highly brandied article. It is possible also that the communications that have taken place in the course of the past year between the Portuguese and British Governments with reference to a commercial treaty, may have checked importations, by suggesting the possibility of a reduction of duty on port wine, a measure which, in our opinion, under the present conditions of strength at which these wines are imported (and which, as we have just remarked, the importers would find it to their advantage to modify), could hardly be resorted to without departing altogether from the salutary principle laid down in 1860 by the establishment of the alcoholic test, endangering the revenue derived from spirits, and incurring a considerable loss in the revenue from wine.

As to other wines, brought from the less important districts, we find that a larger importation of the Hamburgh mixtures has taken place in 1867 than in 1866, that Madeira wine has also been brought here in increased quantities in 1867, while the German wines (imported from Holland) have decreased about 9 per cent. Italian wines have also slightly fallen off, and Cape wines appear to have sunk to a point almost beyond hope of recovery, the quantity having declined

From 93,300 gallons in 1865
To 9,370 gallons in 1867.

Decrease.

We now come to those articles of which the quantities imported have decreased.

Appendix H.

Cotton.—We find, by a reference to Appendix H., that the importation of this article has, (upon a comparison with 1866) not only fallen off considerably from many of the less important countries, where its growth had been stimulated for a time by the higher prices of former years, but that the supply from three out of the five countries, which have been most useful to us during the duration of the cotton famine, has been, in 1867, considerably diminished by the same causes, viz. the decline in price and the recovery since 1864 of the American supply. These three countries are British India, Turkey, and China, and the following is the return of the quantities of cotton they have sent us in the two last years.

Whence.	1866.	1867.	Decrease.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
British India - - -	5,493,770	4,449,259	1,044,511
Turkey - - - -	92,926	57,024	35,902
China - - - -	52,120	4,707	47,413

The other two countries, Egypt and Brazil, have, on the other hand, certainly slightly increased the quantities they have sent us, the return for the former country being,—

in 1866 - - - 1,055,900 cwts.
in 1867 - - - 1,127,541 „

and for the latter—

in 1866 - - - 611,808 cwts.
in 1867 - - - 628,761 „

Looking at the less important countries, from which the supply is comparatively small, we find a considerable decrease in the quantities sent (whether grown in those localities or merely transferred as surplus stock after importation) by Hamburgh, Bremen, France, Malta, Africa, Mexico, New Grenada and Venezuela, while a slightly larger quantity than in 1866 has been forwarded from British North America, the British West Indies and Demerara.

The supply from the United States has remained almost stationary, the difference being only between

4,643,370 cwts. in 1866
and 4,715,733 „ in 1867

an increase of 72,363 cwts. The following table gives the fluctuations in the quantities and average prices of raw cotton imported from all parts in the last eight years, which period takes us back to the last year before the American war began :—

Year.	Quantity.	Price per Cwt.
	Cwts.	£. s. d.
1860	12,419,096	2 17 7
1861	11,223,078	3 8 11
1862	4,678,333	6 12 11
1863	5,978,422	9 8 3
1864	7,975,935	9 16 1
1865	8,731,949	7 11 3
1866	12,295,803	6 6 1
1867	11,272,651	4 12 3

From this statement it appears that, as regards quantities, the import trade in cotton has returned to nearly the same position that it occupied in 1861, the year before the greatest pressure of the American war began, although the effect of the scarcity of four previous years is even now visible in the enhanced price still ruling for the article as compared with the price in 1860.

Flax.—The falling off in this article is entirely in the importation from Russia, from which country we derive three fourths of our supply, and we are informed it is owing to a deficiency in the crop, added to the depressing effect produced upon the prices of flax by the great reduction in the price of cotton. The same remark, as to the deficiency of the crop of 1867, will, we understand, apply to the article of hemp, the usual supplies of which from the Baltic were, owing to the lateness of the season in Russia, not brought forward in sufficient time for shipment to this country.*

Spirits.—The falling off in the importation of spirits is considerable, amounting, as we see by Table 2, to 11 per cent., rum showing a decrease of 11 per cent., brandy of 14 per cent., and spirits unenumerated of 1 per cent., while the imports of Geneva on the other hand show an increase of 8 per cent. The total quantities are divided among the different varieties as follows; and, if we give the quantities for 1865 as well as for 1866, the falling off in 1867 in rum and brandy will be quite sufficiently accounted for by the very large increase in 1866 over 1865, especially when, in the case of brandy, the deficient yield in the Cognac districts last year is also taken into account.

Importation of Spirits, not sweetened.

	1865	1866	1867
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Rum - - - -	6,898,599	7,685,181	6,845,503
Brandy - - - -	3,122,576	5,621,928	4,849,831
Geneva - - - -	214,027	231,333	249,226
Other sorts (not sweetened) -	1,413,130	1,059,642	1,048,364
Total	11,648,332	14,598,084	12,992,924

It will be found in a later page of this report that the consumption of all kinds of spirits has considerably advanced; and that the supply of brandy, which shows the largest falling off in import quantity, is equal to the demand may be concluded from the fact, that the stock in

* Messrs. Armistead and Co. of Dundee, Circular, Economist, 14th March 1868.

hand, at the close of the year 1867 was larger by twenty per cent. than that in 1866, and by no less than sixty-six per cent. than that in 1865. The following are the figures:—

Quantities of brandy remaining in the warehouse under bond on 31st December

1865	1866	1867
Galls 4,509,355	6,313,221	7,528,907.

Sugar, unrefined.—The falling off is so small as to be hardly worth recording, and is almost entirely in the 4th or lowest class (including cane juice), the quantities of which are 2,747,231 cwts. in 1867 as against 3,115,791 cwts. in 1866, though still considerably in advance of those brought in 1865. There is also a slight decrease in the 2d class; but the 1st class of unrefined sugar shows an increased importation. The deficiency on the lower class of 368,560 cwts., above given, arises from a falling off from the British West Indies and Guiana of 67,057 cwts., from British India of 290,058 cwts., from Brazil of 145,511 cwts., and from Java and the Philippine Islands of 118,203 cwts., while the Mauritius shows an increase of 2,873 cwts., Cuba and Porto Rico of 197,686 cwts., and other countries not enumerated, taken collectively, of 51,710 cwts.

Appendix P., No. 1.

Tea.—For some details of the importation of this article we usually turn to Appendix P. We there find that, though the quantity of tea imported has fallen from 139,610,044 lbs. in 1866 to 128,022,007 lbs. in 1867, a larger proportion of it has been imported into London than in any previous year, the comparative quantities being—

Per-centage of Import into	London	-	98·93
,, ,,	Liverpool	-	1·02
,, ,,	other Ports	-	·05

The falling off in the total quantity is no doubt owing to the very excessive importations in 1866, which we commented upon in our last report, and which left a stock in hand in the bonding warehouses, at the close of 1866, larger than was ever known before, amounting indeed to 100,370,658 lbs., or five per cent. more than remained in hand at the close of 1865. It is also stated that tea to the amount of 2,500,000 lbs. has been lost at sea during 1867 on the passage to this country from China.* Of the 128,000,000 lbs. imported 7,800,000 lbs. have come from Assam and other parts of India, and the remainder from China and Japan.*

* Messrs. Sillar and Bateman (London) Circular Economist, 14th March 1868.

Wool.—Up to the end of the month of November the importations of this article in 1867 exceeded those of 1866 by 4,000,000 lbs., but December showed a falling off of more than 9,500,000 lbs. which brought the comparison for the year to a deficiency in 1867 of 5,500,000 lbs., as shown in Table 2. The great decline has been in the quantities of wool brought from Europe, principally from the Hanse Towns; British India has also sent us a shorter supply than usual; but a considerable increase has, on the other hand, taken place in Cape of Good Hope and Australian Wools. As we have seen, when speaking of the Foreign and Colonial Exports, this article, and especially the Australian wool, has been very largely exported to the continent in 1867.

Home consumption. Quantities.

We now proceed to show that although the general trade of the country with foreign parts, as seen in the returns of both exports and imports, may have slightly fallen off in 1867 as compared with 1866, the demand for the principal articles of consumption has been well kept up, the return in nearly every case exceeding in amount even the satisfactory statement made by us last year for 1866.

The tables in which this result appears are the following:—

Increase.

ARTICLES of which the quantities entered for Home Consumption show an increase in 1867 as compared with 1866.

ARTICLES.	1866.	1867.	Increase per cent.
Coffee - - - lbs.	30,939,813	31,560,677	2
Corn and Flour - - cwts.	63,410,430	66,509,289	5
Currants - - - „	758,399	758,456	·01
Raisins - - - „	302,921	312,543	3
Spirits :—			
Rum - - galls.	4,128,415	4,316,058	4½
Brandy - - „	3,124,894	3,186,574	2
Geneva - - „	122,776	1 28,433	4½
Other sorts (not sweetened). „	395,644	679,569	71¾
Total - „	7,771,729	8,310,634	7
Sugar:—			
Unrefined - - cwts.	10,607,861	11,266,561	6
Refined - - „	771,443	771,535	·01
Total - „	11,379,304	12,038,096	6
Tea - - - lbs.	102,324,887	111,057,705	8½
Tobacco - - - „	40,992,914	41,047,927	·1
Wine - - - galls.	13,326,929	13,752,428	3

Decrease. ARTICLE of which the quantity entered for Home Consumption shows a decrease in 1867 as compared with 1866.

ARTICLE.	1866.	1867.	Decrease per cent.
Cocoa - - - cwts.	4,591,256	4,578,154	·3

Thus, taking the same number of principal articles that we have taken every year, we find that out of eleven only one shows a decrease, and ten an increase, precisely the same result that we gave for 1866, as compared with 1865.

We have a few remarks to make upon some of these articles.

Spirits.—Every variety shows a decided rise in consumption, but by far the largest is in the unenumerated sort, as seen in the table. The greater portion of this consists of a spirit brought from Hamburgh, and known in the trade as "Berlin Spirit," made from grain, beetroot, potatoes, and other farinaceous articles, and used in this country in the manufacture of British brandy and gin, and in the fortification of wines. This spirit, being cheaper than British spirits, is now an article in considerable and increasing demand. The consumption of rum and brandy has been well kept up throughout the year, eight months out of the twelve showing an increase over the return for 1866, and the average monthly consumption having been about 640,000 gallons.

Sugar.—The adjustment of the sugar duties and drawbacks, in accordance with the results arrived at by the parties to the International Convention after the conclusion of the sugar refining experiments at Cologne, (which have been so often referred to in these reports,) took place, as already stated, on the 1st of May. The revised scale of duties adopted is given in Appendix D., and it will be seen that the only rate which has been raised is that for sugar of the 3d class, which is increased from 9*s.* 4*d.*, to 9*s.* 7*d.* per cwt. This arrangement does not appear to have exercised any unfavourable influence over the general consumption of sugar in the latter half of the year, for though the consumption of the 3d class was not kept up at the rate it bore

during the earlier months, but shows a deficiency, from May to December inclusive, of more than 500,000 cwts., yet the benefit conferred upon the refined, and upon the 1st and 4th classes of the unrefined article, by the reduction of 10*d.*, 5*d.*, and 2*d.* per cwt., increased the consumption of those classes in the same eight months to the amount of 45,000 cwts., 19,000 cwts., and 530,000 cwts. respectively.

Owing, however, to the increased demand for unrefined sugar in the country, and the diminished amount of the import to which we have already alluded, the stock of that article remaining in bond was, notwithstanding a decreasing export, considerably lower, at the close of the year 1867, than at the same date in 1865 and 1866 respectively, and from this cause an increased import of this article in the current year may no doubt be anticipated. The stock of refined, on the other hand, which we mentioned in our last report as being exceptionally low at the close of 1866, had very much increased before the close of 1867, though still not amounting to half the quantity in hand at the close of 1865. Page 29.

The consumption of tea progresses rapidly as usual, showing an increase in 1867 of 8 per cent. over 1866, compared with an increase of only four per cent. in 1866 over 1865. In Appendix P., No. 2., we find that 66·1 per cent. of the total quantity of tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom paid duty in London, and 33·9 per cent. only at the outports. Appendix P., No. 2.

The determination arrived at by the licensed victuallers throughout the United Kingdom during the past year to retail tea has undoubtedly tended to increase the consumption.* The increased rate however began with the year; the month of January showing an advance over the same month of 1866 of 1,000,000 lbs., February of 2,000,000 lbs., March of 1,000,000 lbs., and April of 1,900,000 lbs. Then came a falling off in May to a point far below the consumption in that month of 1866, nor did the demand attain its former dimensions again till October, when the announcement that Parliament would meet in November caused a general anticipation throughout the country of increased taxation, to meet the extraordinary expenditure that would be required for the war in Abyssinia. The holders of tea immediately concluded

* Messrs. Sillar and Bateman's Report, Economist, March 9th 1868.

that an augmented duty would be placed upon that article, and instead of an average consumption per month of 8,900,000 lbs. the quantity released from bond in October amounted to upwards of 10,000,000 lbs. and in November to 14,700,000 lbs., which large deliveries, it must be admitted, though followed by a great falling off in December, when the alarm had been proved to be groundless, nevertheless unduly raised the revenue received upon tea for 1867, if taken as a criterion for other years.

There are two more articles, besides spirits and sugar, with respect to which we generally record the subdivisions, as they are technically called, that is, the separate returns of quantities for the different varieties included under one head. These are tobacco and wine.

The account of the different sorts of tobacco we find to be as follows :—

Quantities of tobacco entered for home consumption.

Tobacco.	1866	1867	Increase. per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	lbs.	lbs.		
Unmanufactured, Stemmed -	14,176,790	18,292,768	29	
„ Unstemmed -	25,934,725	21,816,315		16
Total - - -	40,111,515	40,109,083		·01
Manufactured - - - -	881,399	938,844	6½	
Total of all Tobacco - -	40,992,914	41,047,927	0·1	

Thus we see that, although there is a decided falling off in the consumption of one (the unstemmed) sort, the still larger increase in the stemmed or stripped variety, together with that on the manufactured article, brings the total returns of the consumption of tobacco of all sorts into Table I. as showing an increase.

In the case of wine the consumption has averaged 1,000,000 gallons per month, and the increase has been steady throughout the year, January, June, and October being the only three months during which it fell short of that in 1866.

But, as in the import, so in the consumption also, for the reasons given in a preceding page, the wines of Portugal show a decided decline. We give the separate

return for the three principal countries Spain, France, Portugal.

Home Consumption of Wine for 1866 and 1867.

Countries.	1866	1867	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Wine of Spain - Galls. -	5,512,125	5,862,312	6	
„ of France „ -	3,366,073	3,595,598	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
„ of Portugal „ -	3,008,784	2,857,298		5

which shows that the consumption of port wine has fallen off in nearly the same proportion in which that of Spanish and French wines have increased.

The following table exhibits the quantities arranged under the different colours and strengths and distinguishes cask from bottled wine.

Quantities of Wine entered for Home Consumption under each class in the year 1867.

Class under which entered.	Red Wine.	White Wine.
In casks under 26 degrees - Galls. -	2,205,742	300,647
„ „ 42 „ - „ -	3,702,204	6,052,907
In bottles „ 26 „ - „ -	357,831	1,058,841
„ „ 42 „ - „ -	29,558	21,923
42 degrees and upwards - - -	2,373	20,402
Total - - - -	6,297,708	7,454,720

From this it appears, 1st, that, of the total quantity of red wine (both cask and bottle) consumed, the stronger sorts amount to upwards of 59 per cent., of the white wine to upwards of 82 per cent., and of both descriptions taken together to 71 per cent., a fact that may well cause those interested in the revenue to hesitate before consenting to reduce the higher rate of duty on the stronger sorts. 2dly. That the consumption of wine brought in bottle (both red and white) bears still but a small proportion to that of wine in cask, being only 1,468,153 galls. out of 13,752,428 galls. or 11 per cent. 3rdly. That white

wine furnishes 74 per cent. of the wine in bottle; and 4thly. That the total quantity of wine of a strength of 42 per cent. and upwards, and paying 3d. per degree additional duty, is only—Red 2,373 gallons, White 20,402 gallons, total 22,775 gallons.

REVENUE. The favourable account that we have been able to give of the quantities of the principal articles entered for consumption brings us now naturally to the very satisfactory return in which the gross and net receipt of revenue in the year 1867 is recorded.

Appendix E. We find in Appendix E. the following to be the comparative statement of the aggregate gross and net receipts from customs duties for the years 1866 and 1867.

——	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Aggregate Gross Receipt of Duties - - -	21,996,351	22,684,283	687,932	—
Deduct Drawbacks and Repayments - -	254,812	249,508	—	5,304
Aggregate Net Receipt -	21,741,539	22,434,775	693,236	—

We have not had so favourable a comparison with a former year to record since 1859. The increase extends to every article in the return with the exception of one, molasses; the deficiency on pepper, wood, and timber being of course owing to the abolition of the duties on those articles in May 1866. The largest additions to the revenue, derived from any single article, have been from tea and sugar, proving, in the case of the former, that the increased consumption of the article is steadily tending to restore the revenue given up by the large reductions of duty in 1863 and 1865, and in that of the latter, that the trifling alterations in the scale of duties made in 1867, in accordance with the result of the international experiments in refining, referred to in our last three reports, and above under the head of sugar, have not had the smallest effect in checking the general consumption. The increase in the revenue derived from spirits of all kinds is however larger in amount in 1867 than even that derived from tea and sugar, being 278,000*l.* against 218,000*l.* on tea, and 211,000*l.* on sugar, in round numbers. The revenue on spirits has been steadily progressing since 1858, notwith-

standing the large reduction in duty carried into effect by the commercial treaty with France in 1860. The receipt on account of this article has been as follows during the last eight years:—

	£
1860	2,568,741
1861	2,667,883
1862	2,671,702
1863	2,867,048
1864	3,240,889
1865	3,467,330
1866	4,018,430
1867	4,297,351

Turning to Appendix F., which gives the quarterly net receipt, we find that, as we anticipated in our last report, the comparison of the 1st quarter of 1866 with that of 1867 has been a very favourable one for us this year, the excess in the receipts of that quarter of 1867 amounting to no less than 356,690*l.* We find also a considerable increase in the June and December quarters, but a large falling off in that ended 30th September. The return for the last or December quarter is very encouraging, exceeding that of the same quarter in any year subsequent to the first great reduction of tea from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.*, and even approaching within 200,000*l.* of the revenue collected in the last quarter of the year 1862 before that reduction took place. The figures are as follows:—

Appendix F. Eleventh Report, p. 28.

Net receipt of Customs duties in the quarter ending 31st December.

	£
1862	6,211,040
1863	5,910,582
1864	5,871,355
1865	5,614,110
1866	5,880,867
1867	6,032,310

It must also be remembered that this result has been attained, in spite of a considerable reduction of duty on sugar and manufactured tobacco in the course of that period of six years, a still larger reduction on tea than the first one above mentioned, viz., from 1*s.* to 6*d.*, in 1865, and the entire abolition of duty on hops, pepper, and timber.

Appendix T. We must not, however, omit to state, when considering the question of revenue, that the year 1867 is remarkable for being the first, since the commencement of these annual reports, in which Appendix T. appears as a *nil* return* ; that is to say, in which no interference with the progress and development of the Customs revenue has been proposed to or sanctioned by Parliament. The nearest approach to a nil return was made in 1858 and 1859, when the duties repealed or reduced were of a trifling description.

The following therefore is the balance sheet, showing the state of the Revenue of Customs in the year 1867 :—

	£
Appendix E. Net revenue of 1866 - - -	21,741,539
Appendix T. Amount of duties imposed or augmented, repealed or reduced, in 1867 - -	Nil.
Leaving the estimated net revenue for 1867 the same as in 1866 - -	21,741,539
Increase of revenue by augmented consumption - - - -	693,236
Net revenue in 1867 - -	22,434,775
Eleventh Report, p. 30. Balance of amount of duties repealed and reduced over duties imposed or augmented in eight years, 1860–67, inclusive, same as stated in last report -	8,990,015
The recovery in seven years 1860–66, inclusive, has been stated as - -	5,846,517
Increase from augmented consumption in 1867 - - - - -	693,236
Total recovery in eight years -	6,539,753

Equal to 73 per cent. of the revenue surrendered.

Cost of collection. Appendix G. From Appendix G. we learn that the charges of collection have again slightly increased in the financial year 1866–1867 as compared with the previous financial year. We have already, in our report of last year, explained the principal reason for this increase, namely, the necessity

* The alteration of the scale of the sugar duties given in Appendix D. cannot be considered as involving any reduction of duty.

of providing for the additional labour involved in collecting the duty on British spirits, every year more largely transferred to our warehouses from those of the Inland Revenue. Though however, as will be seen, the charges are raised by this and other causes, to which we shall allude in a later page, from 772,888*l.* to 784,453*l.*, the addition to the Customs receipts of 1,129,899*l.*, which it is of course only fair to make (although that sum is ultimately paid over to the Inland Revenue Department), reduces the actual cost of collection on the gross receipt to 3*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* and on the net produce to 3*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* as compared with 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* and 3*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* cost per cent. incurred in 1865–1866. Had the cost of collection been calculated in the year ending 31st December, like all the other returns given in this report, it would have been still lower, both because the Net Customs Receipt in that period was larger than in the financial year, and because the amount received for the Inland Revenue (which goes on increasing month by month), amounted, instead of £1,129,899, to £1,389,309 as shown in Appendix B. Appendix B.

Fluctuations of trade at different ports. Appendix B. and C.

We now turn to Appendices B and C, to ascertain in what proportions the receipt of the Gross Customs Revenue for 1867 has been distributed through the various ports of the United Kingdom.

Appendix B gives us the abstract of Appendix C, and sums up that return in the following manner.

Ports.	1866	1867	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
London	10,550,063	10,819,711	269,648	—
Liverpool	2,867,501	3,040,501	172,900	—
Other Ports in England	3,433,246	3,272,548	—	160,698
Ports in Scotland	3,058,847	3,429,964	371,117	—
Ports in Ireland	2,086,594	2,121,559	34,965	—
Total	21,996,351	22,684,283	848,630	160,698
Increase	—		687,932	—

This shows that we are indebted to the Ports in Scotland in 1867 for the largest share (more than half indeed) of the increase in our revenue.

London comes next, and Liverpool after London.

The Irish ports have contributed a slightly augmented receipt, while the other ports of England (excluding London and Liverpool) show this year a falling off in revenue of 160,698*l.* We must look into Appendix C

for the special reasons for this unfavourable position on the part of the English ports; observing however, in the first place, that in 1866 these same ports showed an increased revenue of 104,775*l.*, and that in 1865 they alone presented us with an addition to their receipts of 89,269*l.*, while London, Liverpool, and the Scotch and Irish ports all appeared on the wrong side of the account.

The increase in the duty received on British spirits, shown also in Appendix B, is universal throughout the United Kingdom, the greatest rise being in the receipt of the Irish Ports. The total return (viz. 1,389,309*l.*) varies from that given in Appendix G, above referred to, the former being the sum collected in the year ending 31st December, and the latter in the financial year 1866–1867.

In London the increase of 269,648*l.* is owing to the augmented consumption of almost every article paying duty except tobacco. In the Liverpool return on the other hand, which shows a rise of 172,900*l.*, the articles of tea and coffee are exceptions to the general rule.

Out of 83 English ports (leaving London and Liverpool out of the question) 49 show a decrease in receipts, and 34 an increase. The deductions however are much more considerable than the additions. Of those that show an improvement the principal port is Plymouth, where the Customs Revenue has risen from 198,614*l.* in 1866 to 226,032*l.*, an increase of 27,418*l.* Nor does there seem to be any special reason for this large augmentation beyond the fact of an increased consumption of sugar, rum, brandy and tobacco, and it may therefore be taken as a sign of the general well-doing of the town and neighbouring district.

The other increases worth mentioning are as follows, and are mostly at the smaller ports :—

	£	
At Newport an increase of	7,468	on rum and wine.
„ Grimsby - -	4,583	on sugar and tobacco.
„ Lynn - -	3,683	on tobacco and brandy.
„ Weymouth - -	2,069	on tea, spirits and wine.
„ Exeter - -	1,845	on direct imports of wine and spirits.
„ Halifax (bonding town)	1,593	on tobacco.
„ Newhaven - -	1,558	on general trade.
„ Falmouth - -	1,496	„ „ „
„ Portsmouth -	1,496	on brandy.
„ Ipswich - -	1,070	on brandy and rum.

On the other hand the receipts have fallen off very considerably at some of the principal English ports; as for instance—

	£	
At Bristol to the amount of	63,794	on sugar;
„ Newcastle - -	39,182	on grain, rum, sugar, and tobacco;
„ Goole - - -	21,435	on sugar;
„ Southampton - -	18,712	on tobacco;
„ Manchester - -	13,583	owing to duty being paid elsewhere on tobacco;
„ Bradford - - -	7,319	Do. do.
„ Stockton - -	5,741	on spirits and tobacco.
„ Hull - - -	5,373	owing to a deficiency of imports of grain from Prussia and Russia;
„ Sunderland - -	4,902	owing to depression of the ship-building trade;
„ Hartlepool - -	4,504	owing to depression of trade, and loss of duty on timber;
„ North Shields - -	4,430	on tobacco and spirits;

and at Runcorn, Boston, Lancaster, Chester, Dover, Cowes, and many others, in smaller amounts.

We come next to the ports in Scotland, and there we find, that out of 28 ports 17 show an increase, and 11 a decrease. The largest increases are in the three principal ports Leith, Glasgow, and Greenock, and arise from the yearly augmenting business of the sugar refineries in Scotland, which are drawing away the Imports of Sugar from other ports, an instance of which may be seen in the falling off of the revenue of Bristol, as recorded above. Thus the revenue of Glasgow has increased by 218,126*l.*, and that of Greenock by 60,558*l.*, while on the other hand the third and oldest port on the Clyde, Port Glasgow, has not been able to keep up the competition with her neighbours; her refineries have ceased working, her revenue has diminished by 53,148*l.*, a falling off of one half of her total receipts, and it is probable that it may soon become a question whether it may not be expedient to put an end to her existence as an independent port, and attach her to Greenock. The same

cause as is given for Glasgow and Greenock has operated on the revenue of Leith, which has risen from 480,475*l.* in 1866 to 607,264*l.* in 1867, an increase of 126,789*l.*

The extensive importations of unenumerated spirits which are largely mixed with whiskey (to which we have alluded under the head of spirits) have added 8,680*l.* to the receipts at Dundee, while the general improvement and prosperity of trade have increased the revenue

	£
Of Aberdeen by	4,262
„ Troon „	3,136
„ Perth „	1,903
„ Arbroath „	1,899, and
„ Inverness „	1,375.

There is no falling off of revenue in any port of Scotland, except that at Port Glasgow, which is of sufficient importance to record.

In Ireland out of 19 ports only 7 show an increase and 12 a decrease; but the revenue of the Irish ports taken as a whole has nevertheless increased, as stated above.

The chief augmentations are—

	£
At Dublin of	31,954
„ Londonderry „	14,191
„ Dundalk „	4,324
„ Sligo „	1,377
„ Cork „	1,112

The largest falling off is in the receipts of Belfast of 6,014*l.*, and this is the only port in Ireland from which we have received any statement of trade being depressed.

The others worth mentioning are—

	£
At Waterford a falling off of	4,350
„ Limerick „	2,838
„ Tralee „	1,607
„ New Ross „	1,134

and for all these special reasons are given unconnected with any depression of trade or distress among the population.

Thus Waterford has suffered from the short crop of Indian corn grown abroad in 1867, to which we have alluded in a former page, no less than 6,600*l.* less duty having been paid on the Imports of this article. Limerick and Tralee in the same way have lost revenue by the short importations of corn from the Black Sea, and New Ross from the

removal thither of large quantities of tobacco duty paid for the use of the district.

Looking therefore, as we are justified in doing, upon our revenue returns, dependent as they are upon the quantities of articles in daily demand that are required for consumption, as a criterion of the well-doing of the people in different parts of the United Kingdom, and turning at the same time to the population returns for 1867*, we find that, in that year, the consumption of articles subject to duties of Customs in Scotland has risen 12 per cent., while her population has only risen ½ per cent.; that the consumption of England and Wales has risen 1·6 per cent., and the population only 1·02 per cent.; and that the consumption of Ireland has risen 1·6 per cent., while her population has in consequence of emigration (the ratio between births and deaths being as nearly as possible the same as in England and Wales) actually decreased nearly ½ per cent.; facts that, it must be admitted, go far to disprove the existence of any distress in Ireland, on a comparison of her position with that of England and Wales.

Shipping. Appendices L., M., & N.

The usual Shipping Returns will be found in Appendices L., M., and N.

Appendix L. shows that the tonnage, both British and Foreign, trading in our ports, has increased, inwards and outwards, by nearly 1½ millions tons.

The British shipping shows the largest rise, as it did in 1866, viz., from 21,255,726 tons to 22,370,070 tons, an increase of 1,114,344 tons; while the Foreign tonnage has risen also from 10,006,724 tons to 10,386,042 tons, an increase of 379,318 tons.

Appendix M. shows that the number of new vessels built and registered in all parts of the British Empire in 1867 have considerably fallen off as compared with 1866, or even with 1865 and 1864.

The return is as follows:—

	Vessels.	Tons.
1864	2,789	971,198
1865	2,949	976,850
1866	2,734	736,499
1867	2,180	465,899

showing a decrease of 554 vessels, and 270,600 tons in 1867 as compared with 1866, and of 769 vessels and 510,951 tons as compared with 1865.

* 29th Annual Report of the Registrar General, pp. lxx. lxxi.

The decrease has been chiefly in the vessels built in the British Plantations, which have fallen off from 1,262 to 852. But there has been also a falling off of more than 100 vessels built in the United Kingdom, and those built in the Channel Islands have been reduced to less than one half.

This decline in the ship building trade is to be attributed to the same reasons that we gave for it in our last report, sufficient time not having elapsed for the trade to recover from the depression of 1865–1866, from which numerous and disastrous failures ensued.

Eleventh Report, p. 39.

Notwithstanding, however, the depressed state of the shipbuilding trade, which has undoubtedly been a feature of the year 1867, and which has been most observable on the Thames and on the Mersey (business having been more active on the north-east coast of England and in the great Scotch rivers), notwithstanding also the many losses at sea for which the past year has been especially remarkable, we find from Appendix N. that the total number of registered vessels on the registry books in 1867 is larger than it was in 1866, the numbers being 40,942 vessels in 1867 against 40,912 vessels in 1866.

This of course arises from the fact that many foreign vessels have changed hands, and now appear in our registry books as British property.

These transfers took place to a great extent with the American shipping during the continuance of the war; and since its conclusion, the heavy taxes imposed on all manufactured products, by which, together with the scarcity of skilled labour, ship building operations in America have been almost entirely checked, have tended still more strongly to withdraw from this country the competition of our greatest rivals, and to throw into the hands of British shipowners an increasing proportion of the carrying trade.

The following return will show the remarkable diminution that has taken place in the numbers of American shipping frequenting our ports since the year 1861.

No. of American Vessels entering and clearing at the Ports of the United Kingdom:—

In 1861	4,139
„ 1862	2,773
„ 1863	1,460
„ 1864	956
„ 1865	819
„ 1866	1,000

showing that, though the last year, 1866, of which we have any return, shows an improvement upon the two preceding years, yet that since 1861, the year of the commencement of the war, the number of vessels has declined to less than one fourth.

LONDON.

We will now pass in review, as briefly as possible, some of the statistics of the trade of London in 1867 as compared with 1866.

Trade.

The number of vessels arriving in the Port of London in 1866 and 1867 has been as follows:—

Vessels.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sailing vessels - -	8,228	7,360	—	868
Steamers - - -	3,550	3,671	121	—
Total - - -	11,778	11,031	—	747

showing, as in previous years, a decrease in the number of sailing vessels, which are gradually being superseded by steamers; indeed sailing vessels of the smaller class, particularly those which used to bring grain, no longer arrive in the Port of London, one steam vessel carrying as large a cargo as several of them used to do.

Out-door department.

The following tables give a comparison of the duties performed by the officers of the out-door department in the two years.

Duties of Officers. Waterguard.

TABLE 1.

DUTIES of the Waterguard Department.

Duties of the Officers.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
No. of officers boarded on vessels on arrival - -	16,315	15,638	—	677
Do. outwards - -	4,767	4,682	—	85
Do. on lighters and barges in the River Thames -	14,870	18,290	3,420	—
No. of nightly visits paid by superior officers to men boarded on vessels or lighters	12,629	12,114	—	515
No. of vessels rummaged at Gravesend - -	986	1,061	75	—
Do. which passed Gravesend unguarded for want of officers - -	2,863	2,149	—	714

The decrease in the number of officers boarded on vessels both inwards and outwards, and the increase in the number boarded on lighters, as well as the reasons for allowing so many vessels to pass Gravesend unguarded,

and the circumstances under which they are or are not rummaged there, were so fully explained in our report of last year, that it will be unnecessary again to repeat the explanation. Great additional pressure took place early in 1867 on the resources of the department for officers to take charge of lighters loaded with corn for transhipment to France, as is shown by the large number of officers (18,290) employed on this duty. These transactions attracted considerable attention at the time, and resulted in the transhipment to France of the following quantities from the port of London alone, viz., wheat 54,006 cwt., oats 146,130 cwt., and Indian corn 6,081 cwt.,—total 206,217 cwt.

The total quantity of grain transhipped in the port of London in 1867 amounted to 454,092 cwt., and the total
Page 19. number of packages of other goods, as before stated, to 763,762.

The decrease in the number of nightly visits, paid by the superior officers to officers in charge, is owing to there being no vessels in the City Canal, which has been closed for repairs.

The demand for night work has again rather increased, the sums paid by the merchants for this extra duty being in 1867 540*l.*, as against 487*l.* in 1866. As yet, however, the pressure has not been too great upon the officers, but it will be necessary, in the interests both of the service and the revenue, to keep a watch against any attempt to return to the former unreasonable extension of this objectionable system.

The small screw steamer that, under your Lordships authority, was substituted for the cutter "Vigilant" for duty on the river, has proved of great use in protecting the revenue. A great number of foreign-going steamers have been guarded by her from the entrance of the river until boarded by officers at Gravesend, and as many as 1,677 vessels, of various descriptions, have, in the course of the year, been boarded and rummaged by her crew. By these means not only has the not unfrequent practice of throwing contraband goods overboard, to be afterwards picked up, received a check, but the very liability of all vessels to search, in any part of the river, without reference to wind or tide, has had a decided tendency to check smuggling attempts.

TABLE 2.

DUTIES of the Waterside Department. Waterside.

	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of packages reweighed and repacked in bonded warehouses - - -	875,132	738,896	—	136,236
Number of packages of drawback and bonded goods shipped for exportation by the searchers - - -	4,772,015	2,984,474	—	1,787,541
Number of packages of sugar presented for assessment -	1,249,945	1,015,244	—	234,701
Number of samples of sugar assessed for duty - -	294,537	309,072	14,535	—
Number of packages of refined sugar crushed and packed for exportation at the refineries - - -	27,227	20,467	—	6,760
Weight of do. - Cwts.	62,895	36,214	—	26,681

The explanation of the falling off in the drawback goods is the same as last year, viz. the abolition of the drawback on timber, which did not take place till the 9th May 1866, and the discrepancy between the samples and the packages of sugar, the former showing an increase and the latter a decrease, was also explained in our last report.

The number of passengers arriving in London by the river and railways in 1866 was 93,823, and the number of packages they brought was 190,630. Number of Passengers.

The number in 1867 is as follows:—

TABLE 3.

PASSENGER Traffic in 1867

	Passengers.	Packages.
Examined at Thames Haven - - -	1,250	1,717
On board steamers coming up the river - - -	38,074	72,841
At Gravesend - - - - -	604	2,221
At the various docks and wharves - - -	9,363	44,458
At Charing Cross and Victoria Railway Stations -	67,064	113,805
Total - -	116,355	235,042

showing, as compared with 1866, an increase of 22,532 passengers and 44,412 packages.

This addition is in a great measure to be attributed to the attractions held out by the Exhibition in Paris, and does not fall far short of the increase caused in 1862 by the opening of the Great Exhibition in this country.

Examination of Baggage.

In anticipation of the great pressure that was likely to arise from the opening of the Paris Exhibition, and in consequence of various urgent applications on the part of the South Eastern Railway Company, supported by certain individuals from among the travelling public, the regulations in force for the examination of passengers' baggage arriving in London by railway from France, never very stringent, were, under your Lordships authority, very materially relaxed in 1867. The arrangement then made still continues in force, and in no instance has more than five minutes been occupied by our officers in passing the baggage, whatever may have been the number of the passengers arriving. The facilities given have of course been attended with increased expense, owing to a larger number of officers having been permanently employed. The plan appears to be acceptable to the public; but, as it is of course impossible to say whether it may not have been made use of for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, we wish to express most strongly our opinion, that it will be impossible to carry any further the relaxation of our baggage regulations.

Importation of Cattle, &c.

The cattle plague having happily disappeared it will not be necessary to trouble your Lordships with any very detailed remarks upon this branch of our subject, especially as such very voluminous returns, giving every possible detail, have been recently presented to Parliament by the Cattle Plague Department.

The number of animals imported into London and Thames Haven, and inspected by our veterinary inspectors, in the year 1867, has been as follows:—

TABLE 4.

IMPORTATION of Cattle, &c.

Landed at the London Wharves.

Whence imported.	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total Animals.
Germany	25,047	927	83,150	1,135	110,259
France	4,687	483	1,209	8	6,387
Holland	9,074	1,699	105,992	16,787	133,552
Belgium	2,280	8,399	120,423	165	131,267
Denmark	23,060	9	15,612	—	38,681
Portugal	916	1	10	—	927
Spain	1,625	—	—	—	1,625
Sweden	756	11	2	12	781
Russia	136	—	—	—	136
Channel Islands	2	—	—	—	2
Total	67,583	11,529	326,398	18,107	423,617

Landed at Thames Haven.

Whence imported.	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total Animals.
Germany	11,899	376	13,465	—	25,740
France	1,507	128	1,516	51	3,202
Holland	4,135	1,770	21,029	9,634	36,568
Denmark	14,314	—	14,392	—	28,706
Portugal	1,429	—	—	—	1,429
Spain	3,832	—	66	—	3,898
Sweden	4,281	705	917	5	5,908
Total	41,397	2,979	51,385	9,690	105,451
From above	67,583	11,529	326,398	18,107	423,617
Grand total*	108,980	14,508	377,783	27,797	529,068

These numbers show a considerable falling off from the return for 1866, which fell short in its turn of that for 1865. Unlike last year however the decrease in numbers has extended alike to every class of animals.

The oxen and bulls have fallen off from - 144,952 to 108,980 or 25 per cent.

„ calves - - 22,989 to 14,508 or 37 per cent.

„ sheep - - 425,582 to 377,783 or 11 per cent.

And the pigs - - 33,965 to 27,797 or 18 per cent.

* These figures do not exactly agree with those given in Appendix S., for the port of London, inasmuch as the latter being taken from the entries probably include some animals not actually landed and examined in 1867.

On the other hand there has been a considerable increase in the quantity and varieties of dead meat brought into the London market from abroad in the year 1867 as compared with 1866, or indeed with any previous year. The return is as follows, being a continuation of the one given last year.

Importation of Dead Meat.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Beef, salted - - cwts.	—	—	—	41,608
„ Fresh or slightly salted „	8,929	10,746	30,980	32,191
Pork, salted - - - „	—	—	—	71,083
„ Fresh - - - „	36,872	36,840	24,749	6,843
Meat salted or fresh, not otherwise enumerated - „	1,243	2,238	88,335	47,952
Meat preserved otherwise than by salting - - „	—	—	—	13,930
TOTAL - -	47,044	49,824	144,064	213,607

showing an increase of 69,543 cwt.

Of the cattle, &c. landed at this port, as given above, the following were detained and slaughtered on account of disease or injury.

———	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
Slaughtered, and meat passed as fit for human food in London -	2,593	65	1,833	119	4,610
Do. do. at Thames Haven	477	4	97	54	632
Condemned, and destroyed in London - - -	75	28	253	35	391
Do. do. at Thames Haven	102	1	32	43	178
Total slaughtered -	3,247	98	2,215	251	5,811

The proportion per cent. that the number of animals slaughtered on account of disease or injury bore in 1867 to the whole number imported was therefore as follows:—

Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total Animals.
3 per cent.	·6 per cent.	·5 per cent.	·9 per cent.	1 per cent.

The only exception to the ordinary diseases with which this small proportion of the animals imported were affected arose in a cargo of sheep from Hamburgh, where three cases of variola ovina or small-pox were discovered. The whole of this cargo was immediately slaughtered, and

every precaution taken to prevent the disease from spreading, by closing for a time the wharf as a landing place for sheep, and thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting it.

The most important orders, affecting the importation of animals into London, issued by the Privy Council during the past year were those issued in May last, which directed that cattle from abroad should only be landed at places which were connected by railway with the metropolitan market, and that they should be subjected to a quarantine of twelve hours, and then removed direct to the market for slaughter.* These orders had the effect of closing the following old wharves in London, which had long enjoyed the privilege of landing cattle—

British and Foreign Steam Wharf in Lower East Smithfield,
Iron Gate Wharf at St. Katharine's, Tower,
Aberdeen Wharf in Wapping,
Brown's Wharf in Poplar,
Brunswick Wharf at Blackwall, and
Fresh Wharf in Lower Thames Street.

At some of these wharves indeed, though possessing the privilege, the landing of cattle had previously been discontinued. Those where it was carried on to a very considerable extent were, British and Foreign Steam Wharf, Brown's and Brunswick wharves; and the proprietors of these places, who had been previously put to considerable expense by the necessity of taking special precautions to prevent the introduction of disease, must have suffered very materially. We consider however that the principle of keeping the cattle as much as possible out of the crowded streets and lanes of London is a right one, and that the removal of cattle after landing by railway to market is the best mode that could be adopted. The detention in quarantine for twelve hours has (as we are informed by our veterinary inspectors) had a most beneficial effect, by enabling the animals to refresh and rest themselves after the voyage, and also by facilitating the proper examination of them by the veterinary inspectors.

The only places therefore now remaining in the Port of London where foreign cattle are allowed to be landed

* The first of these orders was rescinded for a few weeks in September, but afterwards was again put into operation, together with other regulations affecting cattle, and is in force at the present time.

are the following, as defined by the Privy Council in an order of the 11th of October :—

(1) Thames Haven in Essex,
(2) Odams' Wharf at Plaistow,
(3) The Victoria Docks.

And all cattle, &c. landed at these places must be brought by railway to the Metropolitan Market at Islington. If sheep are brought with cattle they are subject to the same restrictions as cattle, but if brought separately they may still be landed at the old wharves specified above.

Appendix S. In Appendix S. are given the total quantities of cattle, &c. imported into the United Kingdom during the past year, showing the ports into which they were brought. We give the totals only for the three years 1865, 1866, and 1867, which are as follows :—

Years.	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine and Hogs.	Total.
1865 -	188,326	39,202	55,743	894,524	19,646	132,943	1,330,384
1866 -	191,545	17,626	28,568	777,174	13,706	73,873	1,102,492
1867 -	138,336	17,999	21,613	532,316	7,400	48,079	765,743

We see by this return how greatly our supply of foreign cattle has been affected by the restrictions on and interference with the trade rendered necessary by the outbreak of the Cattle Plague. Since 1865, which was the year in which the largest quantity of cattle, &c. was imported that ever came into this country, the oxen and bulls have fallen off in number 27 per cent., the cows 55 per cent., the calves 26 per cent., the sheep 41 per cent., the lambs 63 per cent., and the swine and hogs 64 per cent.

The establishment of a quarantine for stock cattle, &c. has not been extended beyond the Port of Southampton, to which the privilege was granted, upon application to the Privy Council, in the autumn of 1866. Our collector at that port informs us that the restriction thus imposed upon the importation of stock animals involves importers in considerable loss and expense, and that the privilege has in consequence been taken advantage of to a very limited extent, as seen in the following return :—

Number of Cattle, &c. placed in the Quarantine Pens in the Southampton Docks, from the 26th July 1867 to 4th March 1868 inclusive.

Bulls.	Heifers.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Total.
6	14	33	3	26	9	6	97

The regulations laid down by the Orders in Council, and by our orders to the port upon the subject, appear to be satisfactorily carried into effect, the cattle remaining in the approved quarantine sheds, in charge of a proper officer of customs and under the supervision of a superior officer, for the period of 28 days, and not being allowed to be moved into the country without a certificate of health from the veterinary inspector and an order of release from our collector; the cattle being also accompanied on their departure by a movement licence issued by the proper local authority.

Approval of fresh premises for landing, &c.

The list of premises approved in London for landing, shipping, and warehousing goods, and for carrying on the various operations that now take place in the bonded warehouses, becomes larger every year, keeping pace with, if not outstripping, the legitimate demands of the increasing trade of the port.

Amongst the many fresh approvals or re-approvals for various purposes we find the following:—

Approved or re-approved for bonding.

1 floor at Gun and Shot Wharf, Wapping;
A warehouse at Chamberlain's Wharf;
2 floors at Foreign Steam Wharf, Lower East Smithfield;
7 floors and 3 tiers of vaults at Messrs. Barber's Warehouse, Tower Hill;
4 rooms in Warehouse D, St. Katharine's Docks, which had been destroyed by fire in January 1866, and are now rebuilt;
1 warehouse at Victoria Docks;
6 floors in Marzetti's Metropolitan Warehouse;
Messrs. Hartley's premises, John Street, Crutched Friars;
British and Foreign Steam Wharf;
1 floor at St. Bride's Wharf, Wapping;
Various floors at Hartley's Wharf, Southwark;
A vault and a floor at Red Lion Wharf, Upper Thames Street;
A vault at Hay's Wharf, Southwark.

Approved for landing.

The wharf and a transit shed at Hay's Wharf for landing teas;
Hermitage Wharf for landing cork wood;
Caen Wharf for stone;
New Metropolitan Wharf for free and low duty goods.

Approved for various operations in bond:—

Fogg's Wharf, Southwark, for manufacturing tobacco into sheep-wash, under the usual regulations;

Pooley's Warehouse, High Street, Wapping, for making a preparation of tobacco in bond for the cure of the blight in hops, under regulations laid down by your Lordships in September 1866;

Barker & Co's. Vault at Chester Quay, for mixing and bottling limejuice for ships' stores in bond;

And a floor at British and Foreign Steam Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, for vatting wines and spirits.

A floor at Barber & Co's. Warehouse, at Galley Quay, Thames Street, was also permanently approved for the examination of wines and spirits in cases;

The regulations as to sampling wines and spirits were extended to Langham's Vaults and to the Metropolitan Vaults;

And a floor at the British and Foreign Steam Wharf was approved for the examination of passengers' baggage.

In-door Departments.

Long Room.

There has not been any great alteration in the amount of work performed in the in-door departments in London, taken as a whole, in 1867, as compared with 1866. The following is the account, showing, as usual, the number of ships' reports received, the number of documents passed, and the amount of light dues collected in the Long Room:

	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ships' reports	11,719	11,127	—	592
Duty entries, 1st branch (Sugar, Tobacco, Wine, Spirits)	334,082	329,238	—	4,844
„ 2d branch Tea	426,463	426,490	27	—
Free entries 3d „	106,965	107,849	884	—
Warehousing entries	53,003	52,470	—	533
Total entries	920,513	916,047	—	4,466
Bonds for exportation and removal	53,574	51,594	—	1,980
Total	974,087	967,641	—	6,446
	£	£	£	£
Trinity lights	63,062	67,059	3,997	—
Colonial	1,197	898	—	299
Pilotage	25,445	19,898	—	5,547
Total	89,704	87,855	3,997	5,846

The decrease of 592 ships reported is owing to the falling off, to which we have already alluded, in ships of small tonnage, chiefly in the Baltic trade.

The temporary depression of the export trade, also before referred to, has caused a diminution in the number of bonds taken.

The increase in the amount of light dues received, of nearly 4,000*l.*, is owing to the reduction of the abatements, which only commenced in the month of October in the previous year, and of which the amount collected in 1867 consequently receives, on a comparison, the full advantage.

The decrease in the pilotage dues was explained in our last report; the whole of the year 1867 being in the same way subject to the deduction which commenced only in April 1866.

The business of the Tea Office continues to increase, although the imports of tea have fallen off, as already stated, the increase in the deliveries from the warehouses, which show an excess of 10,694,662 lbs. over the previous year, having imposed additional labour on the clerks employed.

Tea Office.

The number of documents issued from this department consequently exhibits an increase of 3,485, namely, from 590,178 in 1866 to 593,663 in 1867. That number would have been still greater had not the merchants, when anticipating an increase of the tea duty in November last, as before alluded to, cleared larger quantities, frequently as many as 100 packages, on each warrant, instead of from two to ten packages, the ordinary average number.

The following table gives the comparative statement of the labours of this department in the two years.

Documents.	1866.	1867.
Number of duty paid warrants - -	425,998	426,465
Number of removals, exports, and stores -	62,652	64,080
Number of letters of advice written to the out-ports - - - - -	50,764	51,559
Number of certificates of arrival received -	50,764	51,559
Total - -	590,178	593,663

showing an increase of 3,485 documents.

The quantities of tea dealt with, and for which these various documents were issued, were as follows:

	1866.	1867.
	lbs.	lbs.
Quantities of tea entered for home consumption in London - - - -	65,347,436	73,408,940
Quantities exported from London - -	29,659,344	31,283,613
Quantities removed coastwise to other ports -	34,583,071	35,591,960
Total - - - -	129,589,851	140,284,513

showing an increase of 10,694,662 lbs.

The pressure on the establishment in November may be estimated from the fact that in 12 days (from 15th to 28th) 25,307 warrants were passed, and 6,343,716 lbs. of tea were delivered from warehouse, the duty upon which quantity amounted to 158,593*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* In the same period of the previous year 16,281 warrants only were passed, and 2,633,933 lbs., paying 65,848*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* in duty, were delivered. The increase, therefore, over the ordinary amount of business is represented by 3,709,783 lbs. of tea and 92,744*l.* 17*s.* of duty, requiring the preparation of 9,026 additional warrants.

Searchers' Office.

The business of the Searchers' Department for the year 1867 shows, as far as documents are concerned, a slight decrease as compared with the year 1866, to the extent of not quite 3½ per cent.

The diminution of Customs entries for drawback, consequent on the repeal of the drawback on wood and timber, which was noticed in last year's report, has been more conspicuous in the year 1867, from the alteration having affected the whole year, whereas it was only partially felt in 1866. The exportation of snuff has materially increased since the introduction of the drawback upon that article in 1863; the quantity, however, exported in the last year was less than in the year before; the weight of snuff presented for drawback in 1867 being 289,076 lbs. against 431,816 lbs. in 1866.

This decrease is to be attributed in some measure to the introduction of a clause into the Customs Bill of last session, requiring that the value of the goods for home use should be equal to the drawback claimed. This was only a revival of the old principle adopted by

Customs Law in all cases of drawback, but inadvertently omitted in the Tobacco Act of 1863.

It was, however, found from various causes, which have all at different times been explained to your Lordships, to be so difficult to ascertain the actual value in the market of plain snuff or ground tobacco or tobacco stalk, that, notwithstanding our anxiety to check the increasing practice of demanding drawback on a worthless article, we were induced, on the urgent application of the trade, and on a consideration of the fact that the drawback was determined after analysis, and payable only upon the amount of tobacco actually contained in the article presented as snuff, to obtain your Lordships' sanction for allowing the drawback without requiring proof of value, until some re-arrangement can be arrived at of the great question of the tobacco duties and drawbacks generally.

A better demand has lately again sprung up for tobacco stalks for the home trade, and as the American stripped tobacco, as we have already shown, again takes Page 33 a decided lead in the market, we have every reason to believe that the waste involved in the preparation of the manufactured article will be less, and that fewer demands will be henceforth made upon us for the allowance of the drawback.

The following is the comparative return of the clerical labour performed in the Searchers' Department in the two years 1866 and 1867 respectively :—

	1866.	1867.
No. of entries of free goods exported -	147,691	147,201
„ „ goods exported from the warehouses as merchandize	47,031	41,889
„ „ as stores - -	16,345	16,112
„ „ goods transhipped - -	8,146	7,931
„ „ Customs drawback -	2,435	2,422
„ „ Excise - -	11,912	10,290
„ „ goods transferred - -	3,898	3,448
Total - -	237,458	229,293

There has been an increase in the business in the office of the Controller of Accounts for the Legal Quays and Controller of Accounts. Legal Quays

and Victoria Docks.

Victoria Docks, as will be seen by the following tabular statement, for the years 1866 and 1867 :—

	1866.	1867.
Number of ships	6,310	7,470
Number of documents, viz. :—		
Over entries	529	941
Warehousing warrants	22,759	23,344
Home consumption warrants	134,693	135,139
Exports	33,210	32,305
Removals coastwise	6,361	6,349
Total	197,552	198,078
Number of operations, viz. :—		
Removals in the port	1,449	1,198
Bottlings	796	846
Vattings	467	519
Tobacco operations	1,388	1,953
Total	4,100	4,516
Total documents and operations	201,652	202,594

showing an increase in the number of ships of 1,160, in the number of documents prepared of 526, and in the number of operations carried on in warehouse of 416.

London Docks.

The following is the comparative statement of the number of operations performed in the London Docks, and the number of documents prepared in the two years 1866 and 1867.

	1866.	1867.
Deliveries for home consumption	103,185	97,405
„ exportation, stores and removals coastwise	28,899	26,477
„ removals to other warehouses in this port	1,232	1,555
Vattings of wines and spirits	1,530	1,281
Bottlings	1,495	1,466
Rackings	8,499	7,537
Fortifyings of wines	977	884
Letters of advice coastwise	8,143	7,380
Over entry certificates	2,286	1,758
Total	156,246	145,743

showing a decrease of 10,503 documents and operations, or 6·7 per cent.

St. Katharine's Docks.

The business at the St. Katharine's Docks, on the other hand, has not at all fallen off, but shows on the contrary a small increase of about two per cent. The following is the comparative statement for the four years 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867 :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Deliveries for home consumption -	29,438	36,962	38,977	40,822
Export stores, &c. - - -	36,549	36,212	36,116	35,781
Removals - - - -	281	274	290	308
Vattings - - - -	229	425	327	251
Bottlings - - - -	659	783	706	697
Fortifyings - - - -	153	132	121	121
Letters of advice - - -	2,934	3,736	4,001	4,078
Over-entry certificates - - -	480	698	938	994
Rackings and fillings - -	917	1,362	1,545	1,679
Total - -	61,640	80,584	83,021	84,731

showing an increase of 1,710 documents and operations in the past year as compared with 1866.

East and West India Docks.

There has not been much alteration in the business at the East and West India Docks during the year 1867, as compared with the previous year. The increased demand for rum, to which we alluded in our Report for 1866, still continues, duty having been paid on 15,999 casks in 1867 as against 15,215 in 1866.

The number of packages of the principal dutiable articles, imported and warehoused at these docks in 1867, is given below, as well as the usual comparative statement of the business at these docks for the years 1866 and 1867.

Imports.

Coffee -	Casks - -	21,324	80,276
	Other Packages -	58,952	
Cocoa -	Packages - - -		26,790
Rum -	Casks - - -		31,503
Sugar -	Casks - -	112,862	309,757
	Other Packages	196,895	
Molasses	Casks - - -		5,330

Comparative Statement.

	1866.	1867.
Ships and craft with warehoused goods -	1,072	935
Vatting accounts, exclusive of vattings to original ships - - - -	1,259	1,152

Documents.	1866.	1867.
Home consumption, entries - - -	36,624	35,345
Exports - - - - - - -	8,218	8,624
Coastwise - - - - - -	4,079	4,320
Letters of advice - - - - -	3,876	4,155
Over entries - - - - - -	4,362	4,856
Total -	57,159	57,300

showing a decrease in ships and craft and in the vatting operations, and a small increase of 141 in the documents prepared.

Increase or diminution of Establishment.

The only alteration in the London establishment that we have to record this year is an addition that we found ourselves obliged to make to the Gaugers' Department, owing to the great increase in the trade in wines and spirits, and the extra labour imposed upon our gaugers by the extensive transfer of British spirits from the Inland Revenue warehouses to those under our control.

The following were the additional officers placed on the establishment:—

1	inspector of gaugers.		
1	gauger of the	2nd	class.
1	„	3rd	„
1	„	4th	„
2	„	5th	„
2	„	6th	„

a total increase of the establishment of the port of London by eight officers only. The pressure of business at the St. Katharine's Docks, which we have mentioned above, was met by the appointment of extra clerks and writers under the sanction of your Lordships' order of the 26th of June; and it was also found necessary in February to assist the Long Room establishment by the appointment of two writers to that department.

Outports.

There have not been many changes of importance at the outports during the past year.

Moville made the Boarding Station for Londonderry.

Upon a representation made to us by our officers at Londonderry, setting forth the advantages that would accrue, both to the service and to the shipping interests, from a change in the position of the boarding station at that port, we appointed, in the month of February, Moville in Lough Foyle to be the boarding station for the port of Londonderry, instead of Greencastle, and issued the regular notice, under the authority vested in us, to the traders and masters of ships acquainting them with the change.

Cardiff approved for importation of tobacco. Carnarvon, Newry, and Hayle for the importation of wine in casks.

In March we approved of Cardiff as a port for the importation of tobacco, and in May, July, and August, of Carnarvon, Newry, and Hayle respectively, for the importation of wine in casks.

The following is an account of all additional officers placed on the Customs establishments at the various outports in the United Kingdom in the year 1867 :— Increases or diminution of establishments.

Ballina -	1 clerk.
Belfast -	1 asssistant surveyor. 4 examining officers. 2 writers.
Colchester -	1 assistant examining officer.
Dublin -	4 examining officers.
Glasgow -	1 assistant surveyor. 2 examining officers. 6 writers.
Grangemouth -	4 outdoor officers.
Greenock -	1 examining officer. 4 outdoor officers. 2 boatmen.
Ipswich -	1 clerk. 1 examining officer. 1 outdoor officer.
Newhaven -	1 principal examining officer. 4 outdoor officers.
Newry -	1 clerk.

These increases were rendered necessary by the increasing demands made upon our force by the development of trade at the different ports, by the collection of duty on British spirits for the Inland Revenue, and by the necessity of superintending the operation of bottling limejuice in bond, to which we shall again refer in a subsequent page of this report. In many cases, however, given in this return, the apparent addition to the force is rather owing to a re-arrangement of, than to an increase in, the establishment. Thus at Belfast, where an increase appears, a change in the classification was carried out, and a reduction took place of one examining officer on another class, and of one assistant examining officer, to which extent the increase above given must be reduced. In the same way, at Glasgow, we found it more advantageous to the service to have one principal surveyor with two assistants, instead of two principals with one assistant, and from the additions set down for that port must therefore be deducted the salary of one surveyor.

Reductions in the force have been made in 1867 as follows:—

At Hartlepool -	1 examining officer.
„ Ipswich -	1 assistant examining officer.
„ Littlehampton -	1 clerk.
	1 examining officer.
	2 out-door officers.
„ New Ross -	1 examining officer.
„ Wisbeach -	1 out-door officer.

General Questions.

Registration of weight of British textile fabrics in statistical accounts of exports.

We mentioned in our report of last year that the operation of your Lordships order of the 14th March 1866, issued in consequence of a representation from the Board of Trade, and directing the registration in the statistical returns of Exports of the weight as well as the measure of British textile fabrics exported, had been suspended by your Lordships until the 1st January 1867, in conquence of the objection entertained by the trade to furnish the requisite particulars. Much correspondence on this subject having subsequently taken place between your Lordships and the Board of Trade, it was not till the 9th of May in last year that we received your final order on the subject. This so far modified the original proposal of the Board of Trade as to direct that the registration of weight as well as of measure and value, should be confined to woollen and worsted piece goods exported, and should be in force for three years only, at the end of which time the subject was again to be brought under your Lordships consideration. Having conferred with the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, and ascertained from him that the most convenient date for the commencement of the new system would be the 1st July, we issued a general order to the outports, instructing our officers to take the necessary steps for carrying out your Lordships' order from the 1st July, and transmitting an amended list of articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures to be distinguished in the export entries and in the official registry of exports from the United Kingdom.

Crew spaces not to be allowed in measurement of vessels for tonnage. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 124.

By the 9th section (clause 4) of the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act passed in August last, the regulations governing the accommodation to be provided for the crews on board of British ships were modified and amended. The effect of these alterations was to dis-

continue, from the date of the passing of the Act, the allowance of the deduction from the registered tonnage (heretofore sanctioned under section 21, clause 4, of the Merchant Shipping Act) for space appropriated to the berthing of the crew, and to enact that, whenever any ship is registered or re-registered, every space appropriated for the use of the crew is to be inspected by one of the Board of Trade surveyors, and no deduction is to be made from the tonnage on account of crew space, unless such spaces are duly certified as in all respects answering the requirements of the act by such surveyor. 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104.

Special directions explaining and enjoining obedience to these provisions of the law were sent by us, after communicating with the Board of Trade, to all the ports, for the information of our measuring officers, in December, and the act came into operation on the 1st January in the current year.

Supply of lime and lemon juice from bonded warehouses to merchant ships.

The attention of the Board of Trade having been drawn to the increase in the disease of scurvy in the crews of seamen serving on board British merchant vessels which could only be attributed to the adulteration or bad quality of the limejuice supplied to them, the co-operation of this department was requested in giving effect to regulations which would ensure a proper supply of good lime or lemon juice for the use of the crews of British merchant vessels. After some correspondence on the subject, and after the discussion of various proposals made with the object of arriving at this desirable result, a clause was inserted in the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, passed in August last, regulating the supply of lime and lemon juice or other antiscorbutics to British merchant vessels, providing for the appointment of inspectors under the orders of the Board of Trade to test the quality of the lime or lemon juice, and allowing that article to be fortified with spirit free of duty in a Customs Bonded Warehouse and shipped from thence in like manner as other bonded stores.

Appendix X.

The regulations issued by us are annexed in Appendix X. It will be seen that they impose upon our officers the duty of seeing the limejuice duly fortified with spirit, and properly packed, labelled, and shipped; and, as it was clearly not advisable to limit the operation of such a measure, the regulations apply to all ports approved for the supply of bonded stores. Thus another is added to

the list of miscellaneous and extraneous duties performed gratuitously by our officers, which involve the expense of additions to our establishment, and are not connected in any way with the collection of the Customs Revenue.

Revision of duties on tea, tobacco, and wine imported into the Isle of Man. Eleventh Report, p. 55, and Appendix D.

We referred, in our last report, to the increase of Customs Duties in the Isle of Man, which had been carried into effect in May 1866, and we gave, in the supplement to Appendix D, the old and new rates respectively. In that revision of duties no alteration was made in the duty upon tea. It was, however, subsequently ascertained that, the rate charged on that article on importation into the United Kingdom having been reduced in 1865 from 1*s.* to 6*d.* per pound, the same rate as was chargeable in the Isle of Man, the revenue of the Island, which has but little direct trade except with the United Kingdom, was suffering, and probably would continue to suffer considerably from the removal of tea from the mainland into the island duty paid. Manufactured tobacco was in a still worse position, the duty being actually higher in the island than that chargeable upon any kind of manufactured tobacco (except cigars) in the United Kingdom since 1863. And the uniform rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* per gallon on wine of *all* strengths effectually precluded the importation direct or removal under bond from the United Kingdom into the island of the light wines under 26 degrees of strength.

The Lieutenant Governor therefore brought the whole matter under the consideration of your Lordships, and, after some correspondence with this department, it was agreed that the duties on tea, tobacco, and wine should be re-arranged as shown in the supplement to Appendix D, and this arrangement was carried into effect in August by the Act 30 & 31 Vict. cap. 86; it being provided, at the same time, as regards wine, that, to avoid the necessity of introducing into the island the operation of the alcoholic test, which would impose a difficult duty upon a small force of officers, the reduction of duty should only apply to wines first imported into and tested in some port of the United Kingdom approved for that purpose.

Appendix D. Supplement.

Smuggling.

Smuggling appears to have increased both in London and at the outports during the year 1867. As a general rule, the quantities of goods involved in the several transactions were small, and, as regards London, for the

most part consisted of tobacco and cigars, the attempts to smuggle spirits which have been detected being comparatively few.

The following table gives a comparative statement showing the increase of smuggling during the year as compared with 1866:—

Seizures of 10 lbs. of tobacco and upwards and of 2 gallons of spirits and upwards.

	1866.	1867.	Increase.
Number of Seizures - - -	90	113	23
Quantity of Tobacco, Cigars, and Tobacco Stalks - lbs.	2,767	10,466	7,699
Quantity of Spirits - - galls.	163	439	276
Number of Convictions obtained -	137	153	16

Seizures below 10 lbs. tobacco and 2 gallons of spirits.

	1866.	1867.	Increase.
Number of Seizures - - -	654	814	160
Number of Smugglers summarily convicted - - - -	661	885	224

The most remarkable cases that occurred in London were the following:— In London.

131 lbs. of tobacco and cigars were seized in February on board the steamer "Maas" from Gustermunde, concealed by one of the firemen in a hollow beam in the engine room.

The two next instances were quite of a novel character. Two casks, entered as free goods, and purporting to contain camomile flowers, were imported by Henry Sabiel in the vessel "Saxon," from Stettin, which, upon examination, were found to contain 155 lbs. of cigars packed in the middle of the camomile flowers.

Another cask, imported in the vessel "Berlin," from Hamburgh, entered as drugs, and also purporting to contain camomile flowers only, was found, upon examination, to contain 129 lbs. of cigars ingeniously packed in the flowers.

At the outports three unusually large seizures of At the Outports.

snuff, tobacco stalks, and cigars are recorded as having taken place in 1867.

1,181 lbs. of tobacco stalks were found in a furze brake in the island of Guernsey, evidently prepared for shipment to the United Kingdom on the first opportunity.

At Portsmouth the coastguard seized a boat with 4,609 lbs. of snuff drifting towards the shore.

At Liverpool upwards of 1,100 lbs. of cigars were found concealed in some glue which had been entered as glue only on a warrant for free goods.

The three following cases were the only important seizures of spirits made in the course of the year, all in the Isle of Wight.

At Small Hope the coastguard seized forty tubs containing 116 gallons of spirits on the beach.

Twenty tubs of brandy (about 60 gallons) were also seized in a boat at Totland Station on the 30th November, and 44 tubs (about 105 gallons) by the coastguard at South Yarmouth station from another boat on the previous night. The spirits were landed from the cutter "Annie," and this vessel with the two boats were retained as a seizure.

The following seizure was also made in Scotland in October. About 45 lbs. of tobacco and 50 gallons of spirits were found concealed at Dundee in a number of casks of apples, which had been landed from the French fishing lugger "Jeune Henriette," and placed in a warehouse with a view to the sale of the apples.

Superannuations and compensations.

The following is the account which we usually furnish of the number of superannuation and compensation allowances placed on and struck off the list in 1867 :—

	Placed on.	Struck off.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Superannuations -	2,508 12 6	10,142 3 7	—	7,633 11 1
Compensations - -	393 1 5	4,306 8 7	—	3,913 7 2
Redundant - -	—	—	—	—
Pensions - -	30 0 0	160 10 8	—	130 10 8
	2,931 13 11	14,609 2 10	—	11,677 8 11

showing a satisfactory saving to the public in the year, under all heads, amounting in the whole to 11,677*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

We annex, as usual, the report of our Medical Inspector, Dr. Dickson, on the sanitary state, in 1867, of that portion of the department placed under his charge. The summary of the results at which he arrives, and which are shown in detail in the numerous tables attached to his report, is as follows :— Medical Inspector's report.

	1866.	1867.
Average number of men on the sick list daily out of a force of 1,149	31·4 or 2·7 per cent.	38·4 or 3·3 per cent.
Ratio of cases admitted to the sick list	66 per cent.	70 per cent.
Average duration of each case	14·5 days.	17·3 days.
Time lost to the service through sickness or accident	10 days.	12·2 days.
Number of deaths from disease	13 or 10 per 1,000	5 or 4·3 per 1,000.
,, of superannuations	2 or 1·7 per 1,000	2 or 1·7 per 1,000.

showing that, though there has been an increase both in the number and the severity of the ailments with which the force has been attacked during the past year as compared with 1866, the number of deaths have been less than half. This result, coupled with the fact that the average death-rate for the last 10 years amongst a body of men much exposed to the inclemency of the weather is only 10·4 per 1,000, is in itself sufficient evidence of the skill, care, and attention exhibited by Dr. Dickson in the performance of his onerous duties.

We have again this year to express our regret for the retirement from this department of a valuable public servant. Mr. Messenger, the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, was superannuated in the month of March, after a service of forty-five years, in the course of which he had, by his talent and unwearied assiduity, advanced himself to the head of his department. The duties of the office he held were especially calculated to bring into notice a high order of intelligence, an unerring accuracy in the preparation of complicated accounts, and a clear and perspicuous style of writing, qualities which Mr. Messenger possessed in an eminent degree, and which, during his tenure of office, were often turned to practical account, not only by this Board, but by the Retirement of Inspector-General of imports and exports.

Board of Trade and the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the day.

We have the honour to remain,
My Lords,
Your Lordships obedient servants,

THOS. F. FREMANTLE.
FREDERICK GOULBURN.
GRENVILLE C. L. BERKELEY.
R. W. GREY.
FREDERICK ROMILLY.

Custom House, 1868.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A.)

AN ACCOUNT showing the Amount of the Imports into and the Exports from the United Kingdom, stated in Real Value, in each Year from 1854 to 1867 inclusive.

YEARS.	Real Value.			
	Imports.	Exports.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1854 - -	152,389,053	97,184,726	18,636,366	115,821,092
1855 - -	143,542,850	95,688,085	21,003,215	116,691,300
1856 - -	172,544,154	115,826,948	23,393,405	139,220,353
1857 - -	187,844,441	122,066,107	24,108,194	146,174,301
1858 - -	164,583,832	116,608,756	23,174,023	139,782,779
1859 - -	179,182,355	130,411,529	25,281,446	155,692,975
1860 - -	210,530,873	135,891,227	28,630,124	164,521,351
1861 - -	217,485,024	125,102,814	34,529,684	159,632,498
1862 - -	225,716,976	123,992,264	42,175,870	166,168,134
1863 - -	248,919,020	146,602,342	50,300,067	196,902,409
1864 - -	274,952,172	160,449,053	52,170,561	212,619,614
1865 - -	271,072,285	165,835,725	52,995,851	218,831,576
1866 - -	295,290,274	188,917,536	49,988,146	238,905,682
1867 - -	275,249,853	181,183,971	44,873,165	226,057,136

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 20th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD,
Inspector General.

APPENDIX (B.)

General Summary showing the Gross Amount of Duty collected by the Customs at London, Liverpool, and the other Ports of England (exclusive of the Isle of Man), and at the Ports of Scotland and Ireland respectively, in the Years ended 31st December 1866 and 1867, specifying the Increase or Decrease, and also showing the Amount of Duty received by the Customs on British Spirits during the same period.

	Gross Amount of Duty collected.		Increase.	Decrease.	Duty received on British Spirits.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1866.	1867.			1866.	1867.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
LONDON	10,550,063	10,819,711	269,648	-	19,083	30,745	11,662	
LIVERPOOL	2,867,601	3,040,501	172,900	-	127,556	159,960	32,404	
Other Ports in England	3,433,246	3,272,548	-	160,698	173,193	219,188	45,995	
Ports in Scotland	3,058,847	3,429,964	371,117	-	245,018	311,834	66,816	
Ports in Ireland	2,086,594	2,121,559	34,965	-	485,325	667,582	182,257	
Total	21,996,351	22,684,283	848,630	160,698	1,050,175	1,389,309	339,134	
Increase	-	-	687,932	-	-	-	339,134	

Examiner's Office, Custom House, London,
26th February 1868.

W. W. TAYLOR.

APPENDIX (C.)

RETURN showing the Gross Amount of Customs Duties collected in the several Ports of the United Kingdom for the Years ended 31st December 1866 and 1867, specifying the Articles upon which any Increase or Decrease has taken place, and also showing the Amount of Duty received by the Customs upon British Spirits during the same period.

ENGLAND.

PORT.	Amount of Duty.		Increase.	Decrease.	Articles.		Duty received on British Spirits.		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	1866.	1867.			Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1867.			
LONDON	£ 10,550,063	£ 10,819 711	£ 269,648	£ - -	Corn, Sugar, Spirits, Coffee, Tea, Wine.	Tobacco, Wood.	£ 19,083	£ 30,745	£ 11,662	£ —	———
LIVERPOOL	2,867,601	3,040,501	172,900	- -	Tobacco, Sugar.	- - -	127,556	159,960	32,404	—	There is an increase of 60,000*l.* on tobacco, and 50,000*l.* on sugar.
ABERYSTWITH	185	87	- -	98	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	The only revenue in the year 1867 was derived from a cask of wrecked rum.
BARNSTAPLE	7,273	7,446	173	- -	Brandy, Wine.	- - -	806	909	103	—	———
BEAUMARIS	1,315	597	- -	718	- - -	Flour, Wheat.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	Merchants have obtained foreign wheat from Liverpool by coasters.

Appendix (C.)—England—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1866.	Amount of Duty. 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Duty received on British Spirits. 1866.	Duty received on British Spirits. 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			£	£	£	£	
Berwick -	5,911	6,179	268	- -	Tobacco, Wine, Chicory.	Coffee, Brandy, Geneva.	1,158	1,385	227	—	———
Bideford -	3,369	3,147	- -	222	Coffee -	Tea, Spirits, Wine.	296	327	31	- -	There is a considerable decrease on tea owing to the depressed state of trade.
Boston -	44,564	41,267	- -	3,297	Brandy, Rum.	Tobacco, Tea, Corn.	206	296	90	- -	There is a decrease of 3,700*l.* on tobacco alone.
Bradford -	42,366	35,047	- -	7,319	Rum, Brandy, Wine.	Tobacco -	5,393	7,284	1,891	- -	There is a decrease of 10,000*l.* on tobacco in consequence of a manufacturer paying duty in London instead of at this port.
Bridgwater	6,061	6,273	212	- -	Brandy, Tea, Corn.	Rum, Geneva, Wine.	19	15	- -	4	There is an increase of 500*l.* on brandy, and a decrease of nearly half that sum on rum.
Bridport -	2,876	2,803	- -	73	Brandy, Geneva, Wine.	Rum, Corn.	182	209	27	—	———
Bristol -	1,174,181	1,110,387	- -	63,794	Grain, Tobacco.	Brandy, Sugar, Rum. Wine.	14,937	25,618	10,681	- -	There is a decrease of 89,000*l.* on sugar caused by the general depression of trade.
Cardiff -	13,415	14,297	882	- -	Tobacco, Wine.	Corn, Fruit.	1,957	2,411	454	- -	There is an increase of 1,300*l.* on tobacco owing to the establishment of a manufactory for that article.
Cardigan -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	———
Carlisle -	21,039	21,067	28	- -	Tea -	Grain, Tobacco.	3,927	4,539	612	—	———
Carnarvon -	9,842	9,527	- -	315	- - -	Rum -	4,767	5,264	497	- -	British spirits are in a great measure taking the place of rum in this district.

PORT.	Amount of Duty.		Increase.	Decrease.	Articles.		Duty received on British Spirits.		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	1866.	1867.			Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1867.			
	£	£	£	£			£	£	£	£	
CASTLETOWN	3,711	4,482	771	-	Rum, Geneva, Sugar, Tobacco.	-	1,048	1,015	-	33	——
CHEPSTOW	4,986	5,070	84	-	Brandy	-	1,175	1,409	234	—	——
CHESTER	91,063	89,558	-	1,505	Dutch Spirit	Rum, Brandy, Wine.	7,984	10,094	2,110	-	The falling off on foreign spirits is accounted for by the increased consumption of British.
COLCHESTER	11,471	11,735	264	-	-	-	155	381	226	-	The trade of the port is gradually increasing.
COWES	5,824	4,801	-	1,023	-	Brandy	33	180	147	-	Owing to the prevalence of cholera in the island in 1866 the consumption of spirits was exceptionally high in that year.
DARTMOUTH	4,634	3,718	-	916	-	Wine, Spirits.	-	-	-	-	In 1866 a large amount of duty was received on a cargo of wrecked corn.
DEAL	3,217	2,706	-	511	Brandy	Rum, Wine, Corn.	-	100	100	—	——
DOUGLAS	25,797	26,721	924	-	Rum, Brandy, Geneva, Sugar, Tobacco.	Wine, Tea.	5,503	6,203	700	-	The increase is caused by a larger number of visitors last summer.
DOVER	12,761	11,721	-	1,040	Wine	-	210	65	-	145	Duty was paid in 1866 on a large quantity of wrecked spirits. The trade of the port is on the increase.
EXETER	110,537	112,382	1,845	-	Wines, Spirits.	-	479	1,748	1,269	-	Upwards of 3,300*l.* was paid in 1867 on wines and spirits imported direct.
FALMOUTH	5,207	6,703	1,496	-	Corn, Wine, Spirits.	-	293	499	206	-	The trade of the port has considerably increased.

Appendix (C.)—England—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1866.	Amount of Duty. 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Duty received on British Spirits. 1866.	Duty received on British Spirits. 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			£	£	£	£	
Faversham	1,790	1,293	- -	497	- - -	Oats, Wine, Spirits.	11	33	22	- -	The receipt in 1866 was exceptionally high.
Fleetwood	884	716	- -	168	- - -	Corn -	445	336	- -	109	The decrease is caused by the depressed state of the trade in the manufacturing districts.
Folkestone	12,582	12,371	- -	211	- - -	Wine -	20	- - -	- -	20	The decrease is caused by the reduction of duty on wine in bottle.
Fowey	998	702	- -	296	Flour -	Brandy -	—	—	—	—	———
Gainsboro'	8,924	8,183	- -	741	- - -	Grain, Tobacco, Spirits, Wine.	—	—	—	—	———
Gloucester	55,984	56,783	799	- -	Corn -	Wine, Rum, Brandy.	1,600	2,032	432	- -	There is an increase of 3,200*l.* on corn.
Goole	68,862	47,427	- -	21,435	Tobacco -	Sugar, Grain.	18	- - -	- -	18	The decrease is principally on sugar caused by the depressed state of trade, and by the competition of the Scotch refiners.
Grimsby	15,709	20,292	4,583	- -	Sugar, Tobacco.	- - -	265	556	291	- -	The trade of the port has considerably increased.
Halifax	12,134	13,727	1,593	- -	Wines, Spirits, Tea, Tobacco.	- - -	5,844	7,661	1,817	- -	Two small tobacco manufacturers have warehoused at this port.
Hartlepool	22,624	18,120	- -	4,504	- - -	Spirits, Wine, Tea.	2,509	2,306	- -	203	896*l.* duty was paid on timber in the year 1866, and the remaining deficiency is caused by the depression of trade.
Harwich	11,223	9,810	- -	1,413	- - -	Grain, Tobacco.	- - -	19	19	—	———
Hayle	2,830	2,752	- -	78	Wines, Spirits.	Corn, Flour.	—	—	—	—	———

PORT.	Amount of Duty.		Increase.	Decrease.	Articles.		Duty received on British Spirits.		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	1866.	1867.			Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1867.			
	£	£	£	£			£	£	£	£	
HULL	339,463	334,090	-	5,373	-	Grain	2,405	3,047	642	-	The loss is entirely on grain from Prussia and Russia.
IPSWICH	23,301	24,371	1,070	-	Brandy, Rum, Wine.	Corn	28	170	142	-	There is an increase of 700*l.* on brandy and the same amount on rum.
LANCASTER	16,104	13,621	-	2,483	-	Corn, Flour, Spirits.	1,139	1,630	491	-	There is a loss of 1,670*l.* on corn and flour.
LEEDS	57,410	57,699	289	-	Tobacco, Wine, Spirits.	Tea	5,245	7,635	2,390	-	The increase would have been very much larger were it not that the bonding of tea at this town has almost ceased.
LITTLEHAMPTON	1,464	606	-	857	-	Wine, Spirits, Flour.	-	-	-	-	The steam trade with Honfleur was discontinued for six months during the year 1867.
LLANELLY	2,055	1,816	-	239	-	Corn	328	853	525	-	The decrease is entirely on corn.
LOWESTOFT	3,004	3,080	76	-	Wines, Spirits, Tea.	Barley	14	15	1	—	———
LYME	522	565	43	-	Wines, Spirits.	—	—	—	—	—	———
LYNN	12,472	16,155	3,683	-	Tobacco, Brandy.	Grain	106	305	199	-	There is an increase of 4,000*l.* on tobacco.
MALDON	953	680	-	273	-	Corn	—	—	—	—	———
MANCHESTER	139,099	125,516	-	13,583	Tea, Cigars, Coffee, Sugar.	Spirits, Tobacco.	17,549	19,841	2,292	-	There is a decrease of 13,300*l.* on tobacco, owing to a manufacturer having ceased to pay duty at this warehousing town.
MARYPORT	4,099	3,841	-	258	-	Grain	2,868	3,075	207	—	———

Appendix (C.)—England—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty.		Increase.	Decrease.	Articles.		Duty received on British Spirits.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	1866.	1867.			Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1867.			
	£	£	£	£			£	£	£	£	
Middlesboro'	2,424	1,861	- -	563	- - -	- - -	1,003	1,193	190	- -	The decrease is general, and is caused by the depressed state of the iron trade.
Milford -	174	105	- -	69	- - -	- - -	16	- - -	- -	16	———
Newcastle -	240,532	201,350	-	39,182	Tea - -	Grain, Rum, Sugar, Tobacco.	30,870	38,367	7,497	- -	There was a decrease of 26,400*l.* on tobacco alone, on which article there was an increase of 30,000*l.* in 1866.
Newhaven -	10,373	11,931	1,558	- -	Wine -	- - -	- - -	157	157	- -	The trade of the port has materially increased.
Newport -	27,658	35,126	7,468	- -	Rum, Wine.	Grain -	2,022	2,759	737	—	———
North Shields	30,565	26,135	- -	4,430	- - -	Tobacco, Spirits.	5,683	7,957	2,274	- -	There is a decrease of 2,000*l.* on tobacco, and 2,300*l.* on spirits, both caused by the depressed state of trade.
Padstow -	121	150	29	- -	Corn -	—	—	—	—	—	———
Penzance -	7,081	6,828	- -	253	Fruit, Tea.	Corn -	16	120	104	- -	There is a decrease of 630*l.* on corn.
Plymouth -	198,614	226,032	27,418	-	Sugar, Rum, Brandy, Tobacco.	Tea, Currants.	2,201	1,861	- -	340	———
Poole - -	4,798	4,183	- -	615	Brandy -	Grain -	35	143	108	- -	There is a decrease of 680*l.* on grain.
Portsmouth -	20,625	22,121	1,496	- -	Brandy -	- - -	1,451	2,301	850	—	———

PORT.	Amount of Duty.		Increase.	Decrease.	Articles.		Duty received on British Spirits.		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	1866.	1867.			Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1867.			
	£	£	£	£			£	£	£	£	
PRESTON	54,926	54,283	-	643	Spirits	Tobacco	4,041	5,740	1,699	-	There is an increase of 1,100*l.* on brandy and rum.
RAMSEY	4,867	5,451	584	-	Spirits, Wine.	Tea, Sugar.	1,008	1,248	240	-	The duty on spirits has been raised, and that on tea reduced.
RAMSGATE	3,207	2,721	-	486	-	Rum, Wine.	48	111	63	-	In 1866 upwards of 200*l.* was received on wrecked goods.
ROCHESTER	6,428	6,545	117	-	Corn	-	926	1,034	108	—	———
RUNCORN	5,749	2,112	-	3,637	-	Flour, Brandy, Tea.	387	605	298	-	There is a decrease of 3,500*l.* on flour from France.
RYE	75	23	-	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	———
SCARBOROUGH	2,831	2,388	-	443	-	Corn	283	417	134	—	———
SCILLY	5	46	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Duty was paid in 1867 on a cargo of wrecked corn.
SHOREHAM	8,402	9,311	909	-	Sugar, Brandy.	-	159	284	125	—	———
SOUTHAMPTON	116,60	97,897	-	18,712	-	Tobacco	1,081	1,432	351	-	There is a decrease of 13,000*l.* on tobacco, owing to a tobacco manufacturer having to a great extent discontinued the importation of that article from the Channel Islands.
SOUTH SHIELDS	11,178	9,720	-	1,458	-	Spirits	6,552	7,224	672	-	The trade of the district is in a depressed state.
STOCKTON	79,379	73,638	-	5,741	Corn, Tea.	Spirits, Tobacco, Fruit.	4,513	5,894	1,381	-	The decrease is attributed to the depressed state of trade.

APPENDIX (C.)—ENGLAND—*continued.*

PORT.	Amount of Duty. 1866.	Amount of Duty. 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Duty received on British Sprits. 1866.	Duty received on British Sprits. 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
SUNDERLAND	£ 71,664	£ 66,762	£ - -	£ 4,902	- - -	- - -	£ 17,252	£ 18,026	£ 774	£ - -	The ship-building trade is in a very depressed state, causing a general decline.
SWANSEA -	12,036	9,502	- -	2,534	- - -	Fruit, Brandy.	2,686	3,446	760	—	———
TEIGNMOUTH -	1,561	1,712	151	- -	- - -	- - -	44	108	64	—	———
TRURO -	7,390	6,559	- -	831	- - -	- - -	166	141	- -	25	The decrease is caused by the general depression of trade.
WELLS -	113	104	- -	9	- - -	Grain.	—	—	—	—	———
WEYMOUTH -	10,158	12,227	2,069	- -	Wines, Spirits, Tea.	- - -	230	322	92	- -	The trade of the port has materially increased.
WHITBY -	3,811	3,574	- -	237	Rum -	Tea, Wine.	12	64	52	—	———
WHITEHAVEN	67,062	67,871	809	- -	Tobacco -	- - -	6,751	6,861	110	—	———
WISBEACH -	946	994	48	- -	Corn.	—	—	—	—	—	———
WOODBRIDGE	1,516	1,767	251	- -	Wines, Spirits.	- - -	16	25	9	—	———
WORKINGTON	3,307	3,273	- -	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	———
YARMOUTH -	25,474	25,723	249	- -	Brandy -	Corn, Wine.	273	259	- -	14	There is an increase of 1,430*l.* on brandy.

Appendix (C.)—Scotland.

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1866.	Amount of Duty. 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Duty received on British Spirits. 1866.	Duty received on British Spirits. 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Aberdeen	£ 75,467	£ 79,729	£ 4,262	£ -	Corn, Brandy, Tea, Tobacco.	-	£ 6,578	£ 14,356	£ 7,778	£ -	The trade of the port is on the increase.
Alloa	3,084	2,117	-	967	-	Corn	2,029	1,448	-	581	
Arbroath	14,427	16,326	1,899	-	Rum, Brandy, Tea, Refined Sugar.	-	6,091	6,434	343	-	There is an increase of upwards of 900*l.* on refined sugar from Holland.
Ardrossan	161	219	58	-	-	-	527	383	-	144	Duty was paid in the year 1867 on a cargo of beans from Alexandria.
Ayr	3,050	2,025	-	1,025	-	Tobacco, Corn, Flour.	120	95	-	25	The decrease is caused by the general depression of trade.
Banff	1,736	2,221	485	-	Tobacco	-	-	15	15	-	The increase is entirely on tobacco.
Borrowstoness.	477	364	-	113	-	-	810	975	165	—	
Campbeltown	1,086	467	-	619	-	Barley.	—	—	—	—	
Dumfries	4,477	4,066	-	411	-	Tea	2,468	3,159	691	-	The decrease is entirely on tea, caused by the depression of trade.
Dundee	76,728	85,408	8,680	-	Brandy, Rum, Tea, Spirits unenumerated.	-	1,788	2,281	493	-	Large quantities of unenumerated spirits have been imported for the purpose of being mixed with whiskey.
Glasgow	804,123	1,022,249	218,126	-	Sugar, Tea.	-	126,739	177,436	50,697	-	The principal increase is on sugar for the refineries.
Grangemouth	9,188	9,058	-	130	-	Flour, Timber.	955	1,331	376	-	A quantity of timber paid duty in the early part of 1866.
Granton	2,330	1,487	-	843	-	Grain	102	-	-	102	
Greenock	1,424,414	1,484,972	60,558	-	-	-	13,602	12,213	-	1,389	The increase is principally on sugar for the refineries.

Appendix (C.)—Scotland—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1866.	Amount of Duty. 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Duty received on British Spirits. 1866.	Duty received on British Spirits. 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			£	£	£	£	
Inverness	3,571	4,946	1,375	- -	Rum, Spirits unenumerated.	Tea - -	7,568	8,938	1,370	- -	Large quantities of unenumerated spirits have been imported for the first time.
Kirkcaldy	22,733	22,607	- -	126	- - -	Spirits -	12,342	10,112	- -	2,230	The trade is in a depressed state.
Kirkwall	- -	1	1	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	17	17	—	———
Leith	480,475	607,264	126,789	- -	Sugar, Spirits.	- - -	60,292	70,144	9,852	- -	There is an increase of 60,000*l.* on sugar, in consequence of a refinery, which was only open for six months in 1866, having been in full operation.
Lerwick	32	- -	- -	32	- - -	Timber -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	Duty was paid on a small quantity of timber in the early part of 1866.
Montrose	3,154	3,622	468	- -	Grain, Tea.	- - -	1,537	1,478	- -	59	———
Perth	13,628	15,531	1,903	- -	Corn, Tobacco, Brandy.	Tea - -	1,153	438	- -	715	The trade is on the increase.
Peterhead	1,230	1,536	306	- -	Tea - -	- - -	127	151	2	—	———
Port Glasgow	106,290	53,142	- -	53,148	- - -	- - -	- - -	44	44	- -	The sugar trade at this port ceased in July 1867.
Stornoway	7	- -	- -	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	———
Stranraer	2	100	98	- -	Spirits -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	Some derelict spirits were cast ashore in 1867.
Troon	6,525	9,661	3,136	- -	Tobacco, Brandy, Rum.	Grain - -	188	385	197	- -	There is an increase of nearly 3,000*l.* on tobacco alone.
Wick	707	752	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	———
Wigtown	41	89	48	-	Wheat -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	Duty was paid in 1867 on a cargo of wrecked wheat.

Appendix (C.)—Ireland.

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1866.	Amount of Duty. 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Duty received on British Spirits. 1866.	Duty received on British Spirits. 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Ballina	£ 3,735	£ 2,895	£ -	£ 840	-	Tobacco	£ 17,988	£ 13,857	£ -	£ 4,131	The manufacture of tobacco at this port has been suspended.
Belfast	326,711	320,697	-	6,014	Tea, Rum, Brandy, Refined Sugar.	Tobacco, Corn, Wine.	373,141	509,021	135,880	-	There is a decrease of 9,000*l.* on tobacco, caused by the depressed state of trade.
Coleraine	5,133	5,762	629	-	Brandy, Rum, Wine.	—	—	—	—	—	———
Cork	318,671	319,783	1,112	-	Brandy, Sugar, Tobacco.	Tea, Corn.	4,415	8,200	3,785	-	The manufacture of tobacco in this neighbourhood is gradually on the increase.
Drogheda	2,984	2,537	-	447	Wine, Spirits.	Wheat, Tea.	757	1,659	902	—	———
Dublin	984,535	1,016,489	31,954	-	Tea, Tobacco, Spirits, Wine.	Grain, Refined Sugar.	18,337	40,403	22,066	-	There is an increase of upwards of 22,000*l.* on tobacco.
Dundalk	19,482	23,806	4,324	-	Tobacco, Wine.	-	-	246	246	-	There is an increase of 3,650 on tobacco.
Galway	18,582	17,634	-	948	Tea, Wine, Brandy.	Tobacco, Corn, Sugar.	1,950	2,561	611	—	———
Limerick	114,979	112,141	-	2,838	-	Corn	10,345	31,897	21,552	-	The decrease is entirely caused by smaller importations of corn from the Black Sea.

Appendix (C.)—Ireland—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty.		Increase.	Decrease.	Articles.		Duty received on British Spirits.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	1866.	1867.			Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1867.			
	£	£	£	£			£	£	£	£	
Londonderry	120,023	134,214	14,191	- -	Tobacco, Tea.	Corn -	2,905	815	- -	2,090	Although the trade is in a depressed state, the deliveries of tea and tobacco have considerably increased.
Newry - -	19,215	18,599	- -	616	- - -	Corn -	19,742	17,457	- -	2,285	
Ross - -	18,961	17,827	- -	1,134	- - -	Tobacco, Corn.	7,037	7,372	335	- -	Large quantities of tobacco have been sent to this neighbourhood duty-paid from Cork and Dublin.
Skibbereen -	633	412	- -	221	- - -	Corn -	—	—	—	—	
Sligo - -	24,547	25,924	1,377	- -	Tobacco -	Tea - -	20,963	20,333	- -	630	The business of the manufacture of tobacco in this neighbourhood has been considerably extended.
Tralee -	17,626	16,019	- -	1,607	- - -	Corn, Tea.	2,053	8,337	6,284	—	
Waterford -	81,937	77,587	- -	4,350	Wheat, Wine, Tobacco, Rum.	Indian Corn	129	75	- -	54	There is a falling off of 6,600*l.* on Indian Corn.
Westport -	1,515	1,204	- -	311	- - -	Tea, Brandy.	5,205	3,803	- -	1,402	Large quantities of tea have been received duty paid from London and Dublin.
Wexford -	7,092	7,006	- -	86	- - -	- - -	291	795	504	—	
Youghal -	236	1,020	784	- -	- - -	- - -	63	748	685	- -	Youghal was constituted an independent port on the 1st October 1866. No comparison can therefore be instituted.

APPENDIX (D.)

A STATEMENT showing the Alterations which have taken place in the Customs Tariff during the Year 1867, and showing, also, the Authority under which each of those Alterations has been carried into effect.

ARTICLES.		Rates of Duty chargeable at the commencement of the Year 1867.	Rates of Duty substituted in the Year 1867.	Authority by which the Alterations were made, and Dates from which they severally took place.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sugar:				
Candy, brown, or white, refined Sugar, or Sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, and manufactures of refined Sugar	per Cwt.	0 12 10	0 12 0	30 & 31 Vict. c. 10., (1st May 1867.)
Sugar, not equal to refined: 1st Class (equal to white clayed)	„	0 11 8	0 11 3	30 & 31 Vict. c. 10., (1st May 1867.)
2d Class (equal to brown clayed, but not equal to white clayed)	„	0 10 6	0 10 6	30 & 31 Vict. c. 10., (1st May 1867.)
3d Class (not equal to brown clayed, but equal to brown Muscovado)	„	0 9 4	0 9 7	30 & 31 Vict. c. 10., (1st May 1867.)
4th Class (not equal to brown Muscovado) including Cane Juice)	„	0 8 2	0 8 0	30 & 31 Vict. c. 10., (1st May 1867.)
Naphtha, or Methylic Alcohol, purified	per Proof Gallon	Free (under the general head of Naphtha)	0 10 5	30 & 31 Vict. c. 82., (12th Aug. 1867.)
Dice	per Pair	1 1 0	Free.	30 & 31 Vict. c. 82., (12th Aug. 1867.)

SUPPLEMENT to APPENDIX (D.)

Showing the alterations which have taken place in the Customs Tariff of the Isle of Man, under Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 86, from 1st September 1867.

		Rates of Duty chargeable upon Importation into the Isle of Man.	
		Previously to 1st September 1867.	On and after 1st September 1867.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tea	per Lb.	0 0 6	0 0 4
Tobacco, Manufactured	„	0 4 9	0 3 6
Wine, containing less than 26 degrees of Proof Spirit	per Gallon	0 1 8	0 0 8
—— Other Wines	per Gallon		0 1 8

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 20th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD, Inspector General.

APPENDIX (E.) - - - - -

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross Produce of Customs Duties in the United Kingdom in the Amount collected, and Rates of Duty chargeable on each of the principal Articles: entered, &c.; and of the aggregate Net Receipt of Customs Duties in the same

	Gross Produce of Customs Duties. Years ended 31st December.		Increase or Decrease of the Gross Produce in the Year 1867, as compared with the Year 1866.	
	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Chicory - - - - - - -	109,066	111,272	2,206	—
Cocoa, Cocoa Husks, and Chocolate - -	21,332	21,549	217	—
Coffee - - - - - - -	386,762	394,521	7,759	—
Corn - - - - - - -	824,442	854,761	30,319	—
Fruit, dried: Currants - - - -	265,448	265,472	24	—
„ Figs, Plums, and Prunes - -	31,666	36,226	4,560	—
„ Raisins - - - -	106,026	109,405	3,379	—
Pepper * - - - - - -	28,634	—	—	28,634
Spirits: Rum - - - - -	2,098,454	2,192,620	94,166	—
„ Brandy - - - - -	1,627,639	1,659,694	32,055	—
„ Geneva and other sorts - - -	292,337	445,037	152,700	—
Sugar - - - - - - -	5,552,838	5,764,460	211,622	—
„ Molasses - - - - -	97,587	56,119	—	41,468
Tea - - - - - - -	2,558,148	2,776,520	218,372	—
Tobacco and Snuff - - - - -	6,535,576	6,549,282	13,706	—
Wine - - - - - - -	1,410,944	1,425,009	14,065	—
Wood and Timber of all kinds * - -	27,717	—	—	27,717
Other Articles (taken collectively) - -	21,735	†22,336	601	—
AGGREGATE GROSS RECEIPT - -	21,996,351	22,684,283	687,932	—
Deduct Drawbacks and Repayments -	254,812	249,508	—	5,304
AGGREGATE NET RECEIPT - -	21,741,539	22,434,775	693,236	—

* Duties on Pepper and on Wood

† See Supplementary Account, exhibiting the separate

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 6th March 1868.

APPENDIX (E.)

Year 1867, compared with the Receipt in the preceding Year 1866; specifying the Also, of the aggregate Amount paid for Drawbacks, Allowances for Goods over- Years.

RATES of DUTY chargeable on the Principal Articles during the Years 1866 and 1867.

		£	s.	d.
Chicory, Raw or Kiln, dried	Per Cwt.	1	6	6
„ Roasted or Ground	Per Lb.	0	0	4
Cocoa - - -	„	0	0	1
„ Husks and Shells -	Per Cwt.	0	2	0
„ Paste and Chocolate -	Per Lb.	0	0	2
Coffee, Raw - -	„	0	0	3
„ Kiln, dried, roasted or ground -	„	0	0	4
Corn, viz., Corn and Grain	Per Cwt.	0	0	3
„ Meal and Flour	„	0	0	4½
Fruit, dried - -	„	0	7	0
Pepper, to 9th May 1866 -	Per Lb.	0	0	6 3/10
„ from 9th May 1866	„	Free.		
Spirits, viz., Not sweetened or mixed:				
Rum, from the Country of its production -	Per Proof Gallon.	0	10	2
„ not from ditto -	„	0	10	5
Brandy, Geneva, and other sorts -	„	0	10	5
Sweetened or Mixed:				
Rum Shrub, Liqueurs, &c. of British Possessions	„	0	10	2
Other Sweetened Spirits	„	0	14	0
Sugar: Refined and Candy:				
To 1st May 1867 -	Per Cwt.	0	12	10
From 1st May 1867 -	„	0	12	0
„ Unrefined:				
1st Class (equal to White Clayed):				
To 1st May 1867 -	Per Cwt.	0	11	8
From 1st May 1867 -	„	0	11	3
2d Class (not equal to White Clayed but equal to Brown Clayed) -	„	0	10	6
3d Class (not equal to Brown Clayed, but equal to Brown Muscovado):				
To 1st May 1867 -	„	0	9	4
From 1st May 1867	„	0	9	7
4th Class (not equal to Brown Muscovado, including Cane Juice):				
To 1st May 1867 -	„	0	8	2
From 1st May 1867	„	0	8	0
Melasses - -	„	0	3	6

		£	s.	d.
Tea - - -	Per Lb.	0	0	6
Tobacco, Unmanufactured:				
Containing 10 lbs. or more of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	„	0	3	1 3/10
Containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	„	0	3	6
Tobacco, Manufactured:				
Segars - - -	„	0	5	0
Cavendish or Negrohead -	„	0	4	6
„ Manufactured in Bond -	„	0	4	0
Snuff, containing more than 13 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof - -	„	0	3	9
„ not containing more than 13 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof - -	„	0	4	6
Other Manufactured Tobacco	„	0	4	0
Wood and Timber:				
To 9th May 1866, Hewn	Per Load	0	1	0
„ Sawn	„	0	2	0
From 9th May 1866 -	„	Free.		
Wine,—				
In Casks,—				
Containing less than 26 degrees of Proof Spirit	Per Gallon	0	1	0
Containing 26 degrees and less than 42 degrees of Proof Spirit - -	„	0	2	6
With additional for each degree beyond 41 -	„	0	0	3
In Bottles,—				
To 9th May 1866:—				
Containing less than 42 degrees of Proof Spirit -	„	0	2	6
From 9th May 1866:—				
Containing less than 26 degrees of Proof Spirit	„	0	1	0
Containing 26 and less than 42 degrees of Proof Spirit - -	„	0	2	6
With additional for each degree of strength beyond 41 - -	„	0	0	3

and Timber repealed 9th May 1866.
Receipt and Rates of Duty on each of the "Other Articles."

EDW. BERNARD,
Inspector General.

SUPPLEMENT to APPENDIX (E.), exhibiting the separate RECEIPT and the RATES of DUTY chargeable on each of the "OTHER ARTICLES."

ARTICLES.	Gross Amount of Duty collected on each in the Year ended 31st Dec. 1867.	Rates of Duty chargeable.	Reasons for levying the Duty.
	£		
Arrow root	567		
Barley, pearled	23		
Biscuit and bread	95		
Cassava powder	20		
Mandioca flour	3		
Manna croup	2		
Potato flour	1,428		
Powder of all sorts	—	4½*d.* per cwt.	In respect of the duty on corn and meal.
Rice dust and meal	125		
Sago	3,533		
Semolina	10		
Starch and gum of starch	287		
Tapioca	440		
Vermicelli and maccaroni	193		
Chicory, produce of the Channel Islands	1,649	24*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.	To countervail the Excise Duty on British Chicory.
Almond paste	—		
Cherries, dried	3		
Comfits, dry	—		
Confectionery	1,450		
Ginger, preserved	1,424	1*d.* per lb.	In respect of the duty on sugar.
Marmalade	10		
Plums preserved in sugar	4		
Succades	1,804		
Beer, mum	5	20*s.* per barrel	
„ spruce	2,581	„	
„ beer and ale of other sorts	244	„	To countervail the excise duty on British malt.
Essence of spruce	3	10*l.* per cent. ad valorem.	
Malt, foreign	—	25*s.* per quarter.	
„ imported from the Isle of Man	1,015		
Chloroform	49	3*s.* per lb.	
Collodion	10	24*s.* per gallon	
Ether	58	25*s.* „	In respect of the duty on spirits.
Varnish containing alcohol or spirit	301	12*s.* „	
Plate, of gold	6	17*s.* per oz. troy.	To countervail the stamp duty on British plate.
„ of silver	4,083	1*s.* 6*d.* „	
Vinegar	588	3*d.* per gallon	To countervail the excise duty on British malt.
Pickles preserved therein	8	1*d.* „	
Cards, playing	315	3*s.* 9*d.* per doz. packs.	To countervail the stamp duty and licence for selling British made cards.
	22,336		

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 6th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD, Inspector General.

APPENDIX (F.)

AN ACCOUNT showing, in Quarterly and Annual Periods, the Net Receipt of Customs Duties in the United Kingdom in the Years 1866 and 1867, specifying the Receipt upon each of the principal Articles; and showing also, the Increase or Decrease in the Receipt of the Year 1867, as compared with the Receipt in the Year preceding.

—	NET RECEIPT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES IN THE YEARS 1866 AND 1867.											
	Quarters ended				Year ended 31st Dec.	Quarters ended				Year ended 31st Dec.	Increase or Decrease in the Year 1867, as compared with the Year 1866.	
	31st March 1866.	30th June 1866.	30th Sept. 1866.	31st Dec. 1866.	1866.	31st March 1867.	30th June 1867.	30th Sept. 1867.	31st Dec. 1867.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chicory	27,140	29,660	24,571	27,317	108,688	30,194	25,635	27,107	28,766	111,702	3,014	—
Coffee	92,954	103,104	94,079	92,956	383,093	107,052	94,093	95,348	94,675	391,168	8,075	—
Corn	186,244	196,146	216,685	218,489	817,564	166,319	223,258	228,950	228,895	847,422	29,858	—
Fruit, dried, Currants	26,281	65,835	58,681	114,190	264,987	36,826	52,916	62,649	112,475	264,866	—	121
—— Figs, Plums, and Prunes	7,480	3,445	1,632	18,751	31,308	8,084	3,305	3,409	21,194	35,992	4,684	—
—— Raisins	8,556	11,585	19,324	66,031	105,496	11,845	9,620	21,394	66,042	108,901	3,405	—
Pepper	24,992	*3,591	†18	†2	28,563	†3	—	—	—	†3	—	28,566
Spirits, Rum	546,078	436,025	453,369	662,331	2,097,803	623,171	450,284	419,681	698,830	2,191,966	94,163	—
—— Brandy	343,015	346,048	453,647	483,113	1,625,823	387,102	367,367	431,593	471,957	1,658,019	32,196	—
—— Geneva, and other Sorts	62,407	54,617	77,673	97,108	291,805	98,825	111,955	108,369	125,374	444,523	152,718	—
Sugar	1,154,559	1,349,146	1,511,621	1,375,931	5,391,257	1,320,553	1,543,156	1,410,324	1,311,353	5,585,386	194,129	—
—— Molasses	23,478	28,151	26,776	18,695	97,100	16,913	17,200	13,217	8,580	55,910	—	41,190
Tea	565,437	684,779	658,316	648,182	2,556,714	667,439	662,497	665,383	779,415	2,774,734	218,020	—
Tobacco and Snuff	1,633,807	1,553,966	1,599,683	1,670,172	6,457,628	1,631,190	1,561,783	1,613,184	1,690,402	6,496,559	38,931	—
Wine	353,311	362,930	318,183	374,217	1,408,641	335,863	370,836	335,444	380,936	1,423,079	14,438	—
Wood, Sawn or Split	*15,494	Arrears 3?	†148	†172	15,207	†38	—	—	—	†38	—	15,245
—— Not Sawn or Split	*5,397	Do. 1	†97	†72	5,229	†10	—	—	—	†10	—	5,239
Other Articles (taken collectively)	17,446	14,025	9,532	13,630	54,633	9,441	11,420	10,322	13,416	44,599	—	10,034
AGGREGATE RECEIPT	5,094,076	5,243,087	5,523,509	5,880,867	21,741,539	5,450,766	5,505,325	5,446,374	6,032,310	22,434,775	693,236	—

* Duties on Pepper and on Timber and Wood repealed 9th May 1866. † Excess of Repayment.

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 6th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD,
Inspector General.

APPENDIX (G.)

A STATEMENT showing the Gross Receipt and Net Produce of the Customs Revenue of the United Kingdom in each Financial Year from 1858 to 1867, inclusive, with the Charges of Collection thereon, and the Rate per Cent. of Collection on the Gross Receipt and Net Produce respectively.

CUSTOMS REVENUE of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Years ended 31st March.	Gross Receipt.	Net Produce after deducting Drawbacks, Repayments on Over-entries, &c.	Charges of Collection.	Rate per Cent. of Collection	
				On the Gross Receipt.	On the Net Produce.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1858 -	23,603,770	23,275,743	843,757	3 11 6	3 12 6
1859 -	24,376,169	23,998,380	838,203	3 8 9	3 9 10
1860 -	24,789,793	24,391,084	823,284	3 6 5	3 7 6
1861 -	23,516,821	23,278,250	769,663	3 5 5	3 6 1
1862 -	23,937,772	23,692,955	733,208	3 1 3	3 1 11
1863 -	24,339,083	24,038,893	726,517	2 19 8	3 0 5
1864 -	23,569,101	23,234,356	741,791	3 2 11	3 3 10
1865 -	23,004,762	22,775,662	759,207	3 6 0	3 6 8
1866 -	22,294,920	22,076,457	772,888	3 9 4	3 10 0
1867 -	23,670,593	23,407,350	784,453	3 6 3	3 7 0

The Gross and Net Receipt of Customs as shown for the last three years of this Statement include the Duty collected, on behalf of the Inland Revenue, on the delivery for Home Consumption of British Spirits, deposited in the Customs Warehouses, under Act 27 and 28 Vict. c. 11. The Charges of Collection for those Years include the Cost of collecting that Duty.

The Gross Amount of the Duty so collected during each Year, was as under:—

Years ended 31st March 1865 - - - £293,689
" " 1866 - - 808,718
" " 1867 - - - 1,129,899

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 14th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD, Inspector General.

APPENDIX (H.)

AN ACCOUNT showing the Quantities of Raw Cotton imported into the United Kingdom in the Year 1867, distinguishing the Countries from which imported.

Countries from which imported.	Quantities of Cotton Wool imported into the United Kingdom in the Year 1867.
	Cwts.
Norway	95
Denmark	620
Hamburg	751
Bremen	5,830
Holland	971
Belgium	928
France: Ports without the Mediterranean	19,376
Ports within the Mediterranean	46
Portugal Proper	2,704
Spain: Ports within the Mediterranean	68
Canary Islands	1
Italy: Genoa	43
Naples	188
Venetia	261
Austrian Territories: Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	1,630
Malta	173
Greece	246
Ionian Islands	29
Turkey, European	3,397
Natolia or Asia Minor	44,415
Syria and Palestine	9,212
Egypt	1,127,541
Africa: Morocco	68
British Possessions on the River Gambia	372
Sierra Leone	118
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	2,962
Fernando Po	47
West Coast, Portuguese Possessions	1,131
„ Not particularly designated	5,367
Cape of Good Hope	26
Natal	1,933
East Coast—Native States	108
St. Helena	6,570
Mauritius	20,341
Persia	390
British India: Bombay and Sinde	3,326,538
Madras	438,341
Bengal and Pegu	678,269
Singapore and the Eastern Straits Settlements	212
Ceylon	5,899
French Possessions in India	137
China	2,666
Hong Kong	2,041
British Australia: Victoria	13
New South Wales	5,226
Queensland	855
New Zealand	1,647
Islands in the Pacific	2,108

APPENDIX (H.)—*continued.*

Countries from which imported.		Quantities of Cotton Wool imported into the United Kingdom in the Year 1867.
		Cwts.
British North America:	Canada	4,878
	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	6,376
Bermudas		7
British West India Islands:	Bahamas	10,616
	Jamaica	134
	St. Christopher	2,427
	Nevis	858
	Antigua	6,000
	Montserrat	48
	Dominica	23
	St. Lucia	46
	St. Vincent	1,652
	Barbadoes	1,001
	Grenada	2,070
	Tobago	176
	Trinidad	14,250
British Guiana:	Demerara	3,464
	Berbice	184
British Honduras		369
Foreign West Indies:	Cuba	32
	Porto Rico	880
	Curaçoa	762
	St. Thomas	1,195
	Dutch Guiana	479
	Hayti and St. Domingo	22,194
United States of America:	Ports on the Atlantic, Northern	1,542,242
	Southern	3,173,491
Mexico:	Ports on the Atlantic	22
Central America:	Ports on the Atlantic	102
	Ports on the Pacific	138
New Granada:	Ports on the Atlantic	73,342
Venezuela		13,389
Ecuador		574
Peru		32,499
Chili		4,089
Brazil		628,761
Uruguay		1,360
Argentine Confederation		611
	Total	11,272,651

Office of the Inspector General
of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 6th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD,
Inspector General.

APPENDIX (I.)

AN ACCOUNT of the computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie registered in the year ended 31st December 1867.

Countries from and to which Imported and Exported.	Imported into the United Kingdom.			Exported from the United Kingdom.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	61,406	40	61,446	24,336	10,167	34,503
Denmark	31	620	651	16,785	615	17,400
Prussia	—	—	—	14,250	—	14,250
Hanse Towns	54,679	162,003	216,682	170,436	1,110,626	1,281,062
Holland	14,470	22,672	37,142	126,658	1,092,573	1,219,231
Belgium	13,585	9,753	23,338	9,618	1,140,412	1,150,030
France	387,319	1,001,143	1,388,462	6,034,340	2,190,308	8,224,648
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	285,615	55,629	341,244	62,300	—	62,300
Spain and Canaries	25,234	1,517	26,751	289,058	6,475	295,533
Gibraltar	36,298	53,680	89,978	3,075	—	3,075
Malta	44,420	9,892	54,312	145,727	—	145,727
Turkey	732	51,596	52,328	—	—	—
Egypt	101,026	5,362	106,388	241,919	647,415	889,334
West Coast of Africa	146,182	3,248	149,430	33,925	23,811	57,736
British Possessions in South Africa	15,167	7,258	22,425	70,719	—	70,719
British India (including Singapore and Ceylon).	205,285	43	205,328	—	—	—
Australia	5,801,207	519	5,801,726	9,600	8,760	18,360
British North American Provinces	138,680	12,373	151,053	96,052	—	96,052
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and West Indies.	2,808,367	5,032,495	7,840,862	131,508	52,797	184,305
Brazil	615,318	72,823	688,141	306,464	95,297	401,761
United States of America	5,026,185	1,471,821	6,498,006	63,679	—	63,679
Other Countries	18,953	46,401	65,354	38,581	56,231	94,812
Total	15,800,159	8,020,888	23,821,047	7,889,030	6,435,487	14,324,517

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 20th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD,
Inspector General.

APPENDIX (K.)

Port of London.

A Statement showing the Number of Payments for Duties in Cash and Bank Notes, by Traders' Cheques upon Bankers, and by the Transfer or Customs Note; also, an Average Amount of the daily Receipts by each Mode of Payment; for the Years 1858 to 1867 inclusive.

Year ended 31st December	Total Number of Receipts.	Total Amount of the Year's Receipts.	No. of Payments made in Cash and Bank Notes.	Amount of Duty received in Cash and Bank Notes.	No. of Payments made by Exchequer Bills.	Amount of Duty received by Exchequer Bills.	No. of Payments made by Traders' Cheques.	Amount of Duty received by Traders' Cheques.	No. of Payments made by Customs Cheques.	Amount of Duty received by Customs Cheques.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1858 (being 310 secular days)	159,174	12,350,437 0 6	99,274	3,066,550 12 2	—	—	34,217	3,363,285 1 8	25,683	5,620,601 6 8
1859 (being 310 secular days)	164,103	12,758,949 3 2	102,157	3,151,489 8 7	—	—	35,456	3,844,064 6 1	26,490	5,763,395 13 6
1860 (being 310 secular days)	149,492	11,823,975 0 6	89,928	2,385,491 19 2	—	—	33,694	3,630,734 11 5	25,870	5,807,748 9 11
1861 (being 310 secular days)	154,715	11,956,884 19 11	94,056	2,455,669 1 6	—	—	33,099	3,616,149 9 8	27,560	5,885,066 8 9
1862 (being 310 secular days)	153,851	12,199,131 14 4	92,320	2,152,725 4 6	—	—	33,804	3,790,574 16 7	27,727	6,255,831 13 3
1863 (being 309 secular days)	156,775	12,014,617 6 2	93,844	2,035,531 2 5	—	—	33,777	3,798,556 6 8	29,154	6,180,529 17 1
1864 (being 311 secular days)	162,948	11,537,587 18 1	97,085	2,080,000 17 2	170	307,585 8 0	33,407	3,050,577 18 8	32,286	6,099,423 14 3
1865 (being 309 secular days)	163,756	11,014,385 12 1	98,190	2,087,574 7 9	78	166,390 13 11	35,391	3,239,441 5 4	30,097	5,520,979 5 1
1866 (being 310 secular days)	169,430	10,601,958 11 2	102,828	2,231,590 17 4	15	13,655 19 2	35,219	2,909,011 14 6	31,368	5,447,700 0 2
1867 (being 310 secular days)	169,600	10,901,391 15 10	99,669	1,899,689 12 8	—	—	36,341	3,073,867 14 5	33,590	5,937,834 8 9
Daily Average, 1858	514	39,840 0 0	320	9,892 0 0	—	—	111	10,849 0 0	83	18,131 0 0
" " 1859	529	41,158 0 0	330	10,166 0 0	—	—	114	12,400 0 0	85	18,591 0 0
" " 1860	482	38,142 0 0	290	7,695 0 0	—	—	109	11,712 0 0	83	18,735 0 0
" " 1861	499	38,570 0 0	303	7,921 0 0	—	—	107	11,665 0 0	89	18,984 0 0
" " 1862	496	39,352 0 0	298	6,944 0 0	—	—	109	12,227 0 0	89	20,180 0 0
" " 1863	507	38,882 0 0	304	6,587 0 0	—	—	109	12,293 0 0	94	20,001 0 0
" " 1864	524	37,098 0 0	312	6,688 0 0	—	—	108	9,809 0 0	103	19,612 0 0
" " 1865	530	35,645 0 0	318	6,756 0 0	—	—	115	10,484 0 0	97	17,867 0 0
" " 1866	547	34,200 0 0	332	7,198 0 0	—	—	114	9,384 0 0	101	17,573 0 0
" " 1867	547	35,165 0 0	322	6,095 0 0	—	—	117	9,916 0 0	108	19,154 0 0
Average of each Receipt, 1858				30 18 0	—	—	—	97 14 8	—	218 16 10
" " 1859				30 17 0	—	—	—	108 9 0	—	217 11 3
" " 1860				26 10 6	—	—	—	107 15 0	—	224 10 0
" " 1861				26 2 0	—	—	—	109 5 0	—	213 7 0
" " 1862				23 6 0	—	—	—	112 3 6	—	225 15 0
" " 1863				21 13 10	—	—	—	112 9 3	—	212 0 0
" " 1864				21 8 6	—	1,809 0 0	—	91 6 3	—	188 18 4
" " 1865				21 5 0	—	2,133 0 0	—	91 10 8	—	183 8 9
" " 1866				21 14 0	—	900 0 0	—	82 12 0	—	173 15 0
" " 1867				18 19 0	—	—	—	84 12 0	—	176 15 0

Receiver General's Office, 21st February 1868.

C. S. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Receiver General.

APPENDIX (L.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Tonnage, distinguishing British from Foreign, entered Inwards and cleared Outwards in the United Kingdom during each year from 1857 to 1867, both inclusive.

Years.	Entered Inwards.			Cleared Outwards.			Total of Ships entered Inwards and Outwards.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
1857 -	6,853,705	4,621,494	11,475,199	6,840,402	4,863,191	11,703,593	23,178,792
1858 -	6,439,201	4,522,499	10,961,700	6,452,204	4,896,077	11,348,281	22,309,981
1859 -	6,585,112	4,636,810	11,221,922	6,726,731	4,955,606	11,682,337	22,904,259
1860 -	6,889,009	5,283,776	12,172,785	7,025,914	5,490,593	12,516,507	24,689,292
1861 -	7,721,035	5,458,554	13,179,589	7,699,497	5,716,555	13,416,052	26,595,641
1862 -	7,856,639	5,234,451	13,091,090	8,090,221	5,354,128	13,444,349	26,535,439
1863 -	8,430,146	4,825,917	13,256,063	8,589,246	4,893,424	13,482,670	26,738,733
1864 -	9,028,100	4,486,911	13,515,011	9,173,575	4,515,923	13,689,498	27,204,509
1865 -	9,623,432	4,694,454	14,317,886	9,735,523	4,843,683	14,579,206	28,897,092
1866 -	10,692,102	4,920,068	15,612,170	10,563,624	5,086,656	15,650,280	31,262,450
1867 -	11,197,865	5,140,952	16,338,817	11,172,205	5,245,090	16,417,295	32,756,112

15th April 1868.

W. WYBROW, Collector.

APPENDIX (M.)

Registered Tonnage of the British Empire.

Table 1.—New Vessels Built and Registered during each year from 1857 to 1867, both inclusive.

Year ending 5th January.	United Kingdom.		Channel Islands.		British Plantations.		Total in British Empire.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1857 -	1,150	244,578	32	3,398	694	175,620	1,876	423,596
1858 -	1,278	250,472	46	5,065	721	167,940	2,045	423,477
1859 -	1,000	208,080	40	4,980	633	99,328	1,673	312,388
1860 -	959	185,970	31	3,041	605	93,307	1,575	282,318
1861 -	1,016	211,968	31	2,442	675	104,418	1,722	318,828
1862 -	1,186	310,900	38	3,927	699	136,707	1,923	451,534
1863 -	1,285	351,427	46	4,732	759	161,467	2,090	507,626
1864 -	1,514	626,756	38	4,018	1,237	340,424	2,789	971,198
1865 -	1,518	607,281	44	10,205	1,387	359,364	2,949	976,850
1866 -	1,417	470,016	55	8,314	1,262	258,169	2,734	736,499
1867 -	1,305	327,671	23	5,120	852	133,108	2,180	465,899

15th April 1868.

W. WYBROW, Collector.

APPENDIX (N.)

Registered Tonnage of the British Empire.

Table 2.—Aggregate Number of Registered Vessels existing on the Registry in each year from 1857 to 1867, both inclusive.

Year ended 31st December.	United Kingdom.		Channel Islands.		British Plantations.		Total in British Empire.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1857 -	26,219	4,491,377	878	67,363	9,991	973,147	37,088	5,531,887	287,353
1858 -	26,658	4,587,893	883	69,845	10,210	951,885	37,751	5,609,623	288,345
1859 -	26,804	4,591,250	898	71,941	10,498	997,211	38,200	5,660,402	291,431
1860 -	26,764	4,586,742	899	71,945	10,838	1,052,281	38,501	5,710,968	294,460
1861 -	27,142	4,735,491	896	71,335	10,830	1,088,543	38,868	5,895,369	299,861
1862 -	27,525	4,860,191	915	74,209	10,987	1,106,958	39,427	6,041,358	304,171
1863 -	27,750	5,251,757	887	76,316	11,558	1,296,330	40,195	6,624,403	326,366
1864 -	27,737	5,542,878	895	84,622	12,235	1,475,761	40,867	7,103,261	341,499
1865 -	27,868	5,666,873	919	93,436	12,477	1,562,295	41,264	7,322,604	350,023
1866 -	28,072	5,692,010	899	87,327	11,941	1,518,647	40,912	7,297,984	346,799
1867 -	27,918	5,670,350	855	83,623	*12,169	1,523,125	40,942	7,277,098	346,606

* Several returns for 1867 not having been received, these accounts will be corrected next year.

15th April 1868.

W. WYBROW, Collector.

APPENDIX (O).—No. 1.

A STATEMENT showing the Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufacture exported to the United States of America in the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867, specifying the Principal Articles.

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Increase or Decrease in 1867 as compared with 1866.		Increase or Decrease in 1867 as compared with 1860.	
									Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alkali, soda - -	526,806	205,893	453,094	356,574	384,259	498,997	995,530	801,746	—	193,784	274,940	—
Arms, ammunition, and military stores :—												
Fire-arms (small) and parts of fire-arms -	30,989	108,015	993,820	409,679	18,924	13,157	54,203	37,329	—	16,874	6,340	—
Gunpowder - -	1,636	315	180	226	2,015	46	857	620	—	237	—	1,016
Of all other kinds -	14,209	11,688	7,201	17,422	18,304	11,499	28,346	30,710	2,364	—	16,501	—
Beer and ale - -	100,375	31,452	31,446	33,053	43,411	55,524	81,405	93,516	12,111	—	—	6,859
Coals and culm - -	192,779	248,020	202,012	170,529	129,470	118,430	83,901	86,059	2,158	—	—	106,720
Cotton, piece goods - -	3,849,915	1,254,345	1,842,338	1,611,764	1,678,440	3,011,832	3,295,496	2,238,664	—	1,056,832	—	1,611,251
„ thread for sewing -	313,654	140,537	244,161	280,330	214,050	202,377	373,024	359,434	—	13,590	45,780	—
Earthenware and porcelain	654,283	216,998	320,916	356,329	398,338	452,452	790,568	711,349	—	79,219	57,066	—
Haberdashery and millinery	1,347,268	628,383	623,576	665,609	761,778	937,912	1,121,389	850,906	—	270,483	—	496,362
Hardware and cutlery -	1,054,908	651,456	462,100	429,011	472,932	639,011	1,154,025	837,223	—	316,802	—	217,685
Linen, piece goods - -	1,893,427	642,696	1,694,046	2,076,761	2,481,199	3,635,362	4,171,989	2,748,329	—	1,423,660	854,902	—
„ thread - -	172,560	85,345	203,152	200,228	187,560	149,460	229,220	161,882	—	67,338	—	10,678
Metals :—												
Copper, sheets, nails, &c.	58,338	14,154	26,634	16,347	16,426	42,290	43,720	15,339	—	28,381	—	42,999
Iron, pig - -	229,283	88,687	61,819	129,063	215,429	211,648	315,415	368,015	52,600	—	138,732	—
„ Bar, bolt, and rod -	735,121	176,945	392,456	517,697	731,805	258,257	571,762	374,269	—	197,493	—	360,852
„ Railway, of all kinds	916,361	176,897	89,130	419,625	831,952	426,799	858,402	1,239,773	381,371	—	323,412	—
„ Cast - -	23,431	11,338	11,769	28,911	16,544	5,608	19,489	12,223	—	7,266	—	11,208
„ Hoops, sheets, and boiler plates.	299,443	81,296	159,956	191,283	222,175	119,567	342,588	319,501	—	23,087	20,058	—

Appendix (O.)—No. 1.—*continued.*

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Increase or Decrease in 1867 as compared with 1866.		Increase or Decrease in 1867 as compared with 1860.	
									Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Metals—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Iron, Wrought, of all kinds	199,448	92,504	132,317	209,978	258,371	165,473	228,672	134,095	—	94,577	—	65,353
„ Steel, unwrought -	653,058	308,300	468,809	531,249	493,244	366,683	692,973	616,492	—	76,481	—	36,566
Lead, pig and lead shot -	88,551	16,156	262,346	51,016	251,809	167,439	173,069	147,179	—	25,890	58,648	—
Tin plates - -	1,018,536	417,360	688,201	746,454	658,218	975,406	1,434,055	1,390,064	—	43,991	371,528	—
Oil seed - - -	74,775	1,960	7,885	3,634	45,439	72,038	364,594	199,575	—	165,019	124,800	—
Salt - - - -	119,993	78,766	63,231	26,977	36,619	70,273	101,618	103,647	2,029	—	—	16,346
Silk manufactures :—												
Stuffs, handkerchiefs, and ribbons.	124,206	95,833	110,850	128,543	119,873	117,948	181,654	94,973	—	86,681	—	29,233
Other articles of silk only	114,590	24,470	85,174	87,934	75,831	130,311	99,787	45,247	—	54,540	—	69,343
Mixed with other materials	219,565	64,226	16,169	19,153	39,093	44,478	85,687	77,096	—	8,591	—	142,469
Spirits, British - -	66,322	18,039	33,218	14,713	11,229	16,741	18,480	11,932	—	6,548	—	54,390
Wool, sheep and lambs' -	7,245	71,886	92,536	38,828	16,300	31,410	13,700	1,484	—	12,216	—	5,761
Woollen manufactures :—												
Cloths, coatings, &c. -	629,017	393,423	689,878	670,512	709,765	572,092	937,007	552,681	—	384,326	—	76,336
Worsted stuffs - -	2,424,893	1,038,424	1,141,996	2,003,690	2,058,103	3,785,223	3,581,459	2,224,016	—	1,347,443	—	190,877
Carpets and druggets -	360,140	126,934	237,204	268,318	270,442	385,841	788,100	630,102	—	157,998	269,962	—
All other articles - -	3,151,960	1,541,763	2,478,250	2,632,952	2,839,158	3,536,372	5,267,330	4,300,233	—	967,097	1,148,273	—
	21,667,065	9,064,504	14,327,870	15,344,392	16,708,505	21,227,956	28,499,514	21,825,703	452,633	7,126,444	3,710,942	3,552,304
										452,633	3,552,304	
Net *decrease* in 1867 as compared with 1866 -									-	-	6,673,811	158,638
Net increase in 1867 as compared with 1860.												

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 14th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD,
Inspector General.

APPENDIX (O.)—No. 2.

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports into the United Kingdom from the United States, for the Years 1865, 1866, and 1867, respectively.

—	Ports on Atlantic.						Ports on Pacific.			Total from United States.		
	1865.		1866.		1867.		1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	Northern States.	Southern States.	Northern States.	Southern States.	Northern States.	Southern States.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1st Quarter -	1,843,894	62,328	5,377,223	6,821,197	4,104,339	4,470,838	19,288	43,097	330,471	1,925,510	12,241,517	8,905,648
2d „ -	2,276,245	91,642	7,790,102	10,715,390	6,459,609	9,947,021	45,480	91,736	467,834	2,413,367	18,597,228	16,874,464
3d „ -	3,205,712	125,060	3,700,428	4,347,383	3,789,556	2,837,329	20,890	55,291	625,222	3,351,662	8,103,102	7,252,107
4th „ -	8,996,424	4,852,197	5,396,305	2,366,804	6,357,428	1,248,440	84,965	149,262	409,862	13,933,586	7,912,371	8,015,730
Total -	16,322,275	5,131,227	22,264,058	24,250,774	20,710,932	18,503,628	170,623	339,386	1,833,389	21,624,125	46,854,218	41,047,949

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 20th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD,
Inspector General.

APPENDIX (P.)—No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Quantity of Tea Imported into the United Kingdom in each Year from 1852 to 1867 inclusive, specifying the Quantity Imported severally into London, Liverpool, and Ports other than London and Liverpool; also the relative Per-centage of the parts of the whole.

YEARS.	Quantity of Tea Imported into the United Kingdom.	Quantity of Tea Imported into the Port of London.	Quantity of Tea Imported into Liverpool.	Quantity of Tea Imported into Ports other than London and Liverpool.	Per-centage of Import taken by London.	Per-centage of Import taken by Liverpool.	Per-centage of Import taken by Ports other than London and Liverpool.
	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.			
1852 -	66,360,535	51,289,296	13,013,343	2,057,896	77.29	19.6	3.11
1853 -	70,735,135	52,211,734	16,443,750	2,079,651	73.81	23.25	2.94
1854 -	85,792,032	71,382,603	12,666,526	1,742,903	83.2	14.77	2.03
1855 -	83,259,657	69,686,584	12,025,603	1,547,470	83.7	14.44	1.86
1856 -	86,200,414	71,193,821	12,393,271	2,613,322	82.59	14.38	3.03
1857 -	64,493,989	54,634,501	8,433,828	1,375,660	84.79	13.08	2.13
1858 -	75,432,535	68,098,794	5,329,284	2,004,457	90.28	7.06	2.66
1859 -	75,077,452	68,614,342	5,561,493	901,617	91.39	7.40	1.20
1860 -	88,946,636	84,401,976	4,116,236	428,424	94.89	4.63	.48
1861 -	96,577,183	87,431,870	8,011,140	1,134,173	90.53	8.29	1.18
1862 -	114,787,440	109,750,188	4,018,815	1,018,437	95.61	3.50	.89
1863 -	136,803,218	132,186,194	4,571,759	47,265	96.62	3.34	.04
1864	124,359,243	122,335,601	1,975,400	48,242	98.37	1.59	.04
1865 -	121,156,712	116,965,422	3,700,824	490,466	96.54	3.05	.41
1866 -	139,610,044	136,774,261	2,747,647	88,136	97.97	1.97	.06
1867 -	128,022,007	126,648,924	1,300,915	72,168	98.93	1.02	.05

Examiner's Office, Custom House, London, 29th February 1868

W. W. TAYLOR.

APPENDIX (P.)—No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Quantity of Tea annually entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, with the average rate and aggregate Amount of Duty collected thereon, specifying the Quantity entered in London, the Amount of Duty thereon, the Quantity entered in Ports other than London, and the Amount of Duty thereon, and severally, the relative Per-centage of Import and Per-centage of Duty collected, from the Year 1852 to 1867 inclusive.

YEARS.	Quantity of Tea entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.	Amount of Duty received thereon.	Average rate of Duty per lb. paid on Year's Consumption.	Average price per lb. in Bond.	Quantity of Tea entered for Home Consumption in the Port of London.	Amount of Duty received thereon.	Quantity of Tea entered for Home Consumption in Ports other than London.	Amount of Duty received thereon.	Per-centage of Import Port of London.	Per-centage of Import into Ports other than London.	Per-centage of Duty collected in Port of London.	Per-centage of Duty collected in Ports other than London.
	lbs.	£	s. d.	s. d.	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£
1852 - -	54,713,034	5,984,172	2 2¼	1 0¼	31,240,612	3,416,942	23,472,422	2,567,230	77.29	22.71	57.1	42.9
1853 - -	58,834,087	5,683,791	1 11¼	1 3¼	31,732,305	3,074,067	27,101,782	2,609,724	73.81	26.19	54.08	45.92
1854 - -	61,953,041	4,780,149	1 6½	1 3½	33,235,356	2,561,892	28,717,685	2,218,257	83.2	16.8	53.6	46.4
1855 - -	63,429,286	5,310,275	1 8	1 3	35,193,972	2,932,831	28,235,314	2,377,444	83.7	16.3	55.23	44.77
1856 - -	63,278,212	5,536,626	1 9	1 2¾	35,658,309	3,120,102	27,619,903	2,416,524	82.59	17.41	56.35	43.65
1857 - -	69,159,843	5,060,048	1 5½	1 5 4/16	37,900,773	2,763,598	31,259,070	2,296,450	84.79	15.21	54.62	45.38
1858 - -	73,217,484	5,186,170	1 5	1 4⅝	41,253,009	2,922,110	31,964,475	2,264,060	90.28	9.72	56.34	43.66
1859 - -	76,362,008	5,408,924	1 5	1 6⅝	44,338,075	3,140,538	32,023,933	2,268,386	91.39	8.61	58.06	41.94
1860 - -	76,842,016	5,442,923	1 5	1 6¾	45,961,045	3,255,489	30,880,971	2,187,434	94.89	5.11	59.81	40.19
1861 - -	77,949,464	5,521,320	1 5	1 5	47,017,353	3,330,282	30,932,111	2,191,038	90.53	9.47	60.32	39.68
1862 - -	78,817,060	5,582,793	1 5	1 7 3/16	48,447,133	3,431,376	30,369,927	2,151,217	95.61	4.39	61.47	38.53
1863 - -	85,206,779	4,652,822	1 1 1/16	1 6 1/16	52,782,908	2,884,688	32,423,871	1,768,134	96.62	3.38	62.	38.
1864 - -	88,637,099	4,431,868	1 0	1 6½	56,124,794	2,806,215	32,512,305	1,625,653	98.37	1.63	63.32	36.68
1865 - -	97,921,944	3,189,282	0 7 4/5	1 7 7/8	61,010,917	1,998,094	36,911,027	1,191,188	96.54	3.46	62.65	37.35
1866 - -	102,324,887	2,558,148	0 6	1 7¼	65,347,426	1,633,674	36,977,641	924,480	97.97	2.03	63.86	36.14
1867 - -	111,057,705	2,776,479	0 6	1 6⅞	73,408,940	1,835,224	37,648,765	941,255	98.93	1.07	66.1	33.9

Examiner's Office, Custom House, London,
29th February 1868.

W. W. TAYLOR.

APPENDIX (Q.)—No. 1.

A STATEMENT showing the Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufacture exported to France in the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867, specifying the Principal Articles.

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Increase or Decrease in 1867 as compared with 1866.		Increase or Decrease in 1867 as compared with 1860.	
									Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alkali, soda - -	9,432	26,658	39,231	61,300	65,878	61,037	45,611	44,686	—	925	35,254	—
Apparel and haberdashery -	44,418	118,215	195,514	182,048	125,026	162,684	157,504	88,154	—	69,350	43,736	—
Beer and ale - -	14,428	16,231	19,427	29,173	26,612	28,263	32,750	44,880	12,130	—	30,452	—
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	18,472	34,775	72,757	91,580	126,116	134,159	128,592	123,144	—	5,448	104,672	—
Cement - - -	32,979	42,701	44,426	54,257	99,319	62,745	55,514	76,535	21,021	—	43,556	—
Coals, cinders, and culm -	564,243	617,891	611,942	543,738	623,139	722,148	905,453	937,178	31,725	—	372,935	—
Corn, wheat - -	5,644	963,707	18,727	78,978	20,371	8,590	129,864	231,476	101,612	—	225,832	—
„ wheatflour - -	9	78,743	828	2,815	12	37	—	1,481	1,481	—	1,472	—
Cotton yarn - -	50,459	187,228	245,807	178,467	168,010	286,430	535,904	581,765	45,861	—	531,306	—
„ piece goods - -	206,849	478,327	548,381	452,128	520,846	599,348	1,294,820	959,020	—	335,800	752,171	—
„ hosiery small wares -	41,412	83,554	190,256	103,991	118,142	133,875	177,493	137,321	—	40,172	95,909	—
Drugs and chemical products	16,263	36,069	80,079	101,221	100,126	95,754	107,760	129,953	22,193	—	113,690	—
Earthenware and porcelain -	7,377	21,518	54,359	51,701	53,937	52,503	43,355	44,528	1,173	—	37,151	—
Hardwares and cutlery -	118,265	201,410	250,027	200,240	218,469	254,073	241,789	240,736	—	1,053	122,471	—
Horses - - -	94,740	50,135	79,676	77,197	55,543	55,519	34,754	73,324	38,570	—	—	21,416
Linen yarn - - -	70,620	104,469	99,244	175,052	129,273	311,607	254,606	277,348	22,742	—	206,728	—
„ piece goods - -	61,097	181,066	189,015	180,982	205,830	191,701	272,705	250,501	—	22,204	189,404	—
Machinery, steam engines -	13,002	12,867	13,474	17,966	8,180	18,959	30,121	58,665	28,544	—	45,663	—
„ other sorts -	158,018	349,115	339,268	345,866	365,439	359,034	427,964	447,454	19,490	—	289,436	—
Metals, copper, wrought and unwrought -	548,072	316,199	388,549	856,388	348,913	334,282	432,561	318,834	—	113,727	—	229,238
„ iron, wrought and unwrought -	370,381	794,699	1,178,485	835,643	630,787	637,469	603,828	589,886	—	13,942	219,505	—
„ lead and shot -	24,197	13,889	10,261	16,686	70,476	94,424	43,490	44,840	1,350	—	20,643	—
„ tin, unwrought -	115,123	98,777	107,572	147,759	145,412	106,358	120,225	124,088	3,863	—	8,965	—

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Increase or Decrease in 1867 as compared with 1866.		Increase or Decrease in 1867 as compared with 1860.	
									Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Metals, tin plates	36,076	38,563	55,192	59,326	59,411	65,127	40,691	74,148	33,457	—	38,072	—
„ zinc, wrought and unwrought	31,270	7,238	20,211	934	7,519	3,071	12,503	8,508	—	3,995	—	22,762
Naphtha, Paraffine Oil, &c.	19,149	46,428	61,143	109,831	81,515	43,748	71,235	34,656	—	36,579	15,507	—
Oil, seed	342,021	317,879	262,614	162,342	261,088	377,638	173,625	117,704	—	55,921	—	224,317
Painters' colours	34,082	55,270	41,145	30,099	38,602	35,780	35,099	38,366	3,267	—	4,284	—
Silk, yarn	131,970	133,497	170,240	139,506	152,580	125,210	114,300	73,150	—	41,150	—	58,820
„ thrown	221,608	186,609	233,768	183,300	153,470	100,675	56,502	96,138	39,636	—	—	125,470
„ Manufactures	60,124	117,707	75,640	121,664	191,134	162,786	94,161	134,572	40,411	—	74,448	—
Spirits, British	49,610	216,232	43,598	37,802	80,096	4,132	1,353	1,055	—	298	—	48,555
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	75,461	15,366	4,460	1,604	13,787	148	26,367	816	—	25,551	—	74,645
Wool, sheep and lambs'	573,091	782,698	385,073	348,773	318,301	312,446	542,368	359,637	—	182,731	—	213,454
Woollen yarn	233,828	235,782	372,324	369,129	340,640	423,151	397,547	556,305	158,758	—	322,477	—
Woollen manufactures, cloths, coatings, &c.	36,536	147,581	726,415	193,442	187,962	257,624	890,811	1,637,557	746,746	—	1,601,021	—
„ „ worsted stuffs	234,161	773,385	927,644	1,094,940	1,020,610	1,332,286	1,681,725	1,279,631	—	402,094	1,045,470	—
„ „ flannels and carpets	9,328	71,358	128,826	102,257	80,717	55,086	106,599	107,591	992	—	98,263	—
„ „ of other sorts	13,614	44,076	36,028	28,346	29,910	40,828	106,759	86,313	—	20,446	72,699	—
All other articles	562,551	877,676	887,741	904,838	944,163	1,011,353	1,271,832	1,689,066	417,234	—	1,126,515	—
	5,249,980	8,895,588	9,209,367	8,673,309	8,187,361	9,062,095	11,700,140	12,121,010	1,792,256	1,371,386	7,889,707	1,018,677
									1,371,386		1,018,677	
												Net increase in 1867 as compared with 1860.
								Net increase in 1867 as compared with 1866	420,870	- -	6,871,030	

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 14th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD,
Inspector General.

APPENDIX (Q.)—No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the Computed Real Value of the Imports into the United Kingdom from France, in the Years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867 respectively, distinguishing the principal Articles, exclusive of Corn, Meal, and Flour.

Articles.	Years.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Animals:	£	£	£	£	£
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	53,841	60,845	308,096	773,476	315,139
Sheep and Lambs	831	2,568	78,104	116,387	12,468
Brass and bronze manufactures	132,853	99,564	71,459	63,038	80,431
Butter	611,246	858,793	1,867,085	2,276,493	2,265,147
China and porcelain ware	105,343	98,559	87,689	99,556	92,180
Clocks and watches; viz.—					
Clocks	188,909	184,521	159,472	190,321	198,136
Watches	250,423	228,217	249,662	241,341	178,040
Cotton, raw	160,108	628,339	200,740	501,178	113,595
Cotton manufactures	553,602	411,205	377,647	589,216	653,397
Cream of Tartar	66,398	79,494	89,242	106,632	62,298
Eggs	563,354	713,570	850,959	1,010,975	889,653
Flax, undressed	182,397	119,668	60,920	68,497	49,380
Flowers, artificial	302,156	302,464	295,272	291,269	301,544
Fruit, raw	182,807	171,788	122,150	129,368	224,157
Garancine	140,161	172,382	133,196	236,666	211,483
Glass, plate	63,641	95,024	96,095	105,449	123,827
Hats of straw	88,719	147,669	518,837	1,132,700	945,626
Hides, tanned	177,660	184,321	224,614	320,512	257,336
Hops	76,061	56,380	86,891	121,206	452,312
Leather manufactures; viz.—					
Gloves	849,224	1,047,738	950,339	1,129,061	1,149,465
Boots and shoes	92,985	37,461	43,924	44,467	53,567
Boot fronts	58,195	17,326	5,934	9,238	11,040
Madder and madder root	164,062	158,048	188,889	247,945	242,634
Musical instruments of all sorts	150,680	153,084	162,311	164,743	192,343
Oil, rape	159,939	109,678	183,071	242,360	192,940
Oil-seed cakes	149,948	153,335	251,092	253,825	289,428
Oil or spirit of turpentine	320,177	330,524	264,274	137,177	84,423
Platting of straw, chip, or other materials	113,118	92,518	126,602	146,063	67,653
Potatoes	176,970	94,137	114,268	121,536	289,400
Resin	496,477	533,399	428,311	124,007	110,145
Seeds, clover	98,752	220,156	414,852	334,951	237,386
Silk, raw	1,788,053	1,157,619	3,050,007	2,494,869	2,658,498
„ waste, knubs and husks	216,631	184,473	403,230	181,435	133,921
„ thrown	79,157	106,939	113,133	100,898	402,817
Silk manufactures of Europe	5,213,852	5,979,611	6,781,577	7,551,997	7,016,401
Spirits, viz., brandy	1,095,885	1,490,531	826,422	1,401,013	1,365,612
Sugar, refined and unrefined	375,330	702,160	1,167,003	880,093	1,087,708
Wine	697,742	792,859	865,747	1,456,060	1,497,917
Wool, sheep and lambs'	251,477	399,425	132,288	309,526	177,121
Woollen manufactures	1,357,909	1,210,305	1,189,701	1,151,092	1,511,177
All other articles except corn	4,103,201	4,176,506	4,217,970	4,734,881	4,898,969
Total (exclusive of corn, meal, and flour)	21,910,274	23,763,203	27,759,075	31,591,517	31,096,714

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 20th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD,
Inspector General.

APPENDIX (R.)—No. 1.

A STATEMENT showing the computed Real Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported from the United Kingdom to the United States of America in the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867, distinguishing the principal Articles.

Articles.	Computed Real Value.						
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£		£
Arms and ammunition	21,051	81,997	—	1,240	40	750	1,405
Bacon and hams	—	26	92	19,127	7,492	171,397	154
Bark, Peruvian	28,270	20,355	4,644	14,212	33,513	19,199	26,399
Caoutchouc	5,872	57,672	35,275	34,137	45,433	24,190	5,100
Cochineal	8,608	23,910	11,013	30,459	55,734	77,807	92,898
Coffee	337	28,329	6,297	56,331	54,151	9,157	13,211
Copper unwrought, and part wrought	3,873	9,854	25,973	42,461	—	38,860	207
Corn, Wheat	—	—	15	—	—	11,131	72,106
Cotton, raw :							
Produce of United States	183,876[a]	1,365,127[b]	855,887[c]	603,949[d]	31,234[e]	32,544[f]	13,374[g]
„ Brazil	—	—	16,195[c]	22,828[d]	—	—	—
„ Egypt	—	6,692[b]	25,442[c]	25,997[d]	21,764[e]	18,610[f]	2,945[g]
„ British India	37,565[a]	344,754[b]	407,000[c]	326,398[d]	40,733[e]	3,266[f]	—
„ Other countries	—	9,341[b]	87,225[c]	191,874[d]	9,724[e]	—	—
Gambier and Cutch	670	2,418	805	19,745	52,617	12,079	2,523
Gum, Arabic	19,361	40,370	16,457	14,294	47,638	62,414	66,041
„ of all other sorts	11,180	53,071	62,288	61,880	98,052	73,139	69,812
Hemp, dressed and undressed	3,236	68,340	76,176	30,311	115,418	175,252	14,311
Hides, undressed	1,674	41,811	26,106	8,231	38,567	71,536	64,557
Hops	280	8,910	915	8,206	5,027	58,551	32,736
Indigo	513,277	540,431	184,618	202,342	299,243	119,214	134,264
Iron in bars	12,447	29,860	66,266	59,093	33,903	58,880	34,414
Linen sails and manufactures	2,380	40,029	13,514	4,558	29,636	11,058	5,083
Liquorice juice and paste	4,200	28,981	22,147	30,377	22,557	21,871	25,567
Oil Turpentine	17,646	38,930	32,810	29,023	294	—	115
Opium	108,704	70,204	37,085	40,478	58,923	58,388	55,123
Pepper	8	35,711	458	41,797	16,288	1,128	3,323
Quicksilver	90	5,321	26,220	20,131	4,574	19,211	2,817
Rags for making paper	943	49,548	26,509	4,938	23,094	72,698	49,067
Rice	42,997	132,055	101,894	75,545	101,998	89,731	67,470
Saltpetre and nitre, cubic	1,760	96,220	22,538	35,736	22,840	17,278	5,301
Seeds, flax, and linseed	—	57,537	33,451	38,784	42,582	7,773	298
Silk, knubs or husks	—	36,614	1,266	449	1,018	1,327	—
„ raw	23,993	96,072	152,593	147,216	443,942	316,223	248,440
Silk manufactures	7,481	11,280	9,372	17,478	20,881	185,243	194,413
Skins, goat, raw and tanned	11,331	35,860	10,510	16,366	32,973	32,710	2,382
Tea	51,592	201,044	416,245	399,076	657,426	258,981	202,097
Teeth, elephants'	267	1,230	23,685	14,721	51,114	41,323	21,486
Tin, in blocks, ingots, &c.	6,530	26,508	11,052	3,966	93,823	20,085	22,322
Wool, sheep and lambs'	601,638	742,156	1,049,919	285,380	459,322	289,723	210,293
Other articles (collectively)	228,042	407,469	452,436	495,927	869,263	861,595	534,053
Total	1,961,179	4,846,037	4,352,393	3,475,061	3,942,831	3,344,322	2,296,107

[a] Total value of cotton wool, 221,441*l.*
[b] Total value of cotton wool, 1,725,914*l.*
[c] Total value of cotton wool, 1,391,749*l.*
[d] Total value of cotton wool, 1,171,046*l.*
[e] Total value of cotton wool, 103,455*l.*
[f] Total value of cotton wool, 54,420*l.*
[g] Total value of cotton wool, 16,319*l.*

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 14th April 1868.

EDW. BERNARD.
Inspector General.

APPENDIX (R.)—No. 2.

A STATEMENT showing the computed Real Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported from the United Kingdom to France in the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867, distinguishing the principal Articles.

Articles.	Computed Real Value.						
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bacon and hams	1,281	59,456	99,081	35,664	1,178	1,807	20,152
Bark, Peruvian	43,760	28,394	18,833	20,198	22,294	20,079	22,643
Camphor, refined and unrefined	5,260	9,347	33,628	38,667	20,668	20,731	15,501
Caoutchouc	56,908	57,899	63,346	62,373	45,529	77,100	60,478
Cochineal	21,004	21,199	41,828	26,566	42,694	60,201	54,474
Cocoa	34,826	4,991	10,357	8,969	11,781	56,514	30,219
Coffee	124,033	405,013	482,467	322,669	522,995	638,296	485,014
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	145,890	361,125	271,748	461,691	543,456	776,073	582,575
Corn, wheat	579,836	20,317	23,983	1,901	3	6,815	71,027
„ wheat flour	204,545	89	5,540	1,128	64	880	397
Cotton, raw :							
Produce of United States	216,503[a]	703,577[b]	329,259[c]	445,836[d]	427,281[e]	626,088[f]	447,956[g]
„ Brazil	2,951[a]	87,085[b]	50,820[c]	68,082[d]	51,388[e]	200,768[f]	54,156[g]
„ Egypt	16,590[a]	118,381[b]	149,426[c]	433,938[d]	334,198[e]	249,404[f]	104,998
„ British India	135,882[a]	2,810,636[b]	4,582,548[c]	3,463,217[d]	3,855,691[e]	3,577,728[f]	986,402[g]
„ Other countries	-	17,687[b]	205,490[c]	829,349[d]	531,336[e]	106,799[f]	32,324[g]
Flax, dressed and undressed	42,429	8,867	26,994	33,616	49,500	46,954	48,964
Guano	43,571	7,563	11,637	6,289	575	2,970	11,041
Gum, lac, viz., shell-lac	21,356	37,893	33,411	33,691	24,929	21,270	16,010
Hair manufactures	177,656	231,404	92,793	49,299	109,448	30,434	26,015
Hemp, and other like substances (except jute)	33,508	19,722	27,730	35,430	38,501	20,174	22,536
Hemp, jute	54,353	82,160	183,266	257,034	300,287	317,468	275,015
Hides, untanned	38,594	32,873	86,428	101,051	42,801	84,693	53,300
Indigo	171,224	116,803	75,033	158,245	148,296	237,982	121,275
Oil, cocoa-nut	42,540	29,976	26,595	33,934	25,007	37,544	52,071
„ palm	4,700	3,322	33,812	23,608	28,791	39,488	31,785
Quicksilver	19,739	26,214	37,439	34,963	37,080	36,094	32,125
Rice	165,694	60,766	201,571	62,953	35,706	100,298	63,378
Seeds, flax, linseed, and rape-seed	205,973	73,091	180,154	196,746	227,886	256,156	424,481
„ for expressing oil therefrom	20,104	51,527	58,429	123,613	67,685	78,346	5,292
„ poppy	12,595	9,391	38,184	31,244	69,781	114,368	62,726
Silk, knubs or husks	13,043	25,257	9,240	7,086	22,679	209,901	72,020
„ raw	3,191,838	4,404,410	3,285,348	3,545,919	3,267,295	1,931,327	1,829,842
„ thrown	100,059	198,010	310,805	511,336	587,583	114,981	—
Skins, goat, raw and tanned	23,068	44,879	63,724	43,878	40,636	45,095	29,512
Sugar, unrefined	3,449	308	174,471	53,364	11,504	351	178
Tallow	189,792	147,702	5,947	699	1,235	7,139	10,246
Teeth, elephants'	61,708	61,811	64,752	81,874	77,472	95,910	85,138
Tin, unwrought	34,034	68,145	84,588	96,848	53,131	46,935	72,937
Wine	64,623	50,256	53,284	51,655	51,101	47,304	56,923
Wool, sheep and lambs'	1,502,436	1,350,735	2,190,434	3,053,176	3,663,124	3,651,171	3,749,735
Other articles (collectively)	704,328	708,021	896,834	790,243	900,388	903,653	780,517
Total	8,531,683	12,556,302	14,621,257	15,638,042	16,292,977	14,897,289	10,901,378

[a] Total value of cotton wool, 371,926*l.*
[b] Total value of cotton wool, 3,737,366*l.*
[c] Total value of cotton wool, 5,317,543*l.*
[d] Total value of cotton wool, 5,240,422*l.*
[e] Total value of cotton wool, 5,199,893*l.*
[f] Total value of cotton wool, 4,760,787*l.*
[g] Total value of cotton wool, 1,625,836*l.*

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 14th April 1868.

EDW. BERNARD, Inspector General.

APPENDIX (S.)

A RETURN of the Ports at which Cattle, &c. have been imported in the Year 1867, stating the Number imported at each Port.

Ports at which Imported.	Live Stock imported into the United Kingdom in the Year 1867.						
	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine and Hogs.	Aggregate of all Kinds.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
London	104,062	5,784	14,835	401,343	6,117	27,933	560,074
Berwick	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bristol	—	—	—	2	—	64	66
Cowes	404	—	—	146	27	71	648
Dover	31	—	—	—	—	—	31
Falmouth	3,455	257	—	2	—	—	3,714
Folkestone	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Fowey	—	—	—	—	—	49	49
Goole	23	8	90	79	—	400	600
Grimsby	17	13	—	36,134	1	673	36,838
Hartlepool	699	2,298	31	24,820	5	359	28,212
Harwich	393	5	2,427	12,066	698	6,649	22,238
Hull	6,279	6,664	3,915	8,918	498	3,867	30,141
Littlehampton	24	—	—	10	—	—	34
Liverpool	2,958	2	—	13,202	—	359	16,521
Middlesborough	146	338	3	270	—	57	814
Newcastle	2,059	1,651	18	9,380	46	68	13,222
Newhaven	299	9	25	91	—	142	566
Penzance	465	—	—	—	—	—	465
Plymouth	5,309	6	71	10	3	2	5,401
Poole	—	—	—	194	—	853	1,047
Portsmouth	552	83	3	978	—	4,525	6,141
Scilly	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Shields, South	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Shoreham	1,408	141	65	257	—	60	1,931
Southampton	4,348	57	120	2,848	—	1,877	9,250
Sunderland	520	532	9	11,775	—	32	12,868
Yarmouth	—	—	—	31	—	—	31
Leith	2,059	120	—	7,606	—	35	9,820
Glasgow	271	—	—	—	—	1	272
Grangemouth	—	—	—	2,140	—	—	2,140
Granton	248	31	—	2	—	—	281
Dublin	2,305	—	1	12	—	1	2,319
Total	138,336	17,999	21,613	532,316	7,400	48,079	765,743

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 14th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD, Inspector General.

APPENDIX (T.)

A STATEMENT for the Year to the 31st December 1867 of the total estimated Amount of Duties of Customs repealed or reduced, and imposed or augmented.

Duties repealed - -	Nil.
Duties reduced - -	Nil.
Duties imposed or augmented -	Nil.

NOTE.—The alteration in the Scale of Duties on Sugar under Act 30 & 31 Vict. Cap. 10, being regarded in its general effect, as neither a reduction nor an augmentation of the previous rates, is not brought forward under either head in this Return. The Revenue has not been affected by the imposition of Duty on Naphtha purified, or the repeal of the Duty on Dice.

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 20th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD, Inspector General.

APPENDIX (V.)

An Account of the Quantities of Unmanufactured Tobacco imported into the United Kingdom in each Year from 1860 to 1867 inclusive, distinguishing the principal Countries from which imported.

Countries from which Imported.	Quantities of Unmanufactured Tobacco imported into the United Kingdom.							
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Hanse Towns	531,742	951,758	1,317,232	1,354,193	1,229,946	1,748,017	2,220,734	1,684,603
Holland	3,236,824	7,899,288	8,651,421	7,783,921	6,050,409	8,347,852	8,907,583	7,692,614
Turkey Proper	1,197,834	1,947,654	936,963	1,229,710	1,435,748	1,248,951	4,337,135	2,475,461
Philippine Islands	—	61	—	—	992,273	1,345,893	3,249,142	1,297,352
Japan	45,386	125	375,829	803,518	1,596,968	1,291,961	262,631	2,193,951
Cuba	615,172	619,419	557,893	847,739	819,388	611,158	189,457	184,604
New Granada	479,838	302,115	1,288,937	848,926	4,452,578	1,827,469	2,345,673	1,847,999
Uruguay	10,948	—	82	201,426	273,383	325,731	9,418	—
Argentine Confederation	793,695	1,866,334	2,150,896	2,859,714	1,515,780	1,134,074	528,068	—
Other Countries except United States	1,540,627	3,460,506	3,511,526	3,382,830	2,934,360	1,553,983	3,004,062	2,662,537
Total, exclusive of the United States	8,452,066	17,047,260	18,790,780	19,311,977	21,300,833	19,435,089	25,053,903	20,039,121
United States	40,484,405	33,713,856	21,191,343	32,006,307	39,741,834	46,649,768	29,320,894	37,547,166
All Parts	48,936,471	50,761,116	39,982,123	51,318,284	61,042,667	66,084,857	54,374,797	57,586,287

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 14th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD,
Inspector General.

APPENDIX (W.)

AVERAGE RATES of DECLARED VALUE for BRITISH COTTON, LINEN, WOOLLEN, and IRON MANUFACTURES exported from the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Years 1865, 1866, and 1867 respectively.

		Years.								
		1865.			1866.			1867.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cotton Yarn	per Lb.	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	9
Cotton Manufactures :										
Piece Goods, White or Plain	per Yard.	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4¼
Printed, Dyed, or Coloured	„	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5¼
White or Plain, and printed conjointly	„	0	0	5¼	0	0	5½	0	0	4½
Stockings	per doz. Pairs	0	7	10	0	8	4	0	7	1
Thread for Sewing	per Lb.	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	3	5
Linen Yarn	„	0	1	4	0	1	5	0	1	5
Linen Manufactures :—										
White and Plain	per Yard	0	0	8	0	0	8¼	0	0	7¾
Printed, Checked, or Dyed	„	0	0	8½	0	0	9	0	0	8¼
Sail Cloth	„	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Piece Goods of all Kinds	„	0	0	8¼	0	0	8½	0	0	8
Thread for Sewing	per Lb.	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	2	6
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	„	0	3	5	0	3	6	0	3	1
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures :—										
Cloths of all Kinds, Duffels, &c. :—										
Of Wool only	per Yard	0	3	5	0	3	6	0	3	9
Of Wool mixed with other Materials	„	0	2	6	0	2	8	0	3	0
Mixed and unmixed conjointly	„	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	3	5
Flannels	„	0	1	4	0	1	3	0	1	3
Blankets	„	0	2	0	0	1	11	0	2	1
Blanketing and Baizes	„	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	9
Carpets and Druggets	„	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	3	4
Worsted Stuffs, of Wool only	„	0	1	6	0	1	5	0	1	4
Of Wool mixed with other Materials	„	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Mixed and unmixed conjointly	„	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2½
Stockings	per doz. Pairs	0	11	0	0	11	7	0	10	5
Iron :—										
Pig	per Ton	2	11	7	3	2	2	2	18	6
Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod	„	8	12	4	8	11	5	7	16	8
Railroad of all Sorts	„	8	4	0	8	7	2	8	7	11
Wire	„	18	15	0	19	18	8	19	6	4
Cast	„	8	13	4	9	5	7	8	7	9
Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates	„	13	15	1	13	3	3	12	6	1
Wrought of all Sorts	„	19	11	1	20	4	5	19	7	10
Steel, Unwrought	„	32	16	1	32	12	2	32	14	3
Old and broken for re-manufacture	„	4	5	10	4	3	8	3	19	6

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 16th March 1868.

EDW. BERNARD,
Inspector General.

APPENDIX (X.)

REGULATIONS in regard to the Supply of Lime or Lemon Juice from a Customs' Bonded Warehouse.

1st. That Lime or Lemon Juice be received into any Customs' Bonded Warehouse approved for the deposit of ships' stores, on a written request being handed to the Controller of Accounts or Warehouse Keeper (as the case may be), who shall, upon the receipt of such request, issue a Book, in which the necessary particulars of quantity, &c., shall be recorded by the proper Officers of the Out-door Department.

2d. That such Juice be deposited in the Bonded Warehouse at the expense of the person making the request; and after it has been duly inspected, passed, certified, and fortified, it be subsequently shipped from the Warehouse under the regulations applicable to Bonded Stores.

3d. That the Juice, after being deposited in the Customs' Warehouse, shall be first inspected by an Officer appointed by the Board of Trade for that purpose, who is to record his inspection and approval of the Juice, and of the Spirit to be used for fortifying the Juice, in the Customs' Book; and that then the operations of fortifying and bottling, as directed by the 3d Clause of the 4th Section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., chap. 124), be performed in the presence of the proper Officers of Customs, who are to record in the Book issued by the Controller of Accounts or Warehouse Keeper, the strength, description, and quantity of Spirit used for fortifying.

4th. That the Juice, after inspection by an Officer appointed by the Board of Trade, and after being fortified with 15 per centum (calculated at proof strength) of proper and palatable Spirits, approved by such Officer, be bottled in glass bottles of imperial (and not reputed) measurement, containing not less than one imperial quart, and not more than two imperial quarts, or in bottles of glazed earthenware of imperial (and not reputed) measurement, containing not less than one imperial gallon, and not more than two imperial gallons; and that the said glass bottles be packed in straw or other suitable packing, in wooden boxes; and the said glazed earthenware bottles be properly and satisfactorily protected by wicker work; and that the said bottles, whether of glass or of glazed earthenware, be secured by fixing the label approved for that purpose round the neck and cork, and that the bottling of each cask be completed in one continuous operation.

5th. That the Juice, when inspected, bottled, fortified, and labelled, in accordance with the foregoing regulations, be allowed

to be shipped, subject to the following regulations in regard to the maximum size of bottle; viz.:—

2-Gallon Glazed Earthenware Bottles	To be allowed only for Vessels carrying a Crew of	60 persons or upwards.
1-Gallon Glazed Earthenware Bottles		40 persons or upwards.
½-Gallon Glass Bottles ...		21 persons or upwards.
Quart Glass Bottles ...		20 persons or under.

But Quart Bottles may be shipped in all cases if preferred.

6th. That application be made to the Board of Customs from time to time for the labels as they may be required.

Report on the Health of the Out-door Officers, Watermen, and other inferior Officers of Her Majesty's Customs during 1867, by Walter Dickson, M.D., R.N., Medical Inspector, Her Majesty's Customs.

The numerical strength of the department in London has been the same as in former years; viz.—

	Stationed in London.	Stationed at Gravesend.	Total.
Out-door officers	611	240	851
Watermen	168	32	200
Messengers	50	—	50
Watchmen	18	2	20
Constables	4	—	4
Doorkeepers	2	—	2
Crew of the "Vigilant"	—	22	22
	853	296	1,149

The changes in the force have been few and have arisen from the following causes:—

Deaths	6
Superannuated by medical certificate	2
Do. from seniority	1
Promoted to examining officer	1
Dismissed	5
Resigned	3
Discharged with gratuity	1
	19

The officers have been classed, and the diseases to which they are subject have been arranged, in the same order which has been used since 1862. By this uniform tabular method comparison can be readily made betwixt this and the preceding years.

TABLE I.

FIRST QUARTER (London).

From 1st of January to 31st of March 1867.

	Diseases.	Remained from last Year.	Admissions to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Watermen.	Messengers, &c.	Total.	
1	Intermittent Fever	–	–	–	1	1	3
	Febricula	–	3	–	–	3	23
	Small-pox	–	1	–	–	1	13
2	Catarrh	3	17	3	1	21	231
	Cynanche	1	4	–	–	4	53
	Influenza	–	13	2	1	16	295
	Bronchitis	2	6	1	2	9	314
	Pneumonia	2	1	–	–	1	145
	Phthisis	3	1	–	1	2	316
3	Dyspepsia	1	1	1	–	2	18
	Diarrhœa	–	5	3	–	8	42
	Colic	–	3	–	–	3	20
	Hæmorrhoids	–	–	2	–	2	52
	Gallstone	–	1	–	–	1	15
4	Rheumatism	5	7	6	1	14	559
	Gout	–	1	4	2	7	70
5	Phlegmon	1	6	–	1	7	71
	Abscess	–	4	1	–	5	65
	Whitlow	1	–	–	–	–	20
	Carbuncle	–	1	–	–	1	8
	Ulcer	2	3	–	2	5	88
6	Sprain	2	–	–	1	1	96
	Contusion	–	4	1	–	5	82
	Wound	–	2	1	–	3	26
	Fracture	–	–	1	–	1	32
	Burn or Scald	–	2	–	–	2	53
7	Paralysis	–	1	–	–	1	12
	Insanity	1	–	–	–	–	84
	Delirium Tremens	–	1	–	–	1	49
	Neuralgia	1	5	1	–	6	49
	Ophthalmia	–	4	–	–	4	78
	Epistaxis	–	1	–	–	1	5
	Syphilis	–	1	1	–	2	53
	Orchitis	–	2	–	–	2	11
	Stricture	1	–	–	–	–	6
	Œdema	–	1	–	–	1	6
	Morbis Pedicularis	–	1	–	–	1	39
		26	103	28	13	144	3,102

Meteorology of the first quarter.

The weather in this quarter was very remarkable for great and frequent vicissitudes of temperature. January and March were characterized by severe frost and heavy falls of snow; and February, on the contrary, by so great and continuous a degree of warmth as to be almost unparalleled for a century. The extremes of temperature recorded were 6° and 60°. The mean of January was 34°; of February 45°; of March 38°; that of February

was 6° above the average,—those of the other months 4° below it. The barometer in February was higher, in the other months lower than usual. The rain-fall was in excess, and there was an unusual succession of gales of wind. The temperature of the Thames ranged from 34° to 44°.

Health of the force.

The Customs Officers, from the nature of their duties, are much exposed to the weather, and the exceptional inclemency of the season had the effect of swelling the sick list to a number unprecedently great. Pulmonary complaints of all degrees of severity were very prevalent. Some cases, even of slight character, were attended with much debility, so as to constitute epidemic influenza. Inflammatory affections of the chest were in several instances of great severity, and consumptive patients, from whom the sick list is never free at this season, suffered commensurately from the great and sudden alternations of temperature. Rheumatism also caused much illness, but on the whole was of a less acute character than in ordinary years. Common colds and quinsey were as usual numerous enough.

No death or superannuation.

Notwithstanding the large amount of sickness in the force (averaging 34 daily) no death occurred during the quarter, nor was there any instance of superannuation. This is the more remarkable as in the winter quarter the mortality as a rule exceeds that of the other portions of the year, and the death-rate of the metropolis was at this time 27 per 1,000.

TABLE II.

SECOND QUARTER (London).

From 1st of April to 30th of June 1867.

	Diseases.	Remained from last Quarter.	Admissions to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Watermen.	Messengers, &c.	Total.	
1	Febricula	1	1	2	1	4	57
1	Measles	–	1	–	–	1	17
1	Small-pox	–	2	–	–	2	59
2	Catarrh	–	5	2	1	8	57
2	Cynanche	1	3	–	–	3	35
2	Influenza	5	–	–	1	1	167
2	Bronchitis	3	1	–	–	1	167
2	Pneumonia	1	–	–	–	–	7
2	Pleurisy	–	1	–	–	1	31
2	Phthisis	4	1	–	–	1	368

TABLE II.—*cont.*

	Diseases.	Remained from last Quarter.	Admissions to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Water-men.	Mes-sengers, &c.	Total.	
3	Dyspepsia	–	2	–	–	2	26
	Diarrhœa	–	3	3	1	7	39
	Colic	–	2	1	–	3	18
	Hæmorrhoids	–	1	–	–	1	9
4	Rheumatism	3	5	4	–	9	316
	Gout	3	1	–	1	2	122
	Pleurodynia	–	–	1	–	1	5
5	Phlegmon	–	2	–	–	2	37
	Abscess	–	3	1	–	4	91
	Ulcer	3	1	–	–	1	74
6	Sprain	–	2	–	–	2	59
	Contusion	1	1	–	–	1	57
	Wound	–	–	4	–	4	43
7	Paralysis	1	–	–	–	–	23
	Insanity	–	1	–	–	1	54
	Delirium Tremens	–	1	–	–	1	5
	Cephalalgia	–	1	–	–	1	6
	Neuralgia	–	1	–	–	1	75
	Ophthalmia	–	1	–	–	1	20
	Syphilis	1	1	1	–	2	122
	Orchitis	1	–	–	–	–	44
	Dysuria	–	2	–	–	2	43
	Debility	–	–	–	1	1	11
		28	46	19	6	71	2,264

Meteorology of the second quarter.

The extremes of temperature in the spring quarter were 30° and 83°. The season was of about the average warmth. April was considerably above, and May and June somewhat below the ordinary temperature; the means of the three months being 49°, 53°, and 58° respectively. The rain-fall amounted to six inches.

Health of the force.

The health of the officers under consideration was very satisfactory throughout the quarter. The daily number on the list was 25, but many of these were more severe cases left from the previous quarter. Those newly entered were in number and severity considerably below the average of the period, although it is invariably the healthiest of the year. Small-pox and measles were epidemic in the east of London, and cases of both appeared in the force, all of which recovered satisfactorily.

Deaths.

Two deaths occurred in the quarter; one, an aged out-door officer, who had a most severe attack of rheumatism

in the winter, was subsequently seized with organic disease of the stomach attended with extreme emaciation, debility, and dropsy; the other, a waterman, had long been in weak health from repeated attacks of rheumatism and delirium tremens, and finally succumbed to bronchitis, accompanied by disease of the kidneys and dropsy.

Superannuation.

An out-door officer, who had been for many months disabled by chronic rheumatism, was superannuated, and another out-door officer, who had been for more than a year mentally afflicted, was discharged with a gratuity.

The health of the metropolis in this quarter was remarkably high, the rate of mortality having been only 20·17 per 1,000, or 4·83 less than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

TABLE III.

THIRD QUARTER (London).

From 1st of July to 30th September 1867.

	Diseases.	Remained from last Quarter.	Admissions to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Watermen.	Messengers, &c.	Total.	
1	Febricula	–	4	2	–	6	114
	Scarlet Fever	–	1	–	–	1	55
	Small-pox	1	–	–	–	–	28
2	Catarrh	1	7	2	–	9	75
	Cynanche	1	3	2	–	5	72
	Bronchitis	1	4	–	1	5	110
	Pleurisy	–	2	–	–	2	64
	Phthisis	3	–	–	–	–	179
	Asthma	–	1	–	–	1	84
3	Dyspepsia	1	–	1	2	3	30
	Hæmatomesis	–	1	–	–	1	57
	Diarrhœa	1	13	2	–	15	127
	Dysentery	–	2	–	–	2	34
	Colic	–	2	–	–	2	12
	Enteritis	–	1	–	–	1	34
	Hæmorrhoids	–	1	–	1	2	33
	Congestion of Liver	–	1	–	–	1	12
	Congestion of Spleen	–	–	1	–	1	17
4	Rheumatism	1	–	3	1	4	131
	Gout	–	4	2	1	7	112
5	Phlegmon	1	3	1	–	4	30
	Abscess	2	5	–	1	6	213
	Whitlow	–	1	–	–	1	14
	Ulcer	–	–	1	–	1	6
	Erythema	–	2	–	–	2	13
	Eczema	–	1	–	–	1	12
6	Sprain	–	1	1	–	2	47
	Contusion	–	–	1	1	2	22
	Wound	–	–	3	1	4	114
	Burn	–	1	–	–	1	20

TABLE III.—*cont.*

	Diseases.	Remained from last Quarter.	Admissions to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Water-men.	Mes-sengers, &c.	Total.	
7	Cephalalgia	–	1	–	–	1	4
	Vertigo	–	1	–	–	1	12
	Delirium Tremens	–	1	–	–	1	18
	Neuralgia	1	–	–	–	–	11
	Parotiditis	–	1	–	–	1	26
	Syncope	–	1	–	–	1	5
	Aneurism	–	–	1	–	1	49
	Syphilis	2	1	–	–	1	115
	Dysuria	1	1	–	–	1	108
	Cancer	–	1	–	–	1	91
	Debility	1	2	–	–	2	30
		18	71	23	9	103	2,350

Meteorology of third quarter.

The chief meteorological feature of the season was an unusually cold and wet July. The temperature of that month was $2\frac{1}{2}°$ below the average, and the rain-fall was in excess by more than 3 inches.* August and September were average months. The extremes recorded in the quarter are 89° and 35°; the means of the successive months were 59°, 62°, 58°.

The temperature of the Thames ranged from 60° to 64°.

Summer sickness extremely small.

The health of the force was very good, the daily number on the list averaged 25. Disorders of the stomach and bowels were, as always at this season, more numerous than other forms of illness. But they were not of such frequent occurrence as to constitute an epidemic. Diarrhœa, indeed, was comparatively rare, only 15 cases having been entered on the list; in striking contrast to the previous year, when 55 cases were entered. In the preceding ten years there were only two summers in which the force has been equally exempt from bowel complaint. In 1860, which like the present season was cold and wet, there were 16 cases. In 1865, which, on the contrary, was one of the hottest and driest summers on record, the number of cases was only 13. In other years the entries for the period have ranged from 23 to 118, being generally, but by no means always, more numerous in the warmer seasons. When cholera was epidemic, as in last year,

* Mr. Glaisher, in his valuable quarterly report to the Registrar General, states, that on the 26th of July occurred the heaviest fall of rain he had ever known in one day. It was registered variously from 2 to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and did great damage.

diarrhœa was not only unusually prevalent, but of much more severe character, although the force was almost entirely exempt from the more formidable disease.

There were of course many cases of minor severity which came under treatment, but in these returns those only are mentioned who were incapacitated for duty.

No death occurred in this quarter.

A watchman, who had for many years suffered from gout, and whose health was otherwise greatly impaired, was superannuated.

The rate of mortality in London at this time was 20·7 per 1,000, being 8·3 less than in the preceding (the cholera) year.

TABLE IV.

FOURTH QUARTER (London).

From 1st of October to 31st of December 1867.

	Diseases.	Remained from last Quarter.	Admissions to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Watermen.	Messengers, &c.	Total.	
1	Typhoid Fever	–	1	–	–	1	19
	Febricula	–	2	1	–	3	35
	Scarlet Fever	1	–	–	–	–	14
2	Catarrh	1	9	4	3	16	126
	Cynanche	–	2	4	–	6	47
	Influenza	–	2	–	–	2	49
	Bronchitis	4	5	–	2	7	195
	Pneumonia	–	1	–	1	2	10
	Pleurisy	1	–	–	–	–	21
	Phthisis	1	3	1	1	5	142
	Asthma	1	–	–	–	–	92
3	Dyspepsia	–	2	–	–	2	16
	Gastritis	–	1	–	–	1	27
	Hæmatemesis	1	–	–	–	–	41
	Diarrhœa	–	1	–	–	1	1
	Dysentery	1	1	–	–	1	42
	Enteritis	1	–	–	–	–	8
	Congestion of Liver	–	–	1	–	1	6
4	Rheumatism	1	6	1	1	8	122
	Gout	–	–	2	–	2	41
5	Phlegmon	1	–	1	–	1	18
	Abscess	2	3	1	–	4	71
	Carbuncle	–	1	1	–	2	36
	Ulcer	–	2	1	–	3	109
	Eczema	–	–	–	–	–	13
6	Sprain	–	3	–	–	3	98
	Contusion	–	4	4	1	9	102
	Wound	–	1	1	–	2	14
	Fracture	–	1	1	–	2	32

TABLE IV.—*cont.*

	Diseases.	Remained from last Quarter.	Admissions to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Watermen.	Messengers, &c.	Total.	
7	Delirium Tremens	–	1	–	–	1	15
	Neuralgia	–	4	–	–	4	26
	Ophthalmia	–	1	–	–	1	42
	Parotiditis	1	–	–	–	–	13
	Enlarged Glands	–	1	–	–	1	37
	Aneurism	1	–	–	–	–	92
	Syphilis	–	–	1	–	1	57
	Orchitis	–	2	–	1	3	43
	Dysuria	1	1	–	–	1	27
	Cancer	1	–	–	–	–	74
		20	61	25	10	96	1,979

Weather in fourth quarter;

The season was colder and dryer than usual. November was remarkably fine, there being neither fog nor rain. The extremes of temperature recorded in the quarter were 65° and 21°. The means of the three months were respectively 48°, 41°, 37°, being 2° below the average. The rain-fall was $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. December was stormy and variable.

favourable to health.

The sick list in this quarter will bear favourable comparison either with the others or with the corresponding periods of former years. The mean daily number was 21·5, which is considerably below the average. The great majority of the cases were disorders of the respiratory organs. There was a singular paucity of diseases of the organs of digestion, as also of rheumatism and fever.

Deaths.

Three deaths occurred in the quarter. An out-door officer, who had been enfeebled by repeated attacks of paralysis, died of pleuro-pneumonia after a few days illness. Another out-door officer sank exhausted with protracted suffering from internal cancer, and a waterman sustained a fatal fracture of the skull from a fall while on duty.

No instance of superannuation has to be recorded.

The mortality of the metropolis was at the rate of 23·61 per 1,000, which is slightly below the average.

Table V.

Summary of the preceding Tables, including the whole Year 1867.

(London.)

	Diseases.	Remained from last Year.	Admissions to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Watermen.	Messengers, &c.	Total.	
1	Intermittent Fever	–	–	–	1	1	3
	Typhoid Fever	–	1	–	–	1	19
	Small-pox	–	3	–	–	3	100
	Febricula	–	10	5	1	16	229
	Measles	–	1	–	–	1	17
	Scarlet Fever	–	1	–	–	1	69
2	Catarrh	3	38	11	5	54	489
	Cynanche	1	12	6	–	18	207
	Influenza	–	15	2	2	19	511
	Bronchitis	2	16	1	5	22	786
	Pneumonia	2	2	–	1	3	162
	Pleurisy	–	3	–	–	3	116
	Phthisis	3	5	1	2	8	1,011
	Asthma	–	1	–	–	1	176
3	Dyspepsia	1	5	2	2	9	90
	Gastritis	–	1	–	–	1	27
	Hæmatemesis	–	1	–	–	1	98
	Diarrhœa	–	22	8	1	31	209
	Dysentery	–	3	–	–	3	76
	Colic	–	7	1	–	8	50
	Enteritis	–	1	–	–	1	42
	Hæmorrhoids	–	2	2	1	5	94
	Congestion of Liver	–	1	1	–	2	18
	Congestion of Spleen	–	–	1	–	1	17
	Gallstone	–	1	–	–	1	15
4	Rheumatism	5	18	14	3	35	1,128
	Gout	–	6	8	4	18	345
	Pleurodynia	–	–	1	–	1	5
5	Phlegmon	1	11	2	1	14	156
	Abscess	–	15	3	1	19	440
	Whitlow	1	1	–	–	1	34
	Carbuncle	–	2	1	–	3	44
	Ulcer	2	6	2	2	10	277
	Erythema	–	2	–	–	2	13
	Eczema	–	1	–	–	1	25
6	Sprain	2	6	1	1	8	300
	Contusion	–	9	6	2	17	264
	Wound	–	3	9	1	13	197
	Fracture	–	1	2	–	3	64
	Burn or Scald	–	3	–	–	3	82

TABLE V.—*cont.*

Diseases.	Remained from last Year.	Admissions to Sick List.				Number of Days Sickness.
		Out-door Officers.	Watermen.	Messengers, &c.	Total.	
Cephalalgia	–	2	–	–	2	10
Vertigo	–	1	–	–	1	12
Paralysis	–	1	–	–	1	35
Delirium Tremens	–	4	–	–	4	87
Insanity	1	1	–	–	1	138
Neuralgia	1	10	1	–	11	161
Ophthalmia	–	6	–	–	6	140
Epistaxis	–	1	–	–	1	5
Parotiditis	–	2	–	–	2	76
7 Syncope	–	1	–	–	1	5
Aneurism	–	–	1	–	1	141
Dysuria	–	4	–	–	4	178
Syphilis	–	3	3	–	6	347
Orchitis	–	4	–	1	5	98
Stricture	1	–	–	–	–	6
Cancer	–	1	–	–	1	165
Œdema	–	1	–	–	1	6
Morbus Pedicularis	–	1	–	–	1	39
Debility	–	2	–	1	3	41
	26	281	95	38	414	9,695

The results of these tables, which apply exclusively to officers stationed in London, differ considerably from those of the preceding year, as a glance at the subjoined comparative analysis will show. Results.

Mean daily number on sick list.

In 1867 - - 26·5 or 3·1 per cent.
1866 - - - 21·3 or 2·5 „

Ratio of cases of sickness.

In 1867 - - - 48 per cent.
1866 - - - 48 „

Mean duration of each case.

In 1867 - - - 23·4 days.
1866 - - - 18·5 „

Loss of time through sickness.

In 1867	-	11·3 days per man.
1866	-	9·1 „

Deaths.

In 1867, from disease	-	4 or 0·43 per cent.
„ from accident	-	1
		5
In 1866, from disease	-	11 or 1·3 per cent.
„ from accident	-	1
		12

Superannuations.

In 1867	-	2 or 0·23 per cent.
1866	-	2 or 0·23 „

Low mortality.

From this it appears that the number of non-effectives, the duration of the cases, and consequently the time lost to the service, have been considerably greater in the present year than in the last. The number of cases admitted to the sick list have been nearly the same, but slightly less, in the present year. The superannuations have also been the same in both periods. It is in the mortality that the chief difference betwixt the years will be found. The number of deaths is this year unprecedently low, being less than half of the average. During the last ten years, indeed, there have been only two occasions in which this small proportion has been approached, viz., in 1864, when the mortality in London was 7, and in 1860 when it was 6; but in the latter year no fewer than 28 officers were superannuated, many of whom were in very precarious health, and died soon afterwards.

TABLE VI.

SHOWING the proportionate Frequency and Duration of the various Classes of Disease in the Year 1867.

Classes of Disease arranged as in the preceding Tables.	Per-centage on Admissions.	Per-centage on Time lost.
1. Fevers (including Eruptive Fevers) - - -	5·5	4·5
2. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs - -	31·	35·
3. Diseases of the Digestive Organs - - -	15·	7·5
4. Rheumatism and Gout - - - -	13·5	15·
5. Diseases of the Skin, &c. (Abscess, Ulcer, &c.) -	12·	11·
6. Accidental Injuries - - - -	10·6	10·
7. Other diseases, *vide* Table V. - - -	12·4	17·
	100	100

Affections of the lungs and air passages have as usual preponderated. Disorders of the digestive organs have been proportionally rare, and in this lies the main distinction betwixt the present and the last year, when the ratio of those complaints as to time lost was exactly double.

Cause of the heavy sick lists of the year.

There were several tedious and severe cases of rheumatism, gout, abscess, injuries, and divers forms of chronic disease; but pulmonary complaints, viz., consumption and bronchitis, of very protracted and often hopeless character, are the chief causes of the very heavy sick list that marks this year. Many officers, chiefly of advanced or middle age, are incapacitated for duty in the exposed situations in which their occupation lies, during the greater part of every winter. When the season is exceptionally severe, changeable, and prolonged, as the last, the number of such cases accumulates. Even when capable of performing their duties there are few stations to which convalescents can be safely sent in cold weather, as for obvious reasons no fires are permitted in the docks and warehouses, and in many cases are not provided on board the vessels and barges on which they are employed. It is somewhat remarkable that notwith-

Singular absence of fatal consumption.

standing the inclemency of the winter, and it may be said of the summer also, no death from phthisis occurred in the year. This disease is especially the scourge of the department, the deaths therefrom having for a long while averaged four a year. In the five years from 1858 to 1862, 19 deaths and 9 superannuations were caused by it; in the five years from 1863 to 1868 there have been only 16 deaths and no superannuation.

Increased amount of medical attendance.

The medical labour of this department has been greater than in any former year by reason of the large number of patients confined to their homes chiefly by serious illness; the visits made at their residences were 1,875 in number. The average attendance at my house was about 25 persons daily, including, of course, many who, although under treatment, continued to discharge their duty. I have in former reports indicated the localities in which the officers live. These are, with few and diminishing exceptions, suburban, and are situated from two to four miles from the Custom House. Around the Victoria Park, and on what was recently Bow Common, many new streets have sprung up, in which a great many of the officers live. In Bermondsey and Rotherhithe a large population is arising in what was last year but fields and market gardens. The new park, which has been wisely reserved and is now being made, will be a great boon to the numerous officers and their families who inhabit that quarter.

The Gravesend Officers.

Health of the Gravesend force.

The branch of the force resident at Gravesend has been in much the same sanitary condition as that in London. Affections of the chest and throat were the prevalent forms of disease throughout the year, and the sick list has been unusually high. The mean daily number non-effective has been 12, or 4 per cent. on strength. Last year it was 10 or 3·3 per cent. The ratio of admissions, always high, has been 133 per cent. The mean duration of each case has been 11 days. The ime lost to the service through sickness has been 14·4 days as against 12·4 days in the preceding year. One death occurred, but no superannuation. The mortality is at the rate of 0·33 per cent. The admissions to the list are proportionally numerous at Gravesend, but the cases are a much shorter time absent from duty than in London, where the average age of officers is greater, and

where there are always many more cases of chronic disease. When officers are incapable of performing their duties at Gravesend they are often remitted to London. In this year, however, there were some very severe and protracted cases at Gravesend, which have contributed materially to swell the list.

The only death that occurred at Gravesend was one out-door officer, who died of fever, or rather of the extreme debility which remained after it, for he had been ill for several weeks before the fatal issue.

TABLE VII.

DEATHS IN 1867.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date.	Cause.
			Yr. Mo.		
C. Smith (Gravesend).	Out-door officer	28	3 11	Feb. 16	Fever.
G. Taylor -	Waterman -	40	12 5	Apr. 29	Bronchitis, disease of kidneys, and dropsy.
J. Wishart -	Out-door officer	58	34 1	June 17	Disease of stomach and dropsy.
J. Stokes - -	Waterman -	42	15 5	Oct. 17	Fractured skull (accident).
W. Cunningham -	Out-door officer	56	27 8	Nov. 28	Pleuro - pneumonia.
J. Baldock - -	Do.	48	20 1	Dec. 13	Cancer of rectum.

TABLE VIII.

SUPERANNUATIONS IN 1867.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date.	Cause.
			Yr. Mo.		
J. Blyth - -	Out-door officer	55	33 5	Apr. 12	Chronic rheumatism.
E. Butler - -	Watchman -	59	29 5	Aug. 26	Gout.
W. Mostyn* -	Out-door officer	30	8 8	June 8	Insanity.

* Discharged with a gratuity.

Table IX.

Leading Forms of Disease, and Time lost through Sickness in the First Quarter.

Classes of Disease.	In London.		At Gravesend.		Total.	
	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.
1. Fevers (including Eruptive Fevers).	5	39	1	52	6	91
2. Disorders of the Respiratory Organs.	53	1,354	63	573	116	1,927
3. Disorders of the Digestive Organs.	16	147	16	316	32	463
4. Rheumatism and Gout -	21	629	12	141	33	770
5. Skin Disease, Abscess, Ulcers, &c.	18	252	3	99	21	351
6. Accidental Injuries -	12	289	4	56	16	345
7. Other Diseases (*see* Table I.)	19	392	9	92	28	484
	144	3,102	108	1,329	252	4,431

Table X.

Leading Forms of Disease and Time lost through Sickness in the Second Quarter.

Classes of Disease.	In London.		At Gravesend.		Total.	
	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.
1. Fevers (including Eruptive Fevers).	7	133	—	43	7	176
2. Disorders of the Respiratory Organs.	15	832	15	173	30	1,005
3. Disorders of the Digestive Organs.	13	92	23	172	36	264
4. Rheumatism and Gout -	12	443	9	127	21	570
5. Skin Diseases, Abscess, Ulcers, &c.	7	202	10	157	17	359
6. Accidental Injuries -	7	159	6	83	13	242
7. Other Diseases (*see* Table II.)	10	403	7	36	17	439
	71	2,264	70	791	141	3,055

Table XI.

Leading Forms of Disease and Time lost through Sickness in the Third Quarter.

Classes of Disease.	In London.		At Gravesend.		Total.	
	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.
1. Fevers (including Eruptive Fevers).	7	197	—	—	7	197
2. Disorders of the Respiratory Organs.	22	584	25	167	47	751
3. Disorders of the Digestive Organs.	28	356	48	327	76	683
4. Rheumatism and Gout -	11	243	12	103	23	346
5. Skin Diseases, Abscess, Ulcers, &c.	15	288	7	99	22	387
6. Accidental Injuries -	9	213	3	115	12	328
7. Other Diseases (*see* Table III.)	11	469	9	76	20	545
	103	2,350	104	887	207	3,237

Table XII.

Leading Forms of Disease and Time lost through Sickness in the Fourth Quarter.

Classes of Disease.	In London.		At Gravesend.		Total.	
	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.
1. Fevers (including Eruptive Fevers).	4	68	—	—	4	68
2. Disorders of the Respiratory Organs.	38	688	58	508	96	1,196
3. Disorders of the Digestive Organs.	6	141	8	78	14	219
4. Rheumatism and Gout -	10	163	17	183	27	346
5. Skin Diseases, Abscess, Ulcers, &c.	10	247	10	235	20	482
6. Accidental Injuries -	16	246	5	127	21	373
7. Other Diseases (*see* Table IV.)	12	426	15	194	27	620
	96	1,979	113	1,325	209	3,304

TABLE XIII.

THE leading Forms of Disease, the Number of Cases entered on the Sick List, and the Number of Days they were under Treatment during the Year 1867.

Classes of Disease.	In London.		At Gravesend.		Total.	
	No. of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	No. of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	No. of Cases.	Days' Sickness.
1. Fevers (including Eruptive Fevers).	23	437	1	95	24	532
2. Disorders of the Respiratory Organs.	128	3,458	161	1,421	289	4,879
3. Disorders of the Digestive Organs.	63	736	95	893	158	1,629
4. Rheumatism and Gout -	54	1,478	50	554	104	2,032
5. Skin Diseases, Abscess, Ulcers, &c.	50	989	30	590	80	1,579
6. Accidental Injuries -	44	907	18	381	62	1,288
7. Other Diseases (*see* Table V.)	52	1,690	40	398	92	2,088
Total - -	414	9,695	395	4,332	809	14,027

The summary of these results is as follows :

The mean daily number non-effective has been 38·4 or 3·3 per cent. The ratio of cases admitted to the sick list has been 70 per cent. The average duration of each case has been 17·3 days.

The time lost to the service through sickness or accident has been 12·2 days per man. The deaths (including one from accident) have been 6 in number, or 0·52 per cent., or excluding this casualty, 0·43 per cent.

The superannuations on medical certificate have been only 2 or 0·17 per cent.

The death-rate in the preceding ten years has been 1·04, and that of superannuations 0·72 per cent.*

WALTER DICKSON, M.D.

April 1868.

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* See next page.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE, being an Abstract of the Sanitary Statistics of the Force in the Port of London, during the last Twenty-one Years.

	Average of 10 Years 1847 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.*	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Average of 10 Years 1857 to 1866.	1867.
Mean daily numbers sick	27·5	31·7	28·6	27·7	21	21	25·7	29	37	30	31·4	28·3	38·4
Per-centage of do. on strength	2·1	2·4	2·2	2·1	1·8	2	2·2	2·5	3·2	2·7	2·8	2·4	3·3
Number of cases under treatment	915	1,118	941	887	670	700	825	843	1,010	716	787	849	809
Ratio of admissions to sick list, per-centage of mean strength	74	83	70	69	56	61	72	73	87	62	66	70	70
Mean duration of each case, days	No data.						11·3	12·6	13·3	15	14·5	13 (5 years.)	17·3
Time lost to service per man through sickness or accident, days	No data.						8·2	9·3	11·7	9·5	10	9·7 (5 years.)	12·2
Deaths from disease	14·7	14	13	13	6	12	12	13	9	11	13	11·6	5
Deaths from accident	2	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	1
Ratio of deaths, per-centage on strength	1·35	1·04	0·96	1·40	0·50	1·13	1·14	1·13	1·0	0·95	1·20	1·04	0·52
Superannuations	17	9	12	14	28	7	7	3	3	5	2	9	2
Ratio of superannuations, per-centage on strength	1·36	0·67	0·88	1·15	2·26	0·60	0·60	0·26	0·26	0·43	0·17	0·72	0·17

* An exceptional year, in which the sick list and mortality were much diminished by a large measure of superannuation.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

ON

THE POST OFFICE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
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1868.

22409.

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FOURTEENTH REPORT.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords,

I have the honour to present to your Lordships the Fourteenth Annual Report on the Post Office.

The following table will give a tolerably complete view of the business of the Post Office, the Money Order Offices, the Post Office Savings Banks, and the Insurance and Annuity Offices in the United Kingdom during the year 1867, and also, for purposes of comparison, during the years 1865 and 1866; and will also show the increase and per-centage of increase in each branch of business in the year 1866 over 1865, and in the year 1867 over 1866.

Much information properly relating to the last two years is given in this Report, inasmuch as the Thirteenth Report did not, as your Lordships are aware, enter into details.

The table, and the statements which follow it, will show what efforts have been made during the past and the previous year to afford additional accommodation to the public; and I trust that the results will be satisfactory.

—	Houses and Population.						Post Office.																Money Order Offices.											
	Number of Inhabited Houses.			Population.			Number of Receptacles for Letters.			Proportion of Receptacles for Letters to Inhabited Houses, or Number of Houses to each Receptacle for Letters.			Total Number of Letters delivered in the Year.			Proportion of Letters to Population, or Number of Letters to each Person.			Proportion of Letters to Inhabited Houses, or Number of Letters to each Inhabited House.			Number of Book Packets (including chargeable Newspapers), Free Newspapers, and Packets sent by the Pattern Post delivered, in the Years			Number of Money Order Offices.			Proportion of Money Order Offices to Inhabited Houses.			Amount of Money Orders issued.			Amount of Money Orders paid.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.
The whole of England and Wales - -	3,934,763	3,975,494	4,017,238	21,134,529	21,353,635	21,577,319	12,707	13,223	13,592	1 R. to 309 H.	1 R. to 300 H	1 R. to 296 H.	597,277,616	623,400,000	640,285,400	28 to each person.	30 to each person.	29 to each person.	151 L. to 1 H.	157 L. to 1 H.	159 L. to 1 H.	74,132,903	76,802,094	78,137,891	2,535	2,625	2,736	1 M. O. O. to 1,552 H.	1 M. O. O. to 1,514 H.	1 M. O. O. to 1,468 H.	£ 15,257,385	£ 16,107,999	£ 16,463,487	£ 15,121,459	£ 16,059,615	£ 16,467,939
Increase in the whole of England and Wales in 1866 over 1865, and in 1867 over 1866.	—	40,791	41,744	—	219,106	223,684	—	516	369	—	—	—	—	26,122,384 or at the rate of 4·37 per cent.	16,885,400 or at the rate of 2·7 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,669,191 or at the rate of 3·6 per cent.	1,335,797 or at the rate of 1·74 per cent.	—	90	111	—	—	—	—	850,614 or at the rate of 5·57 per cent.	355,488 or at the rate of 2·21 per cent.	—	938,156 or at the rate of 6·2 per cent.	408,324 or at the rate of 2·54 per cent.
Scotland - -	402,692	404,920	407,149	3,136,037	3,158,413	3,170,769	1,583	1,611	1,618	1 R. to 254 H.	1 R. to 251 H.	1 R. to 252 H.	67,048,891	70,100,000	75,648,300	21 to each person.	22 to each person.	24 to each person.	166 L. to 1 H.	173 L. to 1 H.	185 L. to 1 H.	11,499,514	11,489,742	11,475,568	395	414	423	1 M. O. O. to 1,019 H.	1 M. O. O. to 978 H.	1 M. O. O. to 962 H.	£ 1,411,065	£ 1,504,524	£ 1,557,303	£ 1,559,896	£ 1,656,350	£ 1,707,328
Increase in Scotland in 1866 over 1865, and in 1867 over 1866 - -	—	2,228	2,229	—	17,356	17,356	—	28	7	—	—	—	—	3,051,109 or at the rate of 4·55 per cent.	5,548,300 or at the rate of 7·91 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Decrease 9,772	Decrease 14,174	—	19	9	—	—	—	—	93,459 or at the rate of 6·62 per cent.	52,779 or at the rate of 3·5 per cent.	—	96,454 or at the rate of 6·18 per cent.	50,978 or at the rate of 3·08 per cent.
Ireland - -	968,831	956,241	953,713	5,645,291	5,571,971	5,557,196	1,956	2,001	2,015	1 R. to 495 H.	1 R. to 477 H.	1 R. to 473 H.	56,140,500	56,500,000	58,897,300	10 to each person.	10 to each person.	11 to each person.	58 L. to 1 H.	59 L. to 1 H.	62 L. to 1 H.	12,906,465	13,492,349	12,659,842	524	528	532	1 M. O. O. to 1,848 H.	1 M. O. O. to 1,811 H.	1 M. O. O. to 1,793 H.	£ 1,160,840	£ 1,235,120	£ 1,261,319	£ 1,468,195	£ 1,501,941	£ 1,513,439
Increase and Decrease in Ireland in 1866 over 1865, and in 1867 over 1866 - -	Decrease 12,590	2,528	—	73,320	14,775	Increase	45	14	—	—	—	—	359,500 or at the rate of 0·64 per cent.	2,397,300 or at the rate of 4·24 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	585,884 or at the rate of 4·53 per cent.	Decrease 832,507	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	74,280 or at the rate of 6·39 per cent.	26,199 or at the rate of 2·12 per cent.	—	38,746 or at the rate of 2·64 per cent.	11,498 or at the rate of ·76 per cent.
The United Kingdom -	5,306,226	5,336,655	5,378,100	29,915,877	30,079,019	30,305,284	16,246	16,835	17,225	1 R. to 326 H.	1 R. to 317 H.	1 R. to 312 H.	720,467,007	750,000,000	774,831,000	24 to each person.	24 to each person.	26 to each person.	135 L. to 1 H.	141 L. to 1 H.	144 L. to 1 H.	98,538,882	101,784,185	102,273,301	3,454	3,567	3,691	1 M. O. O. to 1,536 H.	1 M. O. O. to 1,496 H.	1 M. O. O. to 1,457 H.	£ 17,829,290	£ 18,847,643	£ 19,282,109	£ 18,144,550	£ 19,217,906	£ 19,688,706
Increase in the United Kingdom in 1866 over 1865, and in 1867 over 1866 - -	—	30,429	41,445	—	163,142	226,265	—	589	390	—	—	—	—	29,532,993 or at the rate of 4·09 per cent.	24,831,000 or at the rate of 3·31 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,245,303 or at the rate of 3·29 per cent.	489,116 or at the rate of ·48 per cent.	—	113	124	—	—	—	—	1,018,353 or at the rate of 5·71 per cent.	434,466 or at the rate of 2·31 per cent.	—	1,073,356 or at the rate of 5·9 per cent.	470,800 or at the rate of 2·44 per cent.

(Continued on next page.)

Post Office Savings Banks.

	No. of Post Office Savings Banks.			Proportion of Post Office Savings Banks to Inhabited Houses.			Number of Depositors.			Balance due to Depositors, inclusive of Interest to 31st December.			Total Number of Depositors in Post Office Savings Banks and old Savings Banks combined, on 31st December.			Proportion of Savings Bank Depositors to Population.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.
The whole of England and Wales	2,421	2,563	2,678	1 P.O.S.B. to 1,625 H.	1 P.O.S.B. to 1,551 H.	1 P.O.S.B. to 1,500 H.	565,133	700,718	796,156	£ 6,161,489	£ 7,719,981	£ 9,230,220	1,803,942	1,887,858	1,958,768	1 Depositor to 11 Persons.	1 Depositor to 11 Persons.	1 Depositor to 11 Persons.
Increase in the whole of England and Wales in 1866 over 1865, and in 1867 over 1866	—	142	115	—	—	—	—	135,585 or at the rate of 24 per cent.	95,438 or at the rate of 13 per cent.	—	1,558,492 or at the rate of 25 per cent.	1,510,248 or at the rate of 19 per cent.	—	77,916	70,910	—	—	—
Scotland	375	413	420	1 P.O.S.B. to 1,073 H.	1 P.O.S.B. to 980 H.	1 P.O.S.B. to 969 H.	27,260	30,924	31,645	£ 147,775	£ 164,560	£ 192,554	189,721	194,103	200,214	1 Depositor to 16 Persons.	1 Depositor to 16 Persons.	1 Depositor to 16 Persons.
Increase in Scotland in 1866 over 1865, and in 1867 over 1866	—	38	7	—	—	—	—	3,664 or at the rate of 13 per cent.	721 or at the rate of 2 per cent.	—	16,785 or at the rate of 11 per cent.	27,994 or at the rate of 17 per cent.	—	4,382	6,111	—	—	—
Ireland	525	531	531	1 P.O.S.B. to 1,845 H.	1 P.O.S.B. to 1,800 H.	1 P.O.S.B. to 1,796 H.	19,426	22,616	27,182	£ 217,136	£ 236,634	£ 327,146	78,683	74,329	80,365	1 Depositor to 71 Persons.	1 Depositor to 75 Persons.	1 Depositor to 69 Persons.
Increase in Ireland in 1866 over 1865, and in 1867 over 1866	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3,190 or at the rate of 16 per cent.	4,566 or at the rate of 20 per cent.	—	19,498 or at the rate of 8 per cent.	90,512 or at the rate of 38 per cent.	—	Decrease 4,354	6,036	—	—	—
The United Kingdom	3,321	3,507	3,629	1 P.O.S.B. to 1,537 H.	1 P.O.S.B. to 1,522 H.	1 P.O.S.B. to 1,482 H.	611,819	754,258	854,983	£ 6,526,400	£ 8,121,175	£ 9,749,920	2,078,346	2,156,290	2,239,347	1 Depositor to 14 Persons.	1 Depositor to 14 Persons.	1 Depositor to 14 Persons.
Increase in the United Kingdom in 1866 over 1865, and in 1867 over 1866	—	186	122	—	—	—	—	142,439 or at the rate of 23 per cent.	100,725 or at the rate of 13 per cent.	—	1,594,775 or at the rate of 24 per cent.	1,628,754 or at the rate of 20 per cent.	—	77,944	83,057	—	—	—

Government Insurance and Annuity Office.

	Insurances in force at close of 1865.			Insurances in force at close of 1866.			Insurances in force at close of 1867.			Annuities purchased or in course of Purchase at close of 1865.									Annuities purchased or in course of Purchase at close of 1866.									Annuities purchased or in course of Purchase at close of 1867.								
										Immediate Annuities.			Deferred Annuities.						Immediate Annuities.			Deferred Annuities.						Immediate Annuities.			Deferred Annuities.					
													Purchased by Single payments.			Purchased by Annual or more frequent Payments.						Purchased by Single Payments.			Purchased by Annual or more frequent Payments.					Purchased by Single Payments.			Purchased by Annual or more frequent Payments.		
	Number of Policies.	Premium Income due annually thereon.	Total Amount insured.	Number of Policies.	Premium Income due annually thereon.	Total Amount insured.	Number of Policies.	Premium Income due annually thereon.	Total Amount insured.	Number.	Purchase Money received.	Amount of Annuities.	Number.	Purchase Money received.	Amount of Annuities.	Number.	Purchase Money payable annually.	Amount of Annuities.	Number.	Purchase Money received.	Amount of Annuities.	Number.	Purchase Money received.	Amount of Annuities.	Number.	Purchase Money received.	Amount of Annuities.	Number.	Purchase Money payable annually.	Amount of Annuities.	Number.	Purchase Money received.	Amount of Annuities.	Number.	Purchase Money received.	Amount of Annuities.	Number.	Purchase Money payable annually.	Amount of Annuities.
The whole of England and Wales	560	£ 1,323	£ 41,734	1,103	£ 2,595	£ 83,288	1,395	£ 3,261	£ 104,854	94	£ 24,349	£ 2,236	10	£ 1,006	£ 138	44	£ 507	£ 927	266	£ 66,781	£ 5,994	27	£ 3,010	£ 443	76	£ 785	£ 1,617	490	£ 121,076	£ 10,933	39	£ 4,336	£ 600	90	£ 930	£ 1,959
Increase in the whole of England and Wales in 1866 over 1865, and in 1867 over 1866																																				
Scotland	Not extended to Scotland during 1865.			28	£ 59	£ 1,922	56	£ 116	£ 3,950	Not extended to Scotland during 1865.									13	£ 3,453	£ 323	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	£ 10,270	£ 935	1	£ 40	£ 20	3	£ 36	£ 82
Increase in Scotland in 1866 over 1865, and in 1867 over 1866																																				
Ireland	Not extended to Ireland during 1865.			19	£ 46	£ 1,383	34	£ 81	£ 2,633	Not extended to Ireland during 1865.									4	£ 1,334	£ 119	—	—	—	4	£ 24	£ 38	20	£ 5,291	£ 525	—	—	—	4	£ 24	£ 63
Increase in Ireland in 1866 over 1865, and in 1867 over 1866																																				
The United Kingdom	560	£ 1,333	£ 41,734	1,150	£ 2,698	£ 86,593	1,485	£ 3,458	£ 111,437	94	£ 24,349	£ 2,236	10	£ 1,006	£ 138	44	£ 507	£ 927	283	£ 71,568	£ 6,427	27	£ 3,010	£ 443	80	£ 809	£ 1,675	551	£ 136,637	£ 12,393	40	£ 4,376	£ 620	97	£ 930	£ 1,954
Increase in the United Kingdom in 1866 over 1865, and in 1867 over 1866																																				

Improvements of Postal Accommodation during the Years 1866 and 1867.

Receptacles for Letters.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the increase during the years 1866 and 1867, in the number of receptacles for letters, was, as it had been during 1865 and previous years, more than proportionate to the increase in the number of inhabited houses. The following statement shows the proportion of receptacles for letters to inhabited houses in each of the years 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867:—

	In England and Wales.	In Scotland.	In Ireland.
At the close of 1864 there was one receptacle for letters to every - -	321 houses.	255 houses.	502 houses.
At the close of 1865 there was one to every - - - - - - -	309 houses.	254 houses.	495 houses.
At the close of 1866 there was one to every - - - - - - -	300 houses.	251 houses.	477 houses.
And at the close of 1867 there was one to every - - - - - -	296 houses.	252 houses.	473 houses.

Free Deliveries.

During the year 1866, free deliveries were for the first time established at 351 places (exclusive of single houses) in the United Kingdom; and in the same period additional free deliveries were given to 124 places, whilst the boundaries of 206 other free deliveries were enlarged.

During the year 1867, the extension of free deliveries was carried on more actively than in the year 1866, as the following statement will show:—

	Number of Places in which Free Deliveries were for the first time established.	Number of Places in which additional Free Deliveries were established.	Number of Places in which the Boundaries of existing Free Deliveries were extended.
In 1866 - - -	351	124	206
1867 - - -	434	161	217
Excess in 1867 over 1866 -	83	37	9

Day Mails.

The following table will show how many of the towns in England and Wales were provided, in 1866 and 1867, with additional means of communicating with London, and at the same time with additional means of communicating with other towns :—

Year.	Towns having a Night and Day Mail.		Towns having three Mails daily.		Towns having four Mails daily.		Towns having five Mails daily.		Towns having six Mails daily.		Towns having seven Mails daily.		Total Number of Post Towns in England and Wales.
	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	
1865	410	266	57	85	9	29	6	10	—	3	—	2	542
1866	408	264	65	89	14	36	11	19	2	4	—	2	555
1867	404	280	86	88	13	48	4	21	3	5	2	2	559

Of the 559 post towns in England and Wales, including the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, only 47 are now unprovided with a second or Day Mail from London, and 115 with similar accommodation to London.

During the year 1866, fifteen additional towns were provided with a Day Mail to, and twenty-two with a Day Mail from, Edinburgh; and during the year 1867 six additional towns were provided with a Day Mail to and from Edinburgh.

In Ireland six additional towns were provided with a Day Mail to and from Dublin during the year 1866, and four additional towns were provided with similar accommodation during 1867; whilst during the same year eight towns were provided with a *third* Mail with Dublin in both directions.

Accelerations of Inland Mails during 1866.

In February 1866, the night mail train between Newcastle-on-Tyne and Edinburgh was accelerated, and the detention at Berwick-on-Tweed for sorting letters was abolished by the establishment of a sorting carriage on the North-eastern and North British lines of railway. This measure enabled the Post Office to improve the postal service between the towns on these lines of railway and Glasgow and the west of Scotland, in addition to accelerating the delivery of Edinburgh letters arriving by that route.

The day mail trains on the London and South-western Railway were accelerated, and the hours rendered more convenient for postal purposes by an earlier despatch of the morning mail from London, and a later arrival of the afternoon mail in London, affording to Southampton, Portsmouth, &c. a better post in both

directions with all places the mails for which pass through London, including the North of England, Ireland, Scotland, the continent, &c. During the present year (1868) a further improvement has been effected, as regards the down mail, by a still earlier despatch from London.

A night mail train was established in both directions between Leicester and Birmingham by the new line through Nuneaton, and this train, working in connexion with the night mail trains on the London and North-western and Midland Railways, has greatly improved the communication of a large district, consisting of parts of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, with Scotland, the north and west of England, and Wales.

The Mid-Wales Railway between Llanidloes, Rhayader, and Brecon has been employed under a general contract, enabling the department to send mails by all ordinary trains, and advantage has been taken of this railway to improve the mail service in a district of Wales which, though not very populous, was previously much inconvenienced for want of a better postal service.

An earlier arrival of the Day Mail from London and a later despatch of the Night Mail to London were afforded to the towns on and near the Stockton and Darlington line of railway, thereby greatly facilitating the communication between London and the towns in the north of Yorkshire and the south of Durham.

In Scotland, the principal improvements were the establishment of a sorting carriage to Edinburgh by the East Coast Route, already referred to, and the acceleration of the London Night Mail train on the Glasgow and South-western Railway; a measure which has given an arrival at a convenient hour in the morning of the London Night Mail at Ayr, Kilmarnock, and throughout an extensive district of the south-west of Scotland. The arrival at Ayr is now at 8·0 A.M., instead of at 10·15 A.M.; and a proportionately earlier arrival has been gained at Dumfries, Castle Douglas, Kilmarnock, and other places on the line. At the same time a Sunday Mail was established between Carlisle and Ayr and Castle Douglas in both directions, and several minor improvements were effected in the mail services to Girvan, Maybole, and Kirkcudbright.

The morning delivery of the London Night Mail in Greenock was also accelerated, and the despatch of the mails by the steam vessels on the Clyde has been expedited by sorting the letters on the railway between Glasgow and Greenock.

The department extended its contracts with railway companies for the transmission of mails by any of their ordinary trains to the lines formerly belonging to the Scottish Central and Scottish North-eastern Railway Companies between Larbert, Perth, and Aberdeen, now in possession of the Caledonian Railway Company, and such contracts now exist with all the railway companies by the main route from Penzance in Corn-

wall to Ardgay in Ross-shire, the latter being but twenty miles from the extreme point of railway communication in the north of Scotland.

In October 1866, under a general contract with the Midland Great Western Railway Company, a Night Mail Service by railway was established between Mullingar and Sligo, the mail car service being abolished. By this arrangement much additional accommodation was given to the towns of Boyle, Carrick-on-Shannon, Ballymote, Sligo, Longford, and Edgeworthstown. The department also obtained the general use of trains on additional railways in Ireland, the most important line to which this arrangement was extended being the Dublin, Wexford, and Wicklow Railway.

Accelerations, &c. of Mails during the Year 1867.

The chief improvement during the year 1867 consisted of an earlier despatch of the train from Euston Station conveying the London Day Mail to towns as far north as Preston, including Liverpool, Manchester, &c. on the London and North-western Railway, and to towns between Rugby and Leeds, including Nottingham, Sheffield, &c., on the Midland Railway. The train formerly left London at 8.45 A.M., and the despatch was made 1h. 15m. earlier, viz., at 7·30 A.M., affording an earlier arrival of the Mail to a corresponding extent at the provincial towns which it serves. In many cases, however, the benefit afforded is much increased, and at Bolton and Oldham, for instance, the arrival is accelerated by as much as three hours, and at Liverpool the delivery of the London Day Mail letters is made 2h. 15m. earlier than heretofore. In order that the advantages of the measure might not be counterbalanced by any loss of accommodation, arrangements were made for including in the earlier mail the whole, or very nearly the whole, of the correspondence which had been sent by the later despatch, including Foreign letters arriving in London in the morning.

During the present year the earlier despatch of the first Day Mails from London has been extended to other lines; but the particulars will be referred to in the next Report.

In connexion with this measure, it has been found expedient in many cases to establish second Day Mails from London a few hours after the earlier Mails, and this has accordingly been done in the case of a large number of towns.

Arrangements have also been made for receiving Bags in London from provincial towns later than formerly, and in consequence it has been found practicable to establish a Morning Mail to London at towns which previously had no such accommodation, as, for instance, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Darlington, York, Hull, and Lancaster, as well as to afford a more convenient despatch at other towns.

Several lines of railway which had not been employed for the Mail service were used during 1867,—among others the Furness

Railway in Lancashire and the Carmarthen and Llandovery Railway. The posts in the districts traversed by these lines were placed on a much more satisfactory footing.

Sorting carriages were established in the Night Mail Trains between Milford Junction and Hull, between Lincoln and Tamworth, and between Ely and Peterborough, and thus in many instances the delivery of the letters was accelerated, and the course of Post between different parts of the kingdom improved.

Many accelerations were effected in the case of local Posts in all parts of Scotland, but perhaps the improvement which is of most general interest is that which took place with respect to the packet conveying the mails to all the towns on the Clyde below Greenock. Up to last year the packet employed during the winter, when there is little passenger traffic, was much slower than the one in summer, but a swift Packet Service throughout the whole year has now been provided.

The railway in the extreme north was nearly completed to Golspie by the end of the year (1867), and during the early part of this year (1868) was opened and employed for the Mail service.

In Ireland, the Day Mails in several parts of the country were improved by the use of railways hitherto not employed. But by far the most important benefit was not carried into effect until February of this year, when the Day Mail trains in both directions between Dublin and Belfast were greatly accelerated, with the view of meeting urgent requests from the merchants of Belfast for an improvement of their Post with London. The effect of this acceleration has been to save a day for purposes of business, in obtaining a reply to a letter between London and Belfast.

Foreign and Colonial Mails.

Improvements in 1866 and 1867.

The half-ounce scale of postage, *i.e.*, the scale progressing by half an ounce through all its gradations, was extended to the correspondence between the United Kingdom and numerous foreign countries.

The British fee on registered letters, newspapers, and book packets addressed to the kingdom of Italy, or to any British colony, was reduced from 6*d.* to 4*d.*

A like reduction took place in regard to letters addressed to any foreign country,—letters addressed to France or letters sent in the French mail excepted.

Registration was extended to book packets and patterns addressed to any of the States of the German Postal Union.

The pattern post was extended to Russia, the United States of Colombia, Bavaria, the Netherlands, various foreign ports in the East and West Indies, Turkey, Moldavia, and Wallachia, Por-

tugal, Madeira and the Cape de Verds, Ecuador, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, the States of Central America, Venezuela, Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres.

The book post was extended to all parts of Sweden instead of being limited to a few towns. It was also extended to the United States of Colombia, to various foreign ports in the East and West Indies, Turkey, Moldavia, and Wallachia, and to Ecuador, Bolivia, Chili, Peru, the States of Central America, and to Brazil.

The postage on correspondence with Russia was reduced from 10*d.* to 9*d.* per single half-ounce letter; on correspondence sent by private ship to Norway from 6*d.* to 4*d.*; on correspondence sent by Swedish packet to Sweden from 11*d.* to 6*d.*; on correspondence with Portugal, Madeira, and the Cape de Verds from 6*d.* paid in England, with an additional charge at the place of destination, to a total combined rate of 6*d.*; on correspondence to the Papal States from 11*d.* to 6*d.*; on correspondence to Greece from 11*d.* to 8*d.*

The postage on letters addressed to any of the places in Turkey, Greece, or Egypt at which Austria maintains post offices has also been in most cases reduced.

Arrangements were made with the Danish post office under which the whole postage, British and Foreign, on newspapers, book packets, and patterns addressed to Sweden and Norway, and forwarded in the Danish mails, can be paid in advance in this country.

The scale for charging book-packets and packets of patterns addressed to any of the British colonies, or to any foreign country to which book packets and patterns can be sent at a reduced rate of postage, was altered, and the charge was made to increase one single rate for every four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

The Government of New Zealand having entered into a contract with the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company for a monthly mail service by steam vessels between Panama and Wellington, with branch services to the other ports of New Zealand, as well as to Sydney and Melbourne, all correspondence for New Zealand and such of the correspondence for the Australian colonies as is addressed "*viâ Panama,*" is now forwarded by the West India Packet of the 2d of the month to Colon.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company having given notice to terminate their contract for the mail service between Suez and Port Louis, a new contract was entered into, on behalf of the Mauritius Government, with the Union Steam Ship Company, for a monthly mail service between Point de Galle and Port Louis, fitted to the mail packets between Suez and China.

This second contract has recently been terminated by mutual consent, and the mails to and from Mauritius are now conveyed wholly by the French mail packets.

A contract was entered into with the proprietors of a line of Spanish steamers for the conveyance of an additional British mail in each month between St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Havana, and for the conveyance of British mails to Porto Plata, Santa Domingo, and St. Jago de Cuba.

A new contract was made with the African Steam Ship Company, for the conveyance of the mails monthly to and from the West Coast of Africa, on terms by which a saving of 10,000*l.* a year was effected.

The company are now despatching steamers to the African ports twice a month, and an extra mail is carried monthly to each port; the company receiving a portion of the sea postage on the letters carried, as their remuneration.

When the time arrived at which such a course was practicable, notice was given to Messrs. Cunard, Burns, and MacIver, that their contract for the North American mail service would be terminated at the end of the year 1867, and, in order that the department might be free to make the best possible arrangements for this service after the termination of the contract, notice was also given to the Postmaster General of the United States of a desire to terminate, at the same period, the postal convention concluded with the United States Post Office in 1848. He was, at the same time, informed that this department would be ready to conclude a new convention, suited to the altered circumstances of the case.

In June 1867 a new convention was signed, under which the total postage on a single letter passing between the United Kingdom and the United States was reduced from one shilling to sixpence; the transmission of book packets and patterns at a low rate of postage was sanctioned, and reduced rates of charge were established for correspondence sent in transit through either country.

Each office was left free to make its own arrangements for the despatch of mails to the other office, and tenders were accordingly invited for the conveyance of mails from this country to New York, on the understanding that the contractors should be paid the whole of the sea postage, and should be bound under penalties to deliver the mails within a certain time.

The tenders received were so far unsatisfactory that none was made by the owners of the established line of British steam vessels, Messrs. Cunard, Burns, and MacIver, by whom the mails had been conveyed for so many years, and with so much regularity, between this country and the United States,—those gentlemen declining to undertake a mail service in one direction only.

In other respects the altered arrangements necessary to comply with the stipulations of the new convention with the United States were found to be so unfavourable that I thought it my duty to inform the Postmaster General of the United States that I was desirous that it should not continue in force longer than one year, during which I hoped to be able to

conclude with him another convention which should be free from the objections attaching to that concluded in June 1867.

Mr. Anthony Trollope is now in Washington, empowered by me to carry on the negotiations for such a convention.

The several post office agencies in the ports of China and Japan never having been inspected, Mr. Edward Rea, of the secretary's office, was despatched from London for the purpose of making such an inspection. He was instructed to inquire and report whether the agencies in question might not advantageously be placed under the control of the Government of Hong Kong, and if so, upon what terms. Upon Mr. Rea's report the several agents have been placed under the superintendence of the Postmaster General of Hong Kong, to whom this department is to pay a fixed annual sum on account of the cost of the agencies.

The limitation of weight for book packets sent to the East Indies has been extended from three to five pounds.

In addition to the weekly exchange of mails by means of the French Mail Packets sealed mail bags are now sent to and from the British Post Office at Constantinople through Austria, the route of Rutschuk and Varna being employed in the summer, and the Trieste route in the winter.

The Panama Railroad Company having agreed to reduce their charge for the conveyance of printed matter across the Isthmus, the department has been enabled to make a reduction in the postage of newspapers and book packets sent to the Pacific and to New Zealand.

The privilege enjoyed for many years by naval officers serving abroad of sending and receiving their letters by British packet to and from the United Kingdom for a postage of sixpence has been extended to officers of the army stationed in the Colonies, in all cases where the postage of ordinary letters between the United Kingdom and such Colonies is more than sixpence.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committee on East India communications, notice was given on the 1st February 1867 to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to terminate in twelve months the contracts of the 1st January 1853 and the 7th July 1854 for the East India and China Mail services, and tenders for a weekly service to Bombay, and a fortnightly service to Ceylon, China, and Japan, were called for. The only tender received was sent in by that company, and the subsidy demanded was 500,000*l.* a year.

After much discussion, the company agreed to accept 400,000*l.* instead of 500,000*l.* a year, but on condition that the contract should continue in force for 12 years, and that when the fund accruing for dividend in any one year should fall below the amount required for a 6 per cent. dividend, the subsidy should be increased by the amount of the deficiency, the Post Office being bound in no case to pay more than the 500,000*l.* first asked. On the other hand, they agreed that when the like fund rises above the sum required for a dividend of 8 per cent. the Post Office should have one fourth of the excess.

The increase of expense for this service will be considerable, but, looking at the great competition to which the Peninsular and Oriental Company is now exposed in its passenger trade, not only by the establishment of the French line of steam vessels, but also by the large number of military officers and other Government passengers now carried by the steam transports lately built by the Admiralty, I am of opinion that the terms of the new contract are as favourable as could be expected.

In consequence of a desire expressed by many mercantile bodies connected with the manufacturing district, arrangements were made for the West India Mail Packets to call at Plymouth and land the mails on the return voyage; officers were employed on board the packets to sort the letters, &c., so that they might be ready to be forwarded at once to their destination.

This step was, unfortunately, taken just at the time that the yellow fever prevailed so seriously at St. Thomas. Two of the sorting officers died, and others suffered from the effects of the fever, and, for a time, it became necessary to suspend the sorting operations; but as soon as St. Thomas was pronounced healthy the service was resumed, and the mails are now regularly landed at Plymouth.

Endeavours have been made to conclude a new postal convention with Brazil, but as there did not appear any prospect of success the negotiation terminated.

The London District.

The improvements which have been made in the London District are as follows:—

The establishment of a direct mail cart between certain of the district offices in place of keeping up the former circuitous circulation through the Head Office, whereby a considerable portion of the correspondence has been accelerated.

An extension by half an hour of the time allowed for posting letters for the night mails to the country throughout a large part of London.

The establishment from certain receiving offices and pillar letter boxes in the eastern central district of additional collections of letters. These collections are now made every half hour during the busy hours of the day.

The extension to several important suburbs of the morning collection from pillar letter boxes for the early mails to the country and for the first delivery in London.

The establishment of an additional delivery throughout Bayswater and Paddington for the continental letters. A larger measure has been carried out during the present year for giving this neighbourhood the same number of collections and deliveries of letters as there are in other parts of London.

During the period embraced in this report further additional accommodation has been afforded by the opening of 19 new receiving offices, and the erection of 64 pillar letter boxes. The total number of receptacles for letters in the Metropolitan District at the close of 1867 was made up as follows:—

Receiving offices - - - - - - - -	469
of which number 417 were money order offices and 405 were post office savings banks.	
Pillar letter boxes - - - - - - -	423
Wall letter boxes - - - - - - -	54
Railway station boxes - - - - - -	9

In Provincial Towns.

In addition to the improvements which have been described, the following summary may be given.

The service for the following places in the neighbourhood of London has been placed upon a new and satisfactory footing, in many cases the railway being employed for the conveyance of mails, instead of mail carts, viz.:—

Barnet.	Hampton.	Teddington
Battersea.	Hanwell.	Twickenham.
Charlton.	Harrow.	Wandsworth.
Croydon.	Kilburn.	Willesden.
Ealing.	Petersham.	Woolwich.
Edgeware.	Richmond.	
Greenwich.	Stanmore.	

Additional letter carriers have been employed at

Birmingham.	Clevedon.	Pembroke Dock.
Brighton.	Crewe.	Rhyl.
Bolton.	Durham.	Shrewsbury.
Bodmin.	Farnham.	Southport.
Bute Docks (Cardiff).	Gravesend.	Torquay.
	Leeds.	Weston-super-Mare.
Cambridge.	Llandudno.	Wolverhampton.
Carlisle.	North Shields.	
Chesterfield.	Nottingham.	

In the Twelfth Report on the Post Office, it was stated that a scheme was under consideration for increasing the number of the collections and deliveries of letters in Manchester, in extension of the principle of giving additional facilities of that kind under the system of postal districts which has proved so successful in London, and had then recently been advantageously introduced at Liverpool.

Plans, to which great attention has been given, are now nearly matured for effecting this improvement in the Manchester service; and I hope that I shall, before long, be able to submit these plans for your Lordships' favourable consideration. It will probably be found expedient to divide Manchester and its immediate suburbs into several districts,—one to be a Central

district around the Head Post Office, and the rest to be outer districts, each having a letter carrier's sorting office, by means of which the work of collecting and delivery could be carried on with increased convenience and rapidity; and probably also it will be expedient to establish two additional collections of letters, with one additional delivery, throughout Manchester, and another additional delivery perhaps in the Central district only.

One object to be attained by such additional general delivery, which would take place in the afternoon, would be an important acceleration in the distribution of letters brought by the second day mail from London, a point which I am very desirous of seeing accomplished, and both this and the other new delivery, if established, would accelerate letters posted in Manchester itself, and also letters brought from other places. The proposed new collections would, of course, aid in bringing about this result.

Such additions as these to the work of the department in Manchester obviously could not be met without a material augmentation of the number of officers employed, and of the cost of the office; but I think it will be found that the proposed additional facilities would by no means extend the postal accommodation of Manchester beyond an amount which the inhabitants have a fair right to expect; and I should hope that in this case, as in others, these facilities would, by promoting a more rapid exchange of correspondence, lead to such an increased use of the post as to bring in eventually an increased revenue, sufficient at least to prevent loss through the outlay it would be necessary to incur.

In connexion with the proposed new arrangements, it will be desirable to look also at the means of postal communication between Manchester and other towns with which it may have intimate relations, in order that, if necessary, changes and improvements may be made calculated to develop to the full the usefulness of the new facilities at Manchester in regard to its intercourse with other places.

Increase of Correspondence.

The table at pages 5 and 6 will show that the increase in the number of letters conveyed by the Post Office during the year 1866, and again during the year 1867, was, as in previous years, much more than proportionate to the increase of population in all parts of the United Kingdom, and to the increase in the number of inhabited houses.

In the United Kingdom the proportion of letters to population rose from 24 per head per annum, in 1865 and 1866, to 26 per head per annum in 1867; and the proportion of letters to inhabited houses rose from 135 letters to one house in 1865, to 141 letters to one house in 1866, and 144 letters to one house in 1867.

During the years 1866 and 1867 the total number of letters delivered in the London district would have been much more than sufficient to give a delivery of one letter on every working day to each house throughout the district.

The following statement will show the actual increase in all kinds of correspondence conveyed by the Post Office during the past four years :—

Articles conveyed by the Post Office.	Increase in 1864 over 1863.	Increase in 1865 over 1864.	Increase in 1866 over 1865.	Increase in 1867 over 1866.
Letters - - - -	36 Millions.	41 Millions.	30 Millions.	25 Millions.
Books, free and chargeable Newspapers, Samples, and Patterns - - -	7,825,009	2,410,000	3,245,000	450,000

The gross total of the articles conveyed by the Post Office rose, in 1866, to

Letters - - -	750,000,000
Books, free and chargeable newspapers, samples, and patterns - -	101,784,185
In all -	851,784,185

And the gross total of the articles conveyed in 1867 was,

Letters - - -	774,831,000
Books, free and chargeable newspapers, samples, and patterns - -	102,273,301
In all -	877,104,301

The progress of the book post and the pattern post calls for no special comment, though it will be seen by a reference to the table at page 5, and the foregoing tables, that the increase, especially during the year 1866, continues considerable. As in previous years, the samples and patterns sent from London during 1866 and 1867 formed more than one sixth part of the entire number of these articles transmitted through the post.

The correspondence with foreign countries and the colonies continued, with one or two exceptions, to increase in the year 1866 as against the year 1865, and again in 1867 as compared with 1866. The correspondence between this country and France is steadily progressive. So also is it in the case of the correspondence between this country and Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Holland, the East Indies and China, and Canada and the United States.

There was also a considerable increase in 1866 and 1867 in the number of valentines transmitted through the Post Office. In the year 1865 the estimated number of valentines despatched

from, or delivered in London, on the 13th and 14th of February, was 820,000; in 1866 the number was estimated at 997,900; whilst in 1867 the number rose to 1,119,142. As in previous years it was found that the valentines sent from London to the country were twice as numerous as those sent from the country to London; and also that the number of valentines posted in the Western District was, in both years, greatly in excess of the number posted in any other district of London.

The estimated postage derived from the valentines passing through London was 9,354*l.* in 1866, and 11,242*l.* in 1867. Valentines having postage charged upon them to the amount of nearly 200*l.* in each year were refused by the persons to whom they were addressed.

Registered Letters.

The number of registered letters passing through the registered letter branch of the General Post Office, either for despatch or delivery, was, in the year 1865, 1,800,982; in the year 1866, this number had increased to 1,955,141, or an increase of 8·5 per cent; in the year 1867 the number had increased to 1,964,980, or an increase of 0·5 per cent. These figures are exclusive of the letters containing coin, which are compulsorily registered in this department, and which numbered 37,823 in 1865, 33,364 in 1866, and 28,000 in 1867. A corresponding increase in the number of registered letters passing through the post in the whole of the United Kingdom, which number amounted in 1866 to 2,540,160, and in 1867 to 2,619,570, has also taken place.

In 1866 an important improvement was introduced in the system of treating registered letters in the Registered Letter Branch of the Chief Office, rendered necessary by the growth and the extreme importance of the duty performed there. This change consisted in an improved system, by means of which the check was extended to each officer through whose hands the registered letters passed, instead of being confined to those only who received and despatched the letters.

The new system of check consists in entering the address of each registered letter in triplicate, by the manifold process at the despatching office, so that at one operation the address is recorded for the three stages through which each letter passes from the time of despatch to the time of delivery. One copy so taken is on perforated paper, divided into slips of convenient size, lettered and numbered; and, in order that it should not be necessary for the registered letter to pass into other hands than those of the receiving and despatching, or delivering officers, the perforated slips are sorted to the divisions to which they belong, and when signed by the despatching officer or letter carrier, as the case may be, are presented to the receiving officer in exchange for the letters.

This system of check, was applied experimentally in 1866 to the ten largest provincial offices, and this trial having proved

successful, the system was extended during the past year to all provincial towns making up bags for London; and thus, not only has additional security been given to the letters themselves, but the work has been simplified and made uniform.

Owing to the great increase in the number and size of the registered letters or parcels for the principal banking establishments in the City it has been considered that these valuable letters could no longer, with due regard to their security, be delivered in the ordinary manner by letter carriers. With the concurrence, therefore, of the bankers, these parcels, averaging more than 500 daily, are now enclosed in separate sealed bags for each firm, and forwarded to the several establishments by carts, under the charge of special messengers. This arrangement has undoubtedly afforded greater security to a large amount of valuable correspondence, and relieved the letter carriers of great responsibility.

Whilst on the subject of the security of registered letters, it should be stated that the department cannot hope to carry every registered letter inviolate, when the public themselves show in so many cases great disregard to their security. For example, many registered letters were received open, and in several cases bank notes and postage stamps were forwarded in registered book packets in so careless a manner that they might have escaped, or have been easily abstracted.

Returned Letters.

The following table shows the number of returned letters in the years 1866 and 1867, and the manner in which they were disposed of.

	1866.	1867.
Total number of Returned Letters in the United Kingdom	3,602,995	3,618,888
Of these total numbers :—		
Returned to the Writers	2,884,024	2,943,119
Re-issued to corrected Addresses	133,564	138,759
Returned unopened to foreign countries	132,499	140,784
Destroyed and In hand	452,908	396,226
	3,602,995	3,618,888

As there were 3,518,000 returned letters in 1865, the number of these letters for 1866, as shown by the foregoing return, are slightly in excess over that for 1865; the returned letters for 1867 were also slightly in excess of the number for 1866, but these very slight increases are far from being proportionate to the increased correspondence passing through the post for the past two years. For example, the increase in the total number of letters passing through the post in 1865 over 1866 was at the rate of 4·09 per cent., and the increase in the total number of letters in 1867 over 1856 was at the rate of 3·31 per cent.; the

increase in the total number of returned letters in 1866 over 1865 was at the rate of 2·4 per cent.; and the increase in the total number of these letters in 1867 over 1866 was at the rate of ·46 per cent.

It is found that the increase in the number of returned letters is chiefly attributable to the incorrect manner in which circulars are addressed. It is the practice of persons who issue circulars in large numbers to copy the names of persons to whom they are sent from directories, and in consequence of the numerous changes of abode that take place every year, in London especially, the information so obtained is by no means reliable, and hence the large numbers that fail to reach the addressees. Of the number of returned letters which cannot be satisfactorily disposed of, the great bulk consists of circulars and letters of apparently little value.

The property letters and packets received in the returned letter branch in 1866 numbered 55,106, and 49,154 of these were returned to the writers; in 1867, these letters numbered 58,538, of which 52,281 were returned to the writers.

During the year 1866, 10,400 letters were posted in England and Wales without any address, and 276 of these were found to contain cash, notes, bills, and cheques, to the amount in all of 3,670*l.*, and in 1867, 9,169 letters were so posted, 236 of which contained cash, notes, bills, &c. to the amount of 2,140*l.*

The Money Order Office.

The increase in the number of money order offices during the years 1866 and 1867 was, in every part of the kingdom, much more than proportionate to the increase in the number of inhabited houses; and the increase in the business of the money order office was, as in previous years, nearly equally distributed over the whole kingdom.

At the end of the year 1865 the number of money order offices was 3,418, and at the end of the year 1866 the number was 3,567, showing an increase of 149; at the end of 1867 the number amounted to 3,691, showing an increase on the previous year of 124, or a total increase on the two years of 271 offices.

During the years 1866 and 1867 the money order business was established between this country and Alexandria, Turk's Island, Dominica, Bermuda, Nevis, Bahia, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Lagos. The following table will show the nature and amount of the money order business transacted between this country and our colonies and foreign countries:—

Year.	Money Orders issued in the United Kingdom for Payment in Colonies.		Money Orders issued in Colonies and paid in United Kingdom.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1865 - - - - -	11,744	44,927	77,732	371,979
1866 - - - - -	13,682	53,801	91,513	448,276
1867 - - - - -	18,967	74,621	104,816	490,227
Increase in the year 1866 as compared with 1865 -	1,938	8,874	13,781	76,297
Increase in the year 1867 as compared with 1866 -	5,285	20,820	13,303	41,951

It will be seen from the above statement that the business done in 1866, in both directions, was considerably in excess of the business done in 1865, and that the increase during 1867 on the business done in 1866 was also considerable.

During the year 1867 a money order office was established in connexion with the Paris Exhibition, which was very useful to British exhibitors and visitors; 3,815 money orders, amounting to 16,564*l.*, were issued, and 4,155 orders, of the value of nearly 17,000*l.*, were paid during the time the office remained open.

Since the passing of the Act, 30 Vict. cap. 5., repealing the assessed taxes on dogs, and imposing in lieu of them a licence duty of excise to be paid annually in Great Britain, this department has undertaken the distribution, at all its offices, of forms of application from the public for dog licences. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have since represented to me that it would be a great and additional convenience to the public if the licences themselves were granted by this department, and if the public could obtain these licences on application at any money order office. After full consideration a satisfactory arrangement for the performance of this additional duty has now been decided upon, and will be brought into operation at once.

Post Office Savings Banks.

It will be seen from the table at page 6 that the number of depositors in post office savings banks, and the amounts deposited, continue to increase. These evidences of progress are sufficiently striking of themselves, but the following comprehensive statement of the business of the post office savings banks from the commencement of operations, of the cost of that business year by year, and of the funds in hand at the close of each year, will show that the rate of increase in each branch

Period.	1 Number of Post Office Savings Banks at close of Period.	2 Number of Deposits received during Period.	3 Total Amount of Deposits received during Period.	4 Average Amount of each Deposit received during Period.	5 Number of Withdrawals during Period.	6 Total Amount of Withdrawals during Period.	7 Average Amount of each Withdrawal during Period.	8 Charges of Management during Period.	9 Average Cost of each Transaction, viz., of each Deposit or Withdrawal.	10 Number of Accounts opened during Period.	11 Number of Accounts closed during Period.	12 Number of Accounts remaining open at close of Period.	13 Total Amount standing to credit of all open Accounts, inclusive of Interest, to close of Period.	14 Average Amount standing to credit of each open Account at close of Period.	15 Total Sum standing to credit of Post Office Savings Banks on Books of National Debt Commissioners at close of Period.	16 Balance in hands of Postmaster-General, after allowing for Charges of Management, at close of Period.	17 Total Balance in hand, applicable to payment of Depositors, at close of Period.	18 Number of Old Savings Banks and Post Office Banks combined, at close of Period.	19 Number of the Depositors in Old Savings Banks and Post Office Banks combined, at close of Period.
			£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£	d.				£	£ s. d.	£	£			
From 16th Sept. 1861 to 31st Dec. 1862	2,535	639,216	2,114,669	3 6 2	97,294	438,637	4 10 2	20,591	$6\frac{7}{10}$	205,928	27,433	178,495	1,698,221	9 10 3	1,659,032*	35,692	1,694,724*	3,157	1,732,555
			£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£	d.				£	£ s. d.	£	£			
From 31st Dec. 1862 to 31st Dec. 1863	2,991	842,848	2,651,209	3 2 11	197,431	1,027,154	5 4 0	25,401	†$5\frac{8}{10}$	185,934	44,760	319,669	3,377,481	10 11 4	3,328,182*	44,413	3,372,595*	3,594	1,876,389
			£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£	d.				£	£ s. d.	£	£			
From 31st Dec. 1863 to 31st Dec. 1864	3,081	1,110,762	3,350,084	3 0 3	309,242	1,834,849	5 18 8	45,856	†$7\frac{7}{10}$	226,153	74,964	470,858	4,993,163	10 12 1	4,995,663*	5,522	5,001,185*	3,659	1,967,663
			£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£	d.				£	£ s. d.	£	£			
From 31st Dec. 1864 to 31st Dec. 1865	3,321	1,302,309	3,719,017	2 17 1	407,412	2,318,610	5 13 9	49,527	$6\frac{9}{10}$	239,686	98,725	611,819	6,526,400	10 13 4	6,582,329*	4,327	6,586,656*	3,822	2,078,346
			£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£	d.				£	£ s. d.	£	£			
From 31st Dec. 1865 to 31st Dec. 1866	3,507	1,525,871	4,400,657	2 19 0	515,348	2,975,054	5 15 4	59,451	$6\frac{9}{10}$	266,542	131,672	754,258	8,121,175	10 15 4	8,231,176*	25,791	8,256,967	4,058	2,156,290
From 31st Dec, 1866, to 31st Dec. 1867	3,629	1,592,344	4,643,906	2 18 4	581,972	3,222,800	5 10 9	62,700	7·006	264,341	155,612	854,983	9,749,929	11 8 0	9,867,703*	47,690	9,915,393	4,268	2,239,347

* These sums do not include the dividends accruing to the Post Office Savings Banks on the 5th January, that is, five days after the close of the account in each year.
† The falling off in the cost per transaction during 1863 and the increase in that cost during 1864 are attributable to one and the same cause, viz., to the payment during 1864 of various charges properly belonging to 1863.

of the business is constantly progressive, and will also serve to show that in all respects the anticipations which were formed in the first instance as to post office savings banks have been abundantly realized, and that the estimated cost of this business has not been exceeded.

Itwill be seen from the statement on page 23 that the total number of depositors in post office savings banks and old savings banks combined, and throughout the kingdom, had risen at the close of the year 1866 to 2,156,290, and at the close of the year 1867 to 2,239,347. The total number of depositors at the end of the year 1855 was 1,304,000 ; so that there has been in the last twelve years an increase of nearly a million in the number of savings bank depositors.

For some time after the first establishment of post office savings banks the average amount of each sum deposited ranged between 3*l.* and 4*l.*, whereas the average amount of each sum deposited in the old savings banks had ranged between 4*l.* and 5*l.* As the post office banks became better known to the poorer classes, and were more extended into remote districts, a gradual reduction took place in the average amount of each deposit, which has for some time ranged between 2*l.* 10*s.* and 3*l.*

It will be seen, by a reference to the table at page 6, that the increase in the number of depositors has more than kept pace with the increase of population. In England and Wales there was, in 1866 and 1867, one depositor to every eleven persons ; in Scotland, one depositor to every sixteen persons ; in Ireland, in 1866, one depositor to every seventy-five persons, and, in 1867, one to every sixty-nine persons ; and in the whole of the United Kingdom there was, in both years, one depositor to every fourteen persons.

Government Insurances and Annuities.

The following Tables will show the progress which has been made in the Government Insurance and Annuity Office from the commencement of business on the 17th April 1865 to the 31st of December 1867, and these tables also show the amounts which have been paid during that period for charges of management.

Government Annuities and Insurances granted under Act 27 & 28 Vict. Cap. 43.

An Account showing the Number and Amount of Sums received and paid, and the Number and Amount of Contracts granted by Her Majesty's Postmaster General, under authority of the Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 43., from the Commencement of Business on the 17th April 1865 to the 31st December 1867, together with the Number and Amount of Contracts in existence on the 31st December 1867, and the Amount paid for Charges of Management.

(I.)

An Account showing the Number and Amount of Sums received and paid on Account of Government Annuity and Insurance Contracts from the Commencement of Business on the 17th April 1865 to the 31st December 1867.

Receipts.	From 17 April 1865 to 31 December 1866.		From 1 January to 31 December 1867.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
To Cash received for the purchase of Annuities, viz.:—		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
For Immediate Annuities	283	71,568 6 3	269	65,068 17 3	552	136,637 3 6
For Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money not returnable - - -	76	2,630 0 7	53	1,263 1 11	129	3,893 2 6
For Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money returnable - - -	288	1,558 0 0	260	1,129 3 8	548	2,687 3 8
To Cash received for Fees on Annuity Contracts (the Charges for Monthly Allowances being included in the Premium) - -	–	407 4 6	–	328 8 1	—	735 12 7
To Cash received from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for payment to Annuitants, viz:—						
Gross - £3,709 7 6						
Less Income Tax 9 4 6						
£8,256 18 2 − £31 11 8	–	3,700 3 0	–	8,225 6 6	—	11,925 9 6
To Cash received on account of Contracts for the payment of Sums at Death - - - -	4,858	4,004 12 1	5,398	3,580 1 7	10,256	7,584 13 8
To Cash received from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for the Payment of Amounts due under Contracts for Sums payable at Death - - - -	–	70 7 6	–	218 2 4	—	288 9 10
		£ 83,938 13 11	–	79,813 1 4	—	163,751 15 3

Payments.	From 17 April 1865 to 31 December 1866.		From 1 January to 31 December 1867.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
By Cash paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for Investment on account of Sums received for the purchase of Annuities -	–	£ s. d. 74,903 15 0	–	£ s. d. 65,363 13 5	–	£ s. d. 140,267 8 5
By Annuities paid - - -	312	3,607 2 3	725	8,042 18 8	1,037	11,650 0 11
By Premiums on Deferred Annuity Contracts, Money returnable, repaid to Contractors -	8	94 18 9	8	131 18 7	16	226 17 4
By Cash paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for investment on account of premiums received on Contracts for Sums payable at Death - - - - -	–	3,813 14 8	–	3,627 17 5	–	7,441 12 1
By Cash paid under Contracts for Sums payable at Death - -	1	70 7 6	5	318 2 4	6	388 9 10
By Balance remaining in the hands of the Postmaster General on 31 December 1867, viz:—						
On account of Annuity Contracts, including Fees - £3,734 5 1						
On account of Contracts for Sums payable at Death - 43 1 7	–	- -	–	3,777 6 8	–	3,777 6 8
		£ 82,489 18 2	–	81,261 17 1	–	163,751 15 3

(II.)

AN ACCOUNT showing the Number and Amount of CONTRACTS entered into by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General from the Commencement of Business on the 17th April 1865 to the 31st December 1867, and the Number and Amount of Contracts in existence on the 31st December 1867.

	CONTRACTS GRANTED.				TOTAL.	
	From 17 April 1865 to 31 December 1866.		From 1 January to 31 December 1867.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Contracts for Annuities granted from the commencement of business on 17th April 1865 to the 31st December 1867, viz.:—						
Immediate Annuities	283	6,427 13 6	268	5,966 3 8	551	12,393 17 2
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money not returnable	44	896 11 0	13	229 0 0	75	1,125 11 0
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money returnable	73	1,442 4 0	28	475 14 0	101	1,917 18 0
Contracts for Sums payable at Death granted from the commencement of business on 17th April 1865 to the 31st December 1867	1,168	87,910 16 9	364	26,989 7 10	1,532	114,900 4 7
Contracts for Annuities in existence on the 31st December, 1867, viz.:—						
Immediate Annuities	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	545	12,245 17 2
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money not returnable	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	52	1,006 3 0
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money returnable	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	85	1,568 9 0
Contracts for Sums payable at Death in existence on the 31st December 1867	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	1,485	111,437 1 5

(III.)

AN ACCOUNT showing the Amount paid for the CHARGES of MANAGEMENT from the Commencement of Business on the 17th April 1865 to the 31st December 1867.

	From 17 April 1865 to 31 December 1866.	From 1 January to 31 December 1867.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Allowances	503 7 11	252 13 9	756 1 8
Stationery	1,351 7 5	53 16 0	1,405 3 5
Stamps on Policies	90 0 0	- - -	90 0 0
Fees to Medical Officers	102 5 0	81 0 0	183 5 0
Incidental Disbursements, including Travelling Charges	11 18 10	- - -	11 18 10
Works executed and Furniture supplied	241 15 0	8 10 10	250 5 10
Postage	177 0 4	37 5 0	214 5 4
TOTAL AMOUNT paid for charges of management, including books, stationery, and preliminary expenses	2,477 14 6	433 5 7	2,911 0 1
Fees received on the grant of certain Annuities	407 4 6	328 8 1	735 12 7

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following Tables give, in considerable detail, the particulars of the actual expenditure (inclusive of the cost of Mail Packets) and of the gross and net revenue, and of the total effective and non-effective force of the Post Office, in each of the ten years from 1858 to 1867.

The cost of the Post Office Savings Banks and the cost of the Insurance and Annuity Office, which are not chargeable on the Post Office, are excluded from the following table, and separately stated, so far as the Savings Banks are concerned, at page 23, and so far as the Insurance and Annuities are concerned, at page 26.

Force and Expenditure.

Date.	Force.		Cost of Collection and Delivery, of Management, and of Money Order Business.					Cost of Conveyance of Mails.					Total Cost of Post Office Service.
	Effective.	Non-Effective.	Salaries, Wages, Pensions, Travelling Allowances, Poundage on Sale of Stamps, Commission on Money Order business, Cost of Uniform Clothing, Medical Expenses, and Cost of Substitutes during annual Holidays or Sickness of Officers and Men, Official Postage, Law Charges, and Incidental Expenses.	Manufacture of Postage Stamps, *i.e.*, Printing, Paper, and Miscellaneous Charges.	Stationery.	Buildings and Repairs, Rents, Rates, Taxes, Fuel, and Light.	Total Cost of Collection, Delivery, and Management, and of Money Order Business.	Conveyance by Coaches, Carts, and Omnibuses.	Conveyance by Railways.	Cost of Supply and Repair of Mail Bags and Boxes, Tolls, and Ferriage, Cost of Apparatus for Exchange of Bags conveyed by Railway, and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Conveyance of Mails by private Ships and by Packets under Contract with Admiralty or Post Office.	Conveyance of Mails over Isthmus of Suez and Isthmus of Panama, and in other Foreign Parts, and Salaries of Admiralty Agents and other Officers in charge of Foreign and Colonial Mails.	Total Cost of Conveyance.	
	Staff Officers, Postmasters, Clerks, Sorters, Stampers, Messengers, Guards, Letter Carriers.	Pensioners.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1858	24,186	501	1,076,217	17,993	33,493	93,870	1,220,568	145,616	545,073	18,907	235,883	28,371	1,673,850	2,894,418
1859	24,608	589	1,167,656	20,094	35,332	106,478	1,329,560	147,905	428,647	24,280	948,038	28,730	1,577,600	2,907,160
1860	25,192	765	1,140,396	19,177	42,174	62,215	1,263,962	150,368	490,223	26,985	869,952	29,647	1,567,175	2,831,137
1861	25,376	862	1,214,303	19,414	34,781	85,702	1,354,200	152,508	655,046	25,929	940,657	33,071	1,807,211	3,161,411
1862	25,285	927	1,249,268	19,261	31,365	84,795	1,384,689	152,280	526,966	22,383	821,067	24,700	1,547,406	2,932,095
1863	25,492	1,017	1,254,605	18,485	32,182	81,548	1,386,820	149,333	538,512	20,189	837,655	29,542	1,575,231	2,962,051
1864	25,637	1,131	1,322,945	19,750	32,561	39,730	1,414,986	145,089	595,852	21,807	900,610	29,953	1,663,311	3,078,297
1865	25,082	1,274	1,295,153	22,064	32,396	75,331	1,424,944	140,517	528,220	22,220	796,389	28,786	1,516,142	2,941,086
1866	25,594	1,423	1,368,157	23,234	34,989	182,627	1,609,007	139,898	536,085	21,336	817,467	27,898	1,592,674	3,201,681
1867	25,902	1,559	1,421,854	23,684	33,033	236,592	1,715,163	140,069	559,575	22,434	783,845	25,764	1,531,687	3,246,850

Gross and Net Revenue.

Year.	Gross Revenue from Letters, Books, Packets, &c.	Money Order Commission.	Gross Revenue collected by the Post Office.	Produce of the Impressed Stamp on Newspapers collected by Inland Revenue Office.	Total Postal Revenue.	Total Cost of Post Office Service.	Net Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1858 - - - -	2,975,939	111,596	3,087,535	154,000	3,241,535	2,894,418	347,117
1859 - - - -	3,197,258	116,417	3,313,675	148,249	3,461,924	2,907,160	554,764
1860 - - - -	3,267,662	121,693	3,389,355	141,810	3,531,165	2,831,137	700,028
1861 - - - -	3,402,691	127,866	3,530,557	134,571	3,665,128	3,161,411	503,717
1862 - - - -	3,496,635	136,954	3,633,589	130,415	3,764,004	2,932,095	831,909
1863 - - - -	3,730,073	144,226	3,874,299	125,156	3,999,455	2,962,051	1,037,404
1864 - - - -	3,957,047	151,979	4,109,026	122,532	4,231,558	3,078,297	1,153,261
1865 - - - -	4,142,086	157,113	4,299,199	124,409	4,423,608	2,941,086	1,482,522
1866 - - - -	4,311,457	166,430	4,477,887	121,780	4,599,667	3,201,681	1,397,986
1867 - - - -	4,376,044	172,085	4,548,129	120,085	4,668,214	3,246,850	1,421,364
Average Net Revenue of first Five Years - - - - - - - - -						— £	587,507
Ditto second ditto - - - - - - - - -						— £	1,298,507

Miscellaneous.

Applications are made to me from time to time for a reduction of the postage on local letters, but I am not disposed to view favourably any proposition which would have the effect of disturbing the uniformity of rate for distance, which is the principle of the existing postal system.

It may be very true that as a general rule local letters, that is, letters posted in any town for delivery within the same town, entail in some respects less labour and cost than other classes of letters; but it is obvious that if the Department is to be deprived of the advantages which it derives from this inequality of cost, its power of usefulness in directions where the conditions are less favourable would be greatly curtailed, or else the general community would suffer for the benefit of a comparatively small section of the public—the senders of circulars, for it is they only who can desire a cheaper postage for local letters.

Other applications, having for their object to lower the minimum rate of postage for printed matter sent by post in the United Kingdom, now fixed at 1*d.* for 4oz., are in my opinion more worthy of consideration with the view of seeing whether such matter when not exceeding 2oz. in weight could not be taken at a correspondingly lower rate. Indeed I have with your Lordships' sanction already made a change in this direction in the case of printed matter sent to places abroad.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords,

Your Lordships' obedient servant,

General Post Office,
July 1868.

MONTROSE.

APPENDIX.

The following statements, which have been prepared by order of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Ayrton, show in detail the receipt and disposal of monies on account of post office savings banks, the surplus of funds to meet liabilities, and a detailed return of the securities standing to the credit of the post office savings banks fund:—

RETURN of the BALANCE SHEET of the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS for the Year 1867, showing the Balance due to Depositors, the Amount of Expenses remaining Unpaid, the Value of Securities at the Cost Price less depreciation of those which are Terminable by Lapse of Time, Amount of Cash in hand and Dividends accrued but not received at the end of the Year, and the Surplus or Deficiency of Funds to meet Liabilities.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance due to Depositors on the 31st December 1867 (including interest) - -	9,749,929 9 9	Value of Securities at the Cost Price less depreciation of those which are terminable by Lapse of Time - - -	9,687,004 6 5	
Amount of Expenses remaining unpaid (partly estimated) -	25,000 0 0	Amount of Cash in hands of Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt - - - -	30,594 13 4	
Surplus of Funds to meet Liabilities -	143,910 7 6	Dividends accrued but not received at the end of the year - - - -	150,104 14 8	
		Total Amount in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt - -	- - -	9,867,703 14 5
		Cash in the hands of Her Majesty's Postmaster General - - - -	67,684 19 4	
		Deduct,—Amount required to meet the Payment of Warrants issued, but not cashed on 31st December 1867	16,548 16 6	51,136 2 10
£	9,918,839 17 3		£	9,918,839 17 3

	£ s. d.
Total Amount received from Depositors, including Interest, to 31 December 1867 - - -	21,567,035 14 8
Total Amount repaid to Depositors, to 31 December 1867 - - - - - - -	11,817,106 4 11

Number of Transactions.		Number of Accounts.		
Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open.
7,013,748	2,106,642	1,380,750	529,754	850,996

The total cost of the Post Office Savings Banks from their establishment to the 31st December 867, includ ing the sum of 25,000*l.* charged as above, was 268,531*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*
The total number of Transactions, *i.e.*, Deposits and Withdrawals, in the period was 9,120,390.
The average cost of each Transaction was 7*d.* ·066.
Prior to the passing of the Post Office Savings Bank Act in 1861 it was estimated (*see* Parliamentary Paper, No. 523, 1861) that the average cost of each transaction would be 7*d.*

GEORGE CHETWYND,
Receiver and Accountant General.

General Post Office,
March 1868.

RETURN of the BALANCE SHEET of the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS for the Year 1867, showing the Balance due to Depositors, the Amount of Expenses remaining Unpaid, the Value of Securities at the Cost Price less depreciation of those which are Terminable by Lapse of Time; Amount of Cash in Hand, and Dividends accrued but not received at the end of the Year, and the Surplus or Deficiency of Funds to meet Liabilities. So far as relates to the NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

Securities standing in the Names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on account of the Post Office Savings Banks Fund.	£ s. d.	Value of such Securities at the Cost Price, less Depreciation of those which are Terminable by Lapse of Time. £ s. d.	Dividends accrued but not received at the end of the Year. £ s. d.
Consolidated £3 per Cents. - -	1,792,462 0 10	1,616,612 0 7	26,156 6 1
Reduced £3 per Cents. - -	160,000 0 0	147,231 7 6	1,105 12 4
New £3 per Cents. - - -	1,095,136 12 2	971,133 18 4	7,567 10 4
New £2½ per Cents. - - -	1,000,000 0 0	765,000 0 0	12,160 6 6
Exchequer Bonds - - -	472,000 0 0	472,000 0 0	4,720 0 0
Turkish Guaranteed £4 per Cent. Bonds	102,800 0 0	102,600 0 0	1,698 8 8
Bonds of Metropolitan Board of Works	845,000 0 0	845,000 0 0	12,080 10 9
Annuities for Terms of years ending 5th April 1885 - - -	360,051 15 3 per annum	4,703,927 0 0	83,403 0 0
Red Sea and India Telegraph Annuities, expire 4th August 1908 - -	3,100 0 0 per annum	63,500 0 0	1,213 0 0
	£	9,687,004 6 5	150,104 14 8
Add Value of Securities - -			9,687,004 6 5
Cash Balance in Bank of England -			30,594 13 4
		£	9,867,703 14 5

National Debt Office,
30 March 1868.

A. Y. SPEARMAN,
Comptroller General.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY KEEPER

OF THE

PUBLIC RECORDS.

[25 February 1868.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

20787.

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THE TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

OF

THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

I RESPECTFULLY beg leave to lay before Your Majesty my Annual Report of the proceedings in the Public Record Office, for the year 1867.

I. FEES.

The amount of Fees paid in 1867 by the Public for use of the Records is submitted to Your Majesty in the Appendix (No. 1).

II. BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

The amount of business for Government Departments among the Records in the Public Record Office, during the year 1867, is also submitted to Your Majesty in the Appendix (No. 2).

A copy of the Household Book, 34 Hen. VIII., containing 1648 folios, has been made, at the request of the Lord President of the Council, for the purpose of being deposited in the Art Library of the South Kensington Museum, for the use of the public; it contains an inventory of the paintings, furniture, and effects of Henry VIII., illustrating the progress of Art during his reign.

The inquiry into the Papers of the Audit Office, mentioned in my Twenty-eighth Report (§ II.), has been continued during the year by the Officer appointed for the purpose by that Department.

A set of the Record Publications (Twenty-eighth Report, § II.), suitably bound, was transmitted to the Paris Exhibition according to the directions of the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury.

III. FAC-SIMILES OF NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS BY PROCESS OF PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY.

The operations under this section have been continued at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, under the superintendence of Mr. Sanders, the Assistant Keeper who has the custody of the Records sent down to Southampton (Twenty-eighth Report, § III.). The third Part of the English Series was published in December 1867; and the first Part of the Scottish Series in August 1867. The progress of the respective Parts, with details of the operations, will be seen in the following report of Mr. Sanders:—

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton,
January 16, 1868.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following Report of the work upon which I have been engaged during the past year.

The first Part of the National Manuscripts of Scotland, the fac-similes of which were prepared under my superintendence, was published in August last.

The size of this book being larger than that adopted for the English Series, and the outlines of each document as well as the seals being given, the expense of production has been, independently of the employment of more costly materials in printing and binding, consequently somewhat greater; but the result is the publication of a volume in every respect worthy of the valuable national collection contained in it.

The translations and notes appended to the third Part of the English Series occupied more time than I had anticipated, and the whole were not in the printer's hands till October. The volume was published in December.

In October, Mr. Cosmo Innes, to whom the editorship of the first Part of the Scottish Series had been entrusted, paid a visit to Sir Henry James, for the purpose of settling preliminaries for the preparation of a second Part of that series. A great portion of the Records to be contained in this Part is in my custody, and most of them have been photographed. As soon as I shall have received the whole number, together with a list of the order in which they are to be printed, the volume will be commenced without delay.

The documents which are to be comprised in Part IV. of the English Series are in my hands. Silver prints have been taken of all, and plates prepared of the earlier portion of them.

I hope to have this volume finished during the current year, and to get the fac-similes of Part II. of the Scottish Series completed as well.

In my last Report I stated that I had, with your approval, introduced a number of very interesting documents from the Papers in the custody of the Constable of the Tower among those which are to form Part IV. of the English Series.

In order to enable me to make the selection, Sir John Burgoyne transferred the whole of these Papers to my custody. As these were all loose, and had never been thoroughly arranged, I suggested that they should be properly sorted and bound together in volumes, in order to prevent the risk of loss and misplacement which they have hitherto

been exposed to; and I offered to undertake the superintendence of such arrangement if the Constable thought fit to have it carried out. The question was submitted to the consideration of the Authorities at the War Office, who at once sanctioned the necessary expenditure for the ensurance of the safety of so valuable a collection of historical records. A rough index of the whole has been already made, and the sortation of the papers commenced; but the progress of the work has been temporarily checked by the pressure of work of more immediate necessity thrown upon this Office, which has deprived me for the time of the services of the Staff appointed by Sir Henry James to assist me.

The Collection, when finished, will fill about six folio volumes of between 300 and 400 pages each. As soon as the index, which is a very comprehensive one, is completed, I shall have the honour to forward you a copy of it.

In my last Report I also mentioned two of the documents to be comprised in Part II. of the Scottish Series as offering special obstacles to reproduction by photography. Of these, one is a letter to Pope John XXII. from the Barons, Freeholders, and Community of Scotland, saying that so long as a hundred of them remain alive they will never submit to the dominion of the English; it is dated from the Monastery of Arbroath on the 6th of April 1320. The second is the Act of Parliament settling the succession of the Crown of Scotland upon the five sons of King Robert II. and their heirs male in the order of their birth, and is dated from Scone on the 4th of April 1373.

The former of these appears to have had a vast number of seals, of which twenty-one still remain, attached to it by thin strips of parchment, so fragile with age as to be barely capable of bearing their weight, and vibrating with the least breath of air. The parchment upon which the latter is written has become nearly as black as the ink used upon it. It has a fragment of the Great Seal of King Robert II. and the seals of nine of his nobles attached to it; of these, three alone—those of Archibald Douglas, another Douglas, and George Dunbar Earl of March—remain whole. After as many failures as attempts, we managed at last, on the 27th of September and the 1st of October last, to obtain tolerably satisfactory negatives of these two ancient records. The silver prints have turned out as good as we could expect to get; but what sort of chromo-carbon prints the negatives will furnish is yet to be proved. I hope, however, that in this as in former cases success may be attained.

Not having yet had sufficient opportunity of thoroughly reading and examining the selection of Records of the reigns of James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and Queen Anne, to be comprised in Part IV. of the English Series, I defer sending you a list of abstracts of them until I shall be enabled to do so more completely than I can at present.

In conclusion I have once more to repeat my former acknowledgment of the services of every department of this establishment which has been in any way connected with the publication of the work entrusted by the Master of the Rolls to my superintendence.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) William Basevi Sanders,
Assistant Keeper of H. M. Records.

To the Deputy Keeper of
H. M. Records.

IV. TRANSCRIPTS OF DIGBY MANUSCRIPTS.

Transcripts of the Papers of the Earls of Bristol, belonging to George Digby Wingfield-Digby, Esq., of Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire, have been made for the use of literary inquirers and other persons consulting the Records, by permission of Mr. Digby, and the Transcripts have been placed in the Search Office.

V. CALENDARS.

Progress has been made in the Calendars during the year 1867, in continuation of those mentioned in the Twenty-eight Report (§ IV.).

A detailed List of the Calendars, and their progress, is given in section XVI. In the Appendix (Nos. 5 & 6) are Calendars of such Royal Charters as occur in Letters of inspeximus, exemplification, or confirmation in this Office: and of Welsh Deeds from the reign of Richard II. to that of Henry VII., inclusive, the latter Calendar being in continuation of that annexed to former Reports. A List of the Calendars and Indexes placed in the Search Office during the year, for the use of the Public, is also annexed to this Report (App. No. 7). The List of Sheriffs, mentioned in my Twenty-eighth Report (§ IV.), has been continued to 18 Edw. I. A Calendar of Treasury Registered Papers has been prepared by Mr. Redington, an Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, in the same form as the Calendars of State Papers, and is now at the press.

Of the printed Calendars of State Papers, 4,745 volumes had been sold to 31 December 1867. Lists of those published during the year, and of those in progress, are annexed to this Report (App. No. 3). Of the nine volumes printed during the year, accounts of six have been already submitted to Your Majesty in former Reports.

The tenth volume of the Calendar of Domestic Papers of the reign of Charles I., edited by Mr. Bruce, has been published. It contains notices mainly of ship-money, and the means of levying it; of the plague and its great ravages in England; and of the visit of Charles I. and his Queen to Archbishop Laud at Oxford University: Letters from the Queen of Bohemia, with the particulars relating to the visit of her sons, Prince Charles Louis and Prince Rupert, add much to the interest of Mr. Bruce's volume.

The Papers relating to Foreign Affairs of the reign of Elizabeth, in the volume edited by Mr. Stevenson, extend from March 1561 to April 1562. They exhibit the policy pursued by the English Government in regard to the affairs of Foreign Countries. The Correspondence of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, the English Ambassador in France during that period, is of great historcal value. No series of Papers, in Mr. Stevenson's opinion, surpass

Throckmorton's Despatches in continuity, fidelity, or minuteness. More graphic and amusing, though less authentic and instructive, are the Letters of Randolph respecting the affairs of Scotland. Considerable light is also thrown, by the Papers calendared in this volume, upon the affairs of Spain and the Reformed States of Germany.

Mr. Bergenroth's second volume of the Calendar of Spanish State Papers, principally deposited among the Archives at Simancas, extends from the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. to 1525. The greater portion of the Documents calendared in this volume is written in Spanish, (not such as men of letters wrote at the beginning of the 16th century, but as the Spanish State officers, soldiers, and others wrote under pressure of business,) and Mr. Bergenroth in his preface alludes to the difficulties he had to encounter in translating these Documents, as well as in deciphering despatches written in cipher. The State Papers calendared in this volume furnish materials for the better estimation of the characters and proceedings of the three great monarchs of the period, Henry VIII., Francis I., and Charles V., and of their ministers.

VI. CARTE AND CAREW PAPERS.

Carte Papers.

The Commissioners appointed to select for transcription the Irish Official Documents from among the Carte Papers in the Bodleian Library, Oxford (Twenty-eighth Report, § V.), have continued their research during the year 1867. They have each separately examined 27 volumes of the collection, commencing with the 54th volume, where their previous examinations ended, and ending with the 80th. These volumes contain nearly 9,000 Papers, but the number selected for transcription will not exceed 700. During the year, Transcripts of 1,246 documents comprised in eight additional volumes have been made in duplicate. One complete set of these Transcripts has been deposited in this Office for public use; the other set was forwarded to the Public Record Office of Ireland by direction of the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury.

The following is an extract from the Report of Dr. Russell and Mr. Prendergast to the Master of the Rolls:—

"The Carte Papers, from the 54th to the 80th volume, besides several "volumes which properly belong to the great Ormond Series, comprise "five, or perhaps four, other distinct collections: the Fitzwilliam, "the Chichester, the Sandwich, the Huntingdon (which probably "included the Chichester), and the Wharton. The three collections "named last in order are of the highest interest for the general "history of the Commonwealth and the Restoration. But the Fitz-"william and the Chichester Collections (supposing the latter to be "distinct from the Huntingdon), are so pre-eminently valuable for the "peculiar objects of our Commission, that we feel it our duty to invite "your Lordship's special attention to them as most fruitful of original "materials for the history of Ireland under Elizabeth and James I.

"The Fitzwilliam Collection occupies volumes 55, 56, 57, and 58, " and comprises a large body of the papers of Lord Deputy Sir William " Fitzwilliam, within the five several periods at which he held the " office of Lord Deputy between 1560 and 1594.

"Besides the letters and despatches that passed between the Queen " and Council and himself, the collection contains those that passed " between him and the President and Councils both of Munster and " Connaught, the latter giving some very curious and important in- " formation concerning the internal state of Ireland.

"Among these is Sir John Perrot's original letter of 16th November " 1571, from Kilmallock to the Earl of Ormond (Perrot being the " President of Munster), announcing that he had appointed a meeting " with James Fitzmaurice for a kind of duel to decide the Desmond " war or rebellion.

"Sir John Perrot proposed to Fitzmaurice, that Fitzmaurice and he " should present themselves in the field with twelve chosen cavaliers " each, and let the event of the day rule the fate of the war. This " letter Ormond forwarded to the Lord Deputy, declaring that he was " at his wit's end at Perrot's madness (vol. 57, pp. 98 and 101).

"Though the number of papers selected from these volumes is not " very numerous, they will be found, it is believed, very important.

"It is worthy of note that another volume of these papers is stated " by the Irish Record Commissioners of 1810 to be in the possession " of the Earl of Annesley, in their Report upon the Papers and Books " relating to the Act of Settlement, which they examined by order " of the Lords of the Treasury in the year 1826 (Appendix to the " 16th Report, p. 15).

"It does not appear from their Report how the volume came into " the possession of the Annesley family. There is however a very " clear account of the way these volumes in the Carte Collection came " to the Duke of Ormond.

"One of the great difficulties of the Duke's life was to disabuse the " ill-informed and prejudiced public of the imputations constantly " made against him of being a favourer of the Irish, in consequence " of the two peaces he concluded with them in 1646 and 1648 by " order of King Charles I., imputations the more readily believed " because he was called an Irishman, and because his father, mother, " brother, sisters, and all his relations were of the Roman Catholic " religion.

"He took great pains to answer these charges in 1667, as appears " by the papers he composed at this date, where he enters fully upon " every separate charge.

"As to that which charges him with being an Irishman, he says " he has been strangely mistaken these forty years and upwards if " he is not by birth, education, religion, and affection a perfect English- " man, adding, however, with his characteristic polished humour, 'but " 'if having a good estate in Ireland change the case, many English " 'are, and many more would become, Irish.'—Ormond to Ossory, " January 21st, 1667–8. Vol. 48, p. 163.

"And he further insists upon the continued loyalty of his house, " and particularly of Thomas, Earl of Ormond, his next immediate " predecessor but one, who served Queen Elizabeth most faithfully " in the three successive rebellions, first of a considerable number of " the noblemen of the Pale, headed by the Earl of Baltinglass, secondly " of his own brothers, the Butlers, and thirdly of the Earl ot " Desmond.

"These charges were revived towards the close of his life by the "Earl of Anglesey. They gave infinite pain to Ormond, and set him "upon leaving a true account of himself to posterity, being fully "determined (to use his own expression to Sir Robert Southwell, "to whom he committed the task of compiling a memorial of him,) "'to lie well in the Chronicle.' He now employed himself to furnish "materials to Sir Robert Southwell by conversing with him upon the "events of his life, and collecting all papers bearing upon the history "of himself and his ancestors; and remembering it would seem how "important it would be in this view to have Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam's "papers to authenticate the deeds of his ancestor, Thomas Earl of "Ormond, he sent Sir Robert Southwell, who attended him as far as "Warwick on his last journey to Ireland, from thence to the Earl of "Fitzwilliam's house in Yorkshire for whatsoever papers he had "of what had passed in Ireland while Sir William Fitzwilliam his "ancestor was Lord Deputy of Ireland.

"These were generously furnished by that family to the Duke, and, "being sent over to him in Ireland, were by him committed to Matthew "Barry, Clerk of the Council, to be sorted and set in order. After "the Duke's death, these papers were obtained from Matthew Barry, "on the information thus supplied to his grandson, the second Duke, "by Sir Robert Southwell, in order to be used by him in framing the "account of his grandfather's life. (Duke of Ormond to Matthew "Barry, January 22nd, 1694–5, vol. 68, p. 226.)

"It may be proper to note in connexion with the Fitzwilliam papers "that in 1667 the Duke of Ormond, in writing to the Earl of Arlington "concerning the proposed marriage of the Earl of Fitzwilliam to Lord "Arlington's sister-in-law, says he could be highly bribed to it if the "young gentleman could recover the Council Books of Ireland to Henry "the Eighth's time, which an ancestor of his returning from the "government of this kingdom carried with him into England. (Or-"mond to Arlington. Dublin, January 29, 1666–7. Carte Papers, "vol. 51, p. 192.) Now we know from Sir John Davys that the earliest "Council Book in Ireland in his day was the 32nd of Henry VIII.; "and if Sir William Fitzwilliam did indeed carry away these "books (a fact, however, nowhere else mentioned, so far as we are "aware), they might still be looked for amongst the family papers of the "Earls of Fitzwilliam.

"Another series of papers, of still greater importance than the "Fitzwilliam Papers, is that contained in volumes 61 and 62, which "may be called the Chichester Papers, though they comprise some "few of the government of Lord Deputy St. John.

"The Chichester Papers one would be tempted to believe formed "part of the Huntingdon Collection. This collection Carte obtained "from the Earl of Huntingdon, whose great-grandfather married Sir "John Davys' sole daughter and heir, as likely to throw light on "the history of Ireland during Sir John Davys' Attorney-Generalship, "which lasted from 1603 till 1616. It was chiefly from the Hun-"tingdon Papers and Lord Chichester's book of the Plantation of "Ulster, which he had from Mr. Barry of Finglass, that Carte took "(as he says) the account of the Plantation of Ulster and the state "of affairs in Ireland before the time of Lord Strafford's government. "But as the Huntingdon Papers properly so called, contained in "volumes 76, 77, 78, throw no light on the affairs of Ireland, and "contain none of Sir John Davys' papers, while several private papers "of Sir John Davys are to be found at the end of volume 62, and all "the documents in this volume and volume 61 concern the period

" of Sir John Davys' Attorney-Generalship and Sir Arthur Chichester's " government, it almost follows as a necessary conclusion that these " volumes are 'Huntingdon Papers' as well as the other volumes so " called, and that they contain the very papers that Carte tells us he " used for elucidating this period of his history.

"The first paper in volume 61 is the original journal of the Parlia- " ment of 1585, and is unquestionably the earliest journal of Parlia- " ment in Ireland known to be extant, those in the printed journals " commencing only in the reign of Charles I.

"It is probable that this journal was made use of by Sir Arthur " Chichester for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the " Parliament called in 1613, a book of precedents of Parliamentary " proceedings having become necessary as no Parliament had been " held in Ireland in the long interval from 1585 to 1613. This journal " is unfortunately more concerned with entries to show the proper " adjournments and continuance of the Parliament than with the more " material business.

"In volume C.C. is contained a very important series of depositions " taken by a Commission of Inquiry issued under an Act of the " Commonwealth Parliament, entitled 'Indempnity to the English Pro- " 'testants of the Province of Munster,' passed on 27th of June 1654. " The purpose of the inquiry was to find who had been forward in " promoting the return of Munster to obedience to the Common- " wealth, in order that their arrears might be stated and satisfied with " those of other officers and soldiers who served the Parliament before " the 5th day of June 1649.

"This was the day the advanced guard of Cromwell's army received " their orders and marched towards Chester for the reduction of " Ireland, and by the Act 'for the Satisfaction of the Adventurers and " 'Soldiers,' Cromwell's Army of Ireland were to be satisfied their " arrears from the 5th day of June 1649, as well for their services in " Ireland as for their campaigns against the King in England before " that day, before those should receive any lands for their arrears who " faithfully served the Parliament in Ireland without severring, from " the surrendering of Dublin and the Sword of State by Ormond in " 1647 up to the 5th June 1649, such as the forces of Sir Charles " Coote, Colonel Michael Jones, and Colonel Monk; and the lands " falling short to satisfy Cromwell's army of the Act rates, those who " served in Ireland before 5 June 1649 would have gone unpaid, only " that the Commissioners of Parliament for the affairs of Ireland found " means to induce the army to lay aside the Counties of Wicklow, " Longford, and Donegal, to which Cromwell added Leitrim (for " Connaught was excepted from being set out to the soldiery, and was " reserved for the Irish), in order 'to give their poor brethren who " 'served before '49 equal satisfaction with themselves.' Pellys' Down " Survey by Larcom, pp. 66, 74, 210.

"The Munster garrisons, who had been under the command of " Inchiquin from the beginning of the war, and followed him in his " various revolts, first from the King to the Parliament, then in 1648 " back to the King, were with difficulty restrained from joining Crom- " well from the time of his landing; and in November 1649, Cork, " Youghal, Kinsale, and Bandon, and other neighbouring garrisons " mutinied and delivered these places up to commanders in the " interest of Cromwell.

" For this good service they sought and obtained in 1654 an Act of " Indempnity, first for their revolt to Inchiquin and Ormond, and next " liberty to have their arrears stated and satisfied with other '49

" arrears, on proving before the Commissioners that they had been " active in the promoting the return of Munster to its obedience to the " Parliament. But at the Restoration these depositions became in the " Duke of Ormond's hands conclusive evidence of treason, and were " used to bar the Munster garrisons from holding the four counties " assigned to them, and these counties were thereupon given to the " royalist officers who served the King until the arrival of Cromwell. " This class was known in the Act of Settlement as the officers who " served His Majesty before the 5th of June 1649, or (shortly) 'the " 'Forty-nine Officers.'

" The depositions taken under the Commonwealth Act of Parliament " afford a most detailed account of the conduct of every officer and " soldier in these garrisons, whilst there remains in the Exchequer an " accurate record of the names of their successful rivals and sup- " planters, the Royalist Forty-nine Officers, with their several arrears, " and the particulars of the lands in the four counties, and the several " forfeited houses in corporate towns, distributed amongst them in " satisfaction for their arrears.

" From this explanatory statement it will be evident of what great " importance the two collections of Fitzwilliam and Chichester Papers " are for the affairs of Ireland during the reigns of Elizabeth and " James the First, as well as of the Ormond period.

" The Sandwich Papers have no direct relation to Ireland. They " comprise the correspondence and other papers of Sir Edward " Montagu, who played an important part under the Commonwealth, " being appointed by the Rump Parliament on 3rd March 1659–60 " one of the generals at sea, and Monk the other, in which capacity " Montagu was mainly instrumental in securing the adhesion of the " fleet to the cause of the Restoration, services for which Charles II. " conferred upon him the title of Earl of Sandwich, a name he is " better known by in history. These papers occupy the 73rd, 74th, " and 75th volumes; and although chiefly valuable for the history of " the Navy and the Admiralty, they yet throw a great deal of light " upon the general history of the period.

" Amongst their few contents relating to Ireland are some orders of " Lord Deputy Fleetwood and the Council for the affairs of Ireland, " and some petitions with order of reference in the autograph of Lord " Protector Cromwell.

" The origin of the Huntingdon Papers coming into the Carte " Collection has already been incidentally mentioned. They are found " in volumes 76, 78, and contain a large proportion of purely family " papers; among these are several autograph letters of Cardinal Pole. " Probably the most valuable of these papers is a series of newsletters, " as well English as foreign, arranged in chronological order, and " occupying a considerable part of the 76th volume.

" The Wharton Collection occupies volumes 79, 80, and 81, the last " of which we have not yet examined.

" The papers of chief interest regarding Ireland in this Collection " consist of the correspondence of Sir Rowland Wandesforde during " Strafford's administration, but the Collection contains much in- " teresting information on the general history of the time, " especially during the later years of Charles the Second's reign, " among which we may particularize a number of letters and papers " connected with the Popish Plot, and the proceedings of Oates, " Dangerfield, and their confederates.

" Interspersed with these Collections are several volumes, 59, 60, 63, " 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72, which plainly belong to the

" regular Ormond Series, being papers which were evidently brought
" together by Carte, chiefly from the archives of the family, with a
" view to the preparation of his life of Ormond. Many of these, and
" many similar papers, are of incalculable value to the historical
" student, as for example those of the 64th volume, which contains a
" large portion of the Letter Book of the Confederate Catholics at
" Kilkenny, and of the correspondence of their agent at Paris, Father
" O'Hartigan. The general contents of these volumes, as a whole,
" may be specially referred to as a monument of Carte's care as a
" collector, and of the unwearied industry and extensive research of
" that most laborious historian.

" We may specially particularize under this head the 67th volume,
" which consists altogether of copies made of papers relating to Ireland
" from the collection of Dr. Williams, President of King's College,
" Cambridge, who got possession of Dr. Nalson's large body of
" historical papers ; copies of the minutes of the proceedings of the
" Commissioners of the Court of Claims, made by Carte with his own
" hand for the purpose of his history ; and of numberless other copies
" either by Carte or by his orders."

Carew Papers.

The Calendar of these Papers, in the Lambeth Library, has been continued in the manner mentioned in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Reports. The first volume, extending from 1515 to 1574 inclusive, was published in June 1867. The subjects embraced therein are numerous, and furnish materials for better understanding the history of Ireland. Mr. Brewer's preface contains an interesting biography of Sir George Carew, afterwards Baron of Clopton and Earl of Totness, by whose care and diligence the Papers were collected, and from whom they derive their title. The second volume of these Papers, to the year 1588, is nearly ready for publication.

VII. CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

During the year 1867, 11 volumes of these important works have been published. The total number of volumes published since the commencement in 1858 is eighty-six; the number sold in 1867 was 2,108, making a total of 19,122 volumes from the commencement. In the Appendix (No. 4) will be found a list of the works published during 1867, as well as of those in the press and in progress. A set of these works was presented to the Library Company of Philadelphia as an acknowledgment of their courtesy in restoring to this Nation the Irish Manuscripts of the time of James I.

VIII. DURHAM RECORDS.

By the Public Records Act, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94, the Records of the then lately abolished Courts of the Palatinate of Durham are

placed under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls, and in July and August 1854 I was employed at Durham to survey the Records and Muniments of the Palatinate. My Report on the subject was submitted to Your Majesty in the Sixteenth Report of the Deputy Keeper (App. No. 4). Various circumstances, more particularly the want of space for the reception of these documents in London, prevented my recommendations from being carried into execution.

The attention of the Master of the Rolls having been recently called to these Records (App. No. 8, Inclosure 1), I was again directed to proceed to Durham and inquire into their present condition. On my return, I made my Report thereon to the Master of the Rolls, dated 14 October 1867. It will be found in the Appendix (No. 8, Inclosure 2). This Report was transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury by the Master of the Rolls, by letter dated 23 October 1867 (App. No. 8). In this letter his Lordship stated that the proper course for him to pursue appeared to be to issue his warrant to remove the Palatine Records to London at once, but before doing so he wished to ascertain whether the authorities of the County, in the event of his allowing the Records to remain at Durham, would undertake to pay the annual salary of a qualified Record Keeper there, to be under the jurisdiction of the Master of the Rolls. The Lords of the Treasury, in reply, requested his Lordship to ascertain whether, in the event of an arrangement being made under which the Records of the Palatinate might be allowed to remain at Durham, the County would be prepared to find the funds for the payment of a competent Record Keeper. In compliance with their Lordships' opinion, the Master of the Rolls, 16 November 1867, transmitted a copy of the Report and Correspondence (App. No. 8) to the Earl of Durham, Lord Lieutenant of the County, requesting his Lordship to inform him whether the County would be willing to accept the alternative proposed by the Master of the Rolls, it would otherwise be his duty to issue his warrant for the removal of the Durham Records to London. Copies of the communication to the Lord Lieutenant were also sent to the High Sheriff of Durham, to the Chancellor, to the Under-Sheriff, to the Registrar, to the Clerk of the Crown, and to the Clerk of the Peace. No answer has yet been received.

IX. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

In the Twenty-sixth Report (§ VI.), in the Twenty-seventh Report (§ VII.), and in the Twenty-eighth Report (§ III.), details are given of the Photozincographic operations carried on at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, under the superintendence of Mr. Sanders, for the General Register House, Edinburgh, on the Scottish series of National Manuscripts. It will be seen from a previous section of this Report (§ III.) that the first Part of this

series was published in August 1867, and that the second Part is in progress. A Chronological List of the Documents contained in the first Part was annexed to my Twenty-eighth Report (App. No. 8).

On 25 January 1867, the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury requested the Master of the Rolls, in consequence of an application from the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, to permit me to undertake an inquiry and report upon the Historical Department of the General Register House, Edinburgh, which is the Record and State Paper Office of Scotland. The Master of the Rolls having consented, I proceeded to Edinburgh accordingly, and made a Report, dated 14 February 1867, giving an account of the several Officers in the General Register House, of their duties, and of other matters. This Report was transmitted by the Master of the Rolls to the Treasury on 15 February.

X. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE OF IRELAND.

Much correspondence has taken place with this Office and the authorities in Dublin relative to the Public Record Office of Ireland; and, since the passing of the Irish Records Act, Samuel Ferguson, Esq., who has been appointed the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records of Ireland, paid a visit to London and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the mode of transacting business in the Public Record Office here. A set of the Carte Transcripts has been transmitted to the Dublin Record Office, as before mentioned (§ VI.), and the five volumes of Irish Manuscripts received from the Library Company of Philadelphia (§ XI.), will be deposited there as soon as the Transcripts have been finished.

XI. DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

During a tour in America in 1866, Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon visited the Library Company of Philadelphia, and saw five volumes of Irish State Papers which had been presented to that Company in 1799. Mr. Dixon suggested to the librarian that it would be a graceful act on the part of the authorities of the Library to restore to the British Government the volumes in question, as they were evidently a part of the national archives of Great Britain, and had been removed without permission by some person from Dublin.

The directors of the Library Company immediately and unanimously agreed in the propriety of the suggestion, and a communication was accordingly made to the Master of the Rolls through the medium of Mr. Dixon. His Lordship immediately informed the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury of Mr. Dixon's intimation, forwarding at the same time a letter

on the subject from Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, the librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia. He proposed that a suitable acknowledgment should be made by the Lords of the Treasury to the Library Company, and the letter be accompanied with a copy of all the Government works published by their authority under his direction, in testimony of their high appreciation of a gift so honourably and disinterestedly made by the directors of the library to the British Nation.

The Lords of the Treasury, by their Minute of 18 January 1867, having accepted the offer made by the Library Company of Philadelphia, the five volumes were forwarded to England by Your Majesty's Minister at Washington, and duly received by the Master of the Rolls, 24 April 1867.

His Lordship immediately informed the Treasury of the safe arrival of these MSS., and suggested that it would be a graceful act if their Lordships would direct him to deliver the five volumes to the care of the Public Record Office in Dublin, as they related more especially to the history of Ireland, and ought to be preserved in the archives there; he urged that by such a procedure their Lordships would follow the liberal example set by the Philadelphia Library Company, in making restitution of these volumes to the country to which they properly belong.

In the persuasion that their Lordships would comply with this suggestion, the Master of the Rolls gave orders to have four of the volumes copied *verbatim et literatim*, the copies to be properly authenticated and placed for general use in the Search Room of the Public Record Office in London. It was not deemed necessary to have the fifth volume (the Memoirs of the Marquis Clanricarde) transcribed, as it has been printed.

The Lords of the Treasury approved of the recommendations of the Master of the Rolls that the volumes should be strongly bound, and that a suitable inscription should be placed upon them commemorative of the circumstances under which they were restored to the British Nation; and they directed that the volumes should be delivered to the care of the Public Record Office, in Dublin, in order that they might be preserved in the archives of the country to the history of which they more especially relate. The volumes will accordingly be transmitted to Dublin when the transcript is completed.

In conformity also with the recommendation of the Master of the Rolls, a set, as far as published, of the Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland, numbering 156 volumes, and of the Calendars of State Papers, as well as of the fac-similes in photozincography of Domesday Book and the National MSS., uniformly bound, was sent to the Philadelphia Library Company by the Lords of the Treasury, as a grateful acknowledgment of the feelings their Lordships entertained of the honourable and disinterested spirit which prompted their gift. The directors of the Library have returned thanks, through the Master of the Rolls, to Your Majesty's Government for this "munificent gift."

It is but justice to Mr. Hepworth Dixon to state that it is entirely owing to his zealous activity that these valuable Muniments have been restored to the British Nation.

The following is an account of the five volumes :—

Vol. I.

The documents contained in the volume lettered "Original Correspondence. Irish Government. I. 1603–1615" consist for the most part of letters and copies of letters from the Lords of the Council in England to the Lord Deputy, or the Lord Deputy and Council in Ireland. The dates of these documents range from 1592 to 1609–10. They refer in general to petitions from individuals or corporate bodies to the King or the Council. In some few cases, copies of the petitions are inclosed.

It is stated in indorsements on many of the letters that they have been enrolled either in the Council Books, in the Office of Musters, in that of the Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, in the King's Bench in Ireland, or on the Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland. There are five of the latter class, four of which are printed in the "Patent and Close Rolls, Chancery, Ireland, vol. III.," and one in the Calendar of the Irish Patent Rolls.

The volume exhibits marks of mutilation, and in two instances it is evident that a whole letter has been removed.

With regard to the subjects treated of, it would be almost impossible to describe them under a moderate number of heads. Among matters of public interest, however, may be specified,—the payment and victualling of the army ; papers relating to arms and munition, military appointments, forts and fortifications, to the currency, to the settlement of customs, to the treatment of the fugitive Earls, to the punishment of priests and restraint of the Popish religion, to the establishment of a learned ministry in Ireland, and the reformation of the clergy ; to the apprehension and punishment of pirates, to fines for recusancy, &c.

There is a very interesting paper entitled "Motives and reasons to induce the city of London to undertake plantacõn in the north of Ireland," and another, of earlier date, "Memorialls for Reformacõn of the Clergie."

The letters on petitions from individuals are very numerous.

Vol. II.

The documents in the volume lettered "MSS. Letters, K. James I., 1603 to 1615.," consist of royal letters, warrants under the sign manual, and copies of warrants granting lands, rents, and annuities in Ireland to various persons, either for services or as personal favours, to the church and military establishments, together with charges and commissions in several districts of the same country, supplemented in three instances by lists of the royal army there. They range from 1603 to 1612.

The bulk of the letters concerns the interests of individuals, but towards the close of the volume the matters of the church, the reduction of the army, the improvement of the customs, and the summoning of parliament, form the principal points touched upon in a despatch to Sir Arthur Chichester, the Deputy in Ireland, in the year 1611.

More than half of the documents bear the indorsement that they are enrolled on the Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland, and of the first twenty

so indorsed all have been identified with entries in the printed but unpublished volume of the "Patent and Close Rolls, Chancery, "Ireland."

Vol. III.

The documents contained in the volume of Irish State Papers lettered "MSS. Orig. Correspondence, Irish Government, 1603–1615, "II.," commence on 10 March 1610, and end on December 24, 1615. They consist for the most part of original letters addressed by the Lords of the Council in England to the Lord Deputy of Ireland and the other members of the Council there. Besides these original official documents, there are various letters, petitions, and copies of petitions and memoranda, chiefly from private individuals, forwarded by the Lords of the Council to the Lord Deputy of Ireland.

This correspondence, though of a somewhat varied character, has reference more or less directly to the "Plantation of Ulster," and it furnishes a considerable amount of information as to the means by which that design was carried out: the conditions under which the "undertakers" obtained the grants of the land; the settlement of the "Londoners" in Coleraine and the Derry, &c. But perhaps the most interesting of these documents, numbered "64," consists of a series of questions addressed by the Lord Deputy to the Lords of the Council in England, with the answers of the latter in parallel colums; the answers are full and minute, and evince the deep interest which the Lords of the Council and the King himself took in the success of this enterprise. It also enables the reader to see at a glance the machinery that was put into operation for conducting the work of the "Plantation."

Other papers relate to piracy; to the cutting and exportation of "the King's timber;" to the making of pipe-staves, &c., prohibited by an Order in Council. Others relate to church matters and "overtures for the advancement of true religion," the removal of recusants from their offices, &c. It appears from these documents that, in the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, the cathedral church, parish churches, and the dwellings for the clergy, were utterly dilapidated and untenantable. The clergy do not reside, and there is no convenience nor furniture for the performance of Divine service. No less curious are the papers relating to the Bishop of Down, who is summoned to appear before the Privy Council in England, to clear himself, if (as he protests) he can, of the crime laid to his charge, and the "dishonour which he has "brought upon the church." These documents are indorsed for the most part by the Lord Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester.

The volume appears to have been mutilated in several places. No less than ten letters have evidently been torn out; in some few instances signatures also have been removed. In other respects, the volume is throughout in fair condition.

Vol. IV.

The documents contained in the volume lettered, "MSS. Letters "of K. James I. 1603–1615, II.," range from the year 1609 to the year 1615, or more strictly from 1612 to 1615, as there are only two documents for 1609 and 1610, and none for 1611. In all, there are about 150, while each of the other three volumes contains about 250.

At the beginning there is a brief calendar of the letters contained in the volume, but it is mutilated and imperfect.

These documents are similar to those in the preceding volume. They consist almost entirely of letters and warrants from King James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy in Ireland, concerning grants of escheated lands in Ulster to certain "undertakers," the plantation of that province, appointments to various Irish offices, the allowance of annuities, pensions, and rewards, commercial matters, the accusations made against the Lord Deputy, the dissensions in the House of Commons in Ireland, and many other matters of historical importance.

Most of them contain two indorsements, one in Sir Arthur Chichester's hand, indicating the date of the letter, its nature, and the time of its receipt by himself; the other in the ordinary hand of the Patent and Close Rolls, to the effect that the warrant or letter was enrolled by James Newman, Clerk to the Master of the Rolls, on the Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland.

Vol. V.

The fifth volume received from Philadelphia is the diary of the Marquis of Clanricarde, which has been printed.

XII. NEW BLOCK OF RECORD REPOSITORY.

In my Twenty-eighth Report (§ VIII.), I had the honour to submit to Your Majesty an account of the progress of the works on the Record Repository to the end of 1866. During 1867, the whole of the works contracted for have been completed, viz.: The Central Tower, built to contain the water-tank, has been finished externally, the water-tanks have been fixed, and the whole of the fire-mains and apparatus are in their places, commanding each story, and in good working order: the rooms in the centre portion of the building, formerly used as offices, have been fitted up with iron presses and shelves, and are now used as depositories, by which a large increase has been obtained in the accommodation for documents.

I also stated in my last Report that the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury had been reluctantly compelled to postpone for another year the vote for the completion of the east wing of the Repository. It is with great satisfaction that I am now enabled to mention that their Lordships have authorized the First Commissioner of Your Majesty's Works to insert the sum of 24,000*l.* in the estimates for the year 1868–9 on account of the cost of erecting and fitting up the remaining portion of that wing.

The approaching completion of the east wing, and the increasing numbers of documents which the various Government offices are constantly sending to the Public Record Office, rendered it necessary, in settling the architect's plans, to know as much beforehand as possible what space was likely to be required for each office. Application was therefore made, 23 Dec. 1867, to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to know whether it was likely that they would require any portion of the Record Repository for the deposit of the extracts and copies of Wills transmitted to the Legacy Duty Office from the Prerogative Court and Court of Probate, since the establishment of the Legacy Duty. It was

thought probable that the Commissioners might wish to deposit in the Public Record Office the earlier portion of the copies of Wills in their custody, now in the vaults at Somerset House, down to a period when they are not often referred to. In reply, the Board stated that it would be inconvenient to transfer the copies of Wills and other Documents, however old, as they are much required in connexion with the conduct of business in the Legacy Duty Office.

The original Wills (of which the above-named are copies, in some cases only extracts,) are still scattered in various registries, to the very great responsibility of bishops and registrars, and are insecure, difficult to find, and expensive to consult.

Various suggestions have also been made to the Master of the Rolls as to the propriety of transferring the Parochial Registers to the Public Record Office. These have been considered as a part of the National Records; and it was provided nearly 300 years since that the registers should be transcribed and sent annually by the clergy to their bishops, the copies being called "Bishop's Transcripts," thus providing against the loss of the original register by fire, damp, or neglect, and a security against forgery or fraud. These Transcripts are wanting from thousands of parishes of England, and the evidence they should contain is lost, should any original register be destroyed, a loss continually going on. At present, however, there is not sufficient space at the disposal of the Master of the Rolls to receive these Transcripts, should it be determined to transfer them to the Public Record Office.

XIII. TRANSFERS AND REMOVALS.

The transfers of Accruing Chancery Records have taken place during the year 1867.

A large transmission of books and documents belonging to the Office of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, abolished as a separate office by the Act 28 & 29 Vict. cap. 93., has taken place, pursuant to the directions of the Treasury.

Further transfers have also been made from the Treasury, the War Office, and the Admiralty (Whitehall and Somerset House), as under-mentioned. With respect to the important transfer of Admiralty Letter Books, &c., from Whitehall, it may be stated that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have granted permission for these documents to be open to the public to the end of the year 1800.

The details of the Transfers in 1867 are as follow:—

Transfers into the Public Record Office.

Chancery:—

Close Rolls, 1864; from Enrolment Office; 31 January 1867; 164 rolls.

Close Rolls, Index to, 1863–1864; from Enrolment Office; 31 January 1867; 1 volume.

CHANCERY—*continued.*

Decrees and Dockets; from Clerks of Records and Writs; 97 Decrees and 97 Dockets.

Patent Rolls and Privy Seal bundles, 21 Vict.; from Enrolment Office; 14 March 1866; 4 rolls and 4 bundles; —22 Vict.; 12 August 1867; 3 rolls and 3 bundles.

Recognizance Rolls, 1864; from Enrolment Office; 31 January 1867; 4 rolls.

Specifications, Disclaimers of, 1864; from Enrolment Office; 31 January 1867; 1 roll.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT:—

Account Books, Ireland, May 1837—31 Dec. 1866; 3 volumes (1 blank).

Account Books, Weekly and Quarterly, Great Britain, 11 Oct. 1835—31 March 1867; 14 volumes.

Account Books, Weekly and Quarterly, Ireland, 20 May 1837—31 March 1867; 12 volumes.

Account Book, Revenue Quarterly, Ireland, 15 May 1837—10 Oct. 1846; 1 volume.

Account Books, Revenue Yearly, Ireland, 5 July 1838—31 March 1867; 2 volumes.

Account of Exchequer Credits and Bank Payments (Quarterly), April 1835—10 Oct. 1839; 1 volume.

Accounts relating to Quarterly Audit, England, 1865—1867; 1 volume.

Accounts relating to Quarterly Audit, Ireland, 5 April 1838—31 March 1867; 3 volumes.

Audit Account, Ireland, 15 May 1837—30 June 1856; 1 volume.

Bills of the Day, or Daily Receipt Books, Great Britain, 11 Oct. 1834—1866; 20 volumes.

Bills of the Day, or Daily Receipt Books, Ireland, 15 May 1837—30 March 1867; 18 volumes.

Cash Book, Ireland, May 1837—5 July 1848; 1 volume.

Credits, England, 10 Oct. 1834—30 March 1867; 40 volumes.

Credits, Ireland, 20 May 1837—30 March 1867; 29 volumes.

Exchequer Bills, Accounts of those received from Engravers, 1858—1866; 1 parcel.

Exchequer Bills, "Dockets, Claimants' Names and Numbers;" 1 volume.

Exchequer Bills, Dockets of Genuine Bills examined, 7 January 1842; 1 volume.

Exchequer Bills, Forms of Application respecting, 1843—1866; 1 parcel.

Exchequer Bills, Names of Subscribers for funding 4,000,000*l.*, pursuant to 2 & 3 Vict. c. 97.; 1 volume.

Exchequer Bills, Registers of; 2 volumes.

From the abolished Office of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, 5, 8, and 12 July 1867, pursuant to Treasury Letters of 9 and 22 May 1867.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—*continued.*

Exchequer Bills, Receipts of the Bank of England for, 1834—1858 : 1 volume and 1 parcel.

Exchequer Bills, Requisitions for Issue of, to the Bank of England, 1844—1867 ; 2 parcels.

Exchequer Bills (Supply), Paymasters' Receipts for, 1834—1862 ; 1 parcel.

Inclosure Commissioners' Certificates for Advances of Public Money, 4 Aug. 1847—31 March 1856 ; 34 volumes.

Irish Tithe Bill, Letters of Issue and Receipts, June 1839—April 1866 ; 1 parcel.

"Payments into the Exchequer, Audit Office," England, 5 Jan. 1835—28 Feb. 1864; 4 volumes.

"Payments into the Exchequer, Audit Office," Ireland, 15 May 1837—31 Dec. 1861 ; 2 volumes.

Public Works' Certificates for Issue of Exchequer Bills and Letters of Advice, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., 1845; 6 volumes and 3 parcels.

Royal Orders and Treasury Warrants to the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, 17 Oct. 1834—1865 ; 27 volumes and 2 parcels.

Royal Orders and Treasury Warrants to the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer for Payments in Ireland, 30 May 1837—20 March 1867 ; 29 volumes and 2 parcels (1 volume blank).

Shannon Navigation, Letters of Issue and Receipts, Dec. 1839—March 1844 ; 1 parcel.

Treasury Letters of Direction to the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer to authorize Credits :—

- Great Britain and Ireland, 17 Oct. 1834—20 May 1837 ; 5 volumes.
- Great Britain, 20 May 1837—30 March 1867 ; 56 volumes and 1 parcel.
- Ireland, 20 May 1837—27 March 1867 ; 31 volumes and 1 parcel.

Treasury Letters of Direction, Reference Books or Indexes :—

- England, 17 Oct. 1834—28 Sept. 1865 ; 12 volumes.
- Ireland, 20 May 1837—28 July 1865 ; 4 volumes.

West India Relief Certificates for Issue of Exchequer Bills, 1833—1846 ; 2 volumes and 1 parcel.

West India Relief Certificates, Letters of Advice, 10 Jan. 1833—11 Dec. 1845 ; 1 parcel.

From the abolished Office of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, 5, 8, and 12 July 1867, pursuant to Treasury Letters of 9 and 22 May 1867.

ADMIRALTY (Somerset House):—

Muster Books; 25, 26, and 27 November 1867; 2,131 volumes; pursuant to Admiralty Letter of 8 November 1867.

ADMIRALTY (Whitehall).—

Abstracts of Journals of Proceedings, 1736—1776; 6 volumes.
Abstracts of the Standing Orders for the Navy (Board of Revision); 5 volumes.
Admiralty Books, 1689—1815; 33 volumes.
Commission and Warrant Books, 1694—1815; 30 volumes.
Commissions and Warrants sent to the Outports, 1744—1798; 6 volumes.
Compassionate List, Letter Books, 1809—1845; 5 volumes.
Compassionate List, Minute Books, 1809—1836; 6 volumes.
Compassionate Lists, 1810—1837; 9 volumes.
Consuls and Promiscuous, 1795—1815; 7 volumes.
Courts-Martial, 1781—1816; 11 volumes.
Estimates, Navy, 1771—1832; 3 volumes.
Estimates, Ordinary, of the Navy, 1681—1792; 6 volumes.
Greenwich Hospital Letter Books, 1704—1821; 7 volumes.
Greenwich Hospital and Out-Pension Books, 1821—1830; 3 volumes.
Greenwich Hospital Out-Pensioners, 1763—1815; 4 volumes.
Greenwich Hospital, Candidates for Admission into, 1737—1859; 48 volumes.
Greenwich Out-Pensioners, 1789—1859; 50 volumes.
Index, General, to Public Office Letters and Courts-Martial, 1802—1807; 6 volumes.
Indexes, General, 1807—1809; 4 volumes.
Legal Branch, Miscellaneous Letters, 1816—1829; 16 volumes.
Letter Books, Engineers, 1840—1849; 5 volumes.
Letter Books, Midshipmen and Clerks, 1815—1844; 23 volumes.
Letter Books, Lords', 1688—1815; 135 volumes.
Letter Books? Port Admirals, 1808—1828; 9 volumes.
Letter Books, Secretary of the Admiralty, 1688—1746; 125 volumes.
Letters, Circular, 1795—1812; 4 volumes.
Letters, Lords', Ships' Establishments and Dockyards, 1803—1815; 30 volumes.
Letters, Lords', to the Secretaries of State, 1694—1804; 13 volumes.
Letters, Lords', Wages and Accounts, 1803—1815; 30 volumes.
Letters of Marque, 1777—1815; 16 volumes.
Letters of the Board of Revision and Admiralty Instructions; 17 volumes.
Licences to sail without Convoy, 1811—1816; 4 volumes.
Lists, Half-Pay, 1774—1788; 4 volumes.
Marines, 1755—1831; 90 volumes.

From the Admiralty (Whitehall), 19, 20, 21, and 22 Nov. 1867; 1,857 volumes; pursuant to Admiralty Letter of 17 Oct. 1867.

ADMIRALTY (Whitehall)—*continued.*

Memorials and Reports, 1694—1815; 15 volumes.
Miscellaneous Volumes; 51 volumes.
Miscellaneous Branch, Commission Officers, Royal Navy, 1816—1818; 2 volumes.
Miscellaneous Branch, Greenwich Hospital, Letters to Applicants for Relief, 1816—1821; 3 volumes.
Miscellaneous Branch, Promiscuous Letters, 1816—1821; 6 volumes.
Miscellaneous Branch, Public Offices, 1816—1818; 2 volumes.
Miscellaneous Branch, Wages and Prize Money, 1816—1821; 5 volumes.
Miscellaneous Branch, Warrant and Petty Officers, 1816—1818; 1 volume.
Muster Books, 1673—1759; 8 volumes.
Officers on Leave of Absence, 1804—1846; 7 volumes.
Order Books, 1810—1824; 5 volumes.
Orders and Instructions, 1665—1815; 165 volumes.
Out-Port Books, 1798—1815; 9 volumes.
Packet Service, 1837—1855; 30 volumes.
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Pass Letter Books, 1729—1816; 7 volumes.
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Registers of Packet Voyages, 1846—1853; 2 volumes.
Returns, Daily, to the First Lord, 1812—1830; 37 volumes.
Secretaries' Common Letters, 1746—1808; 167 volumes.
Secretaries' Common Letters (Promiscuous), 1809—1815; 31 volumes.
Secretaries' Common Letters to Captains and Lieutenants, Royal Navy, 1809—1815; 35 volumes.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, Mediterranean, 1795—1815; 6 volumes.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, Lisbon, 1809—1815; 2 volumes.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, Newfoundland, 1795—1815; 1 volume.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, North America, 1808—1815; 2 volumes.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, South America, 1809—1815; 1 volume.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, Halifax, 1795—1808; 1 volume.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, Leeward Islands, 1795—1815; 2 volumes.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, East Indies, 1795—1815; 2 volumes.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, Jamaica, 1795—1815; 2 volumes.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief of Squadrons, 1795—1815; 28 volumes.

From the Admiralty (Whitehall), 19, 20, 21, and 22 Nov. 1867; 1,857 volumes; pursuant to Admiralty Letter of 17 Oct. 1867.

ADMIRALTY (Whitehall)—*continued.*

Secretaries' Letters to Commanding Officers, River Thames, Downs, Yarmouth, Leith, Cork, and Guernsey, 1811—1815 ; 7 volumes.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanding Officers, Chatham, Sheerness, and Nore, 1795—1815 ; 18 volumes.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanding Officers, Downs, 1795—1811 ; 6 volumes.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanding Officers, Portsmouth, 1795—1815 ; 27 volumes.
Secretaries' Letters to Commanding Officers, Plymouth, 1795—1815 ; 18 volumes.
Secretaries' Letters to Public Offices, Admirals, &c., 1746—1815 ; 187 volumes.
Steam Department, Entry Books, 1847—1849; 5 volumes.
Superannuations, Military, 1832—1835 ; 1 volume.
Treasurer of the Navy, Monthly Accounts of Receipts and Payments, 1693—1729 ; 6 volumes.
Widows' Charity, Pension Lists, 1810—1829 ; 20 volumes.
Widows' Minutes, 1732—1829; 3 volumes.
Widows' Pension Books, 1827—1846 ; 27 volumes.

} From the Admiralty (Whitehall), 19, 20, 21, and 22 Nov. 1867; 1,857 volumes; pursuant to Admiralty Letter of 17 Oct. 1867.

WAR OFFICE :—

Discharge Documents, 1866; 123 bundles.
A. Papers ; relating to the Militia ; 22 bundles.
A.C. Papers ; relating to Army Clothing ; 14 trays.
C.P. Papers, Nos. 8,001—14,000; 60 bundles.
D. Papers, Nos. 34,000—48,999, 50,000—58,999 ; 290 bundles.
G.P. Papers, Nos. 2,501—5,500 ; 30 bundles.
G.P.W. Papers, Nos. 1,201—2,000 ; 8 bundles.
M.M. Papers, Nos. 3,101—4,800 ; 17 bundles.
M.M.C. Papers, Nos. 1,0001—2,000 ; 10 bundles.
O.S. Papers, Nos. 50,122—120,999; 902 trays and bundles.
Returns, Embarkation and Disembarkation, 1853—1863 ; 11 bundles.
Returns, General Monthly, Foreign Stations, 1850—1860 ; 256 bundles.
Returns, Monthly, Artillery, 1859—1864
Returns, Monthly, Royal Engineers, 1860—1863. } 7 bundles.

} From the War Office, 18 and 19 Nov. 1867; 1,745 trays and bundles ; pursuant to War Office Letter of 12 Oct. 1867.

TREASURY :—

Minutes of Commissioners of Public Accounts, 1712; 8 January 1867 ; 1 volume.

XIV. ARRANGEMENT, REPAIRS, BINDING, AND SIMILAR OPERATIONS.

CHANCERY:—

Bills and Answers, &c.; 8 membranes repaired.

Close Rolls; 13 membranes flattened and mended; 48 membranes sewed; 180 rolls ticketed; 164 parts and 1 volume (Index) ticketed, placed away, &c.; Lists, &c.

Confirmation Rolls; 22 sewings.

County Placita, Nottingham; 4 membranes flattened and mended.

Decrees; 325 membranes sewed, and made into 6 rolls.

Depositions; 36 membranes flattened and mended.

Inquisitions; 21 membranes flattened and mended; 12 membranes sewed.

Patent Rolls; 7 membranes flattened and mended.

Patent Rolls, 22 Vict.; 3 rolls numbered and checked with Calendars, &c.

Petitions to Parliament; Identifying Transcripts with Originals.

Privy Seals, 22 Vict.; 3 bundles numbered and checked with Calendar, &c.

Recognizance Rolls, 1864; 4 rolls ticketed, placed away, &c.

Royal Letters; 11 inlaid, &c.

Specifications, Disclaimers of, and Interrogatories; 1 roll ticketed, placed away, &c.

Writs (Miscellaneous); arranged and identified.

Petty Bag Records:—

Lunacy Bundles, Chas. I.—Geo. III.; sorted, arranged chronologically and alphabetically under names of Lunatics (concluded): 1,240 Suits dusted, flattened, packed in 22 bundles, and ticketed.

QUEEN'S BENCH:—

Plea Side:—

Accruing Records, 1840–1842; 310 rolls and bundles dusted, arranged, packed, ticketed, and placed in presses; Lists.

COMMON PLEAS:—

Feet of Fines; 30 bundles sorted and arranged.

EXCHEQUER:—

Queen's Remembrancer:—

Aids, Book of; 33 membranes flattened; 4 membranes mended.

Ministers' and Receivers' Accounts, Hen. VIII.; sorted chronologically, numbered, checked, &c., Lists; in continuation, to 38 Hen. VIII.

Miscellaneous; 363 numbered, identified, and ticketed; 9 membranes mended.

EXCHEQUER—*continued.*

Augmentation Office :—

Ministers' Accounts: 693 rolls re-ticketed.

Treasury of the Receipt :—

Muster roll; 8 membranes sewed.

Scotch Document, Edward III.; 1 membrane mended.

COURT OF STAR CHAMBER:—

Proceedings of, Hen. VII.—Charles I.; examination and sortation into reigns, continued; 1 membrane flattened and mended.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY:—

Miscellaneous; 514 bundles numbered; 3,391 bundles numbered and tied up.

WELSH:—

Depositions (Brecon); 12 membranes mended.

Fines (Chester and Flint); 97 membranes re-arranged, filed, and ticketed.

Fines, Concords, and Writs (Denbigh), Eliz.—Chas. I.; 323 Suits identified as to dates and counties.

Plea Rolls (Chester and Flint), Edw. III., &c.; 108 membranes opened and flattened.

Writs, &c., (Montgomery); 57 parcels packed and ticketed.

Writs, and Warrants of Attorney for Recoveries (Montgomery); 30 files sewed and ticketed.

ADMIRALTY:—

Letter Books, &c.; Lists.

Muster Books; Lists.

AUDIT OFFICE:—

Miscellaneous; 48 bundles ticketed.

HOME OFFICE:—

Domestic, Hen. VIII. and Chas. I.; 76 volumes repaired and bound; 269 bundles stamped; 16,115 leaves (partly Foreign) restored by sizing; 93 leaves repaired, &c.; 6,167 documents identified with Printed Calendars, numbered, &c., previously to binding.

FOREIGN OFFICE:—

Foreign, Elizabeth, &c.; 4 volumes repaired and bound (*see* Home Office); 84 bundles stamped; 559 documents identified with Printed Calendar, numbered, &c., previously to binding.

TREASURY:—

Registered Papers; 340 bundles ticketed.

TREASURY SOLICITOR:—

Papers; 850 bundles tied up.

WAR OFFICE:—

Discharges, 1866; 123 bundles arranged, tied up, numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Papers; } arranged, tied up, numbered, and placed in presses;
Returns; } Lists.

CENSUS COMMISSIONS :—
Papers ; 344 bundles tied up and numbered.

Binding :—164 volumes bound and repaired ; 5 leaves sized and mended.

Search Offices :—44,398 membranes stamped on production to Inquirers.

XV. INVENTORIES.

AUDIT OFFICE :—Accounts of the Master of the Toils.

CALENDARS, INDEXES, &c., IN PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE :—Additions to Inventory (*see* Appendix No. 7).

CONTENTS OF PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE :—continued, chronologically.

XVI. CALENDARS AND CATALOGUES.

CHANCERY :—
Charters (Early) ; continued (*see* Appendix No. 5).
Close Rolls ; continued to 19 Hen. III.
Decrees, Vict. ; 6 Rolls, 112 Decrees.
Memorials of Annuity Deeds, 1843 ; commenced.
Patent Rolls, 2 Edw. I., continued ; 176 entries, 283 cross references.
„ 1 Edw. II., Part 1, completed ; Part 2, commenced.

EXCHEQUER :—
Queen's Remembrancer :—
Depositions by Commission ; to 38 Eliz.

WELSH :—
Plea Rolls ; Deeds, Inquisitions, and Writs of Dower (Chester); Ric. II. to Hen. VII., completed (*see* Appendix No. 6).
Recognizance Rolls ; 26 Hen. VI. to 4 Edw. IV., continued ; 1,198 entries and 1,452 cross references, in alphabetical arrangement.

LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC :—
Hen. VIII., continued.

HOME OFFICE :—
Domestic, Elizabeth ; continued ; in manuscript to June 1600 ; printed to November 1595.
Domestic, Charles I. ; continued ; in manuscript to October 1637 ; printed to end of July 1637.
Irish, Eliz.—Charles I. ; completed in manuscript to 1645.

FOREIGN OFFICE :—
Foreign, Elizabeth ; continued ; in manuscript to end of 1564 ; printed to end of October 1564.

COLONIAL OFFICE :—
Colonial ; East Indies, China, and Japan ; continued ; printed to end of 1618.

TREASURY :—
Registered Papers ; continued ; printed to September 1692.

XVII. INDEXES.

CHANCERY:—

Close Rolls; 1837, continued; 15 Rolls, 214 Instruments.
„ 1849, continued; 103 Rolls, 1,396 Instruments.
„ 1850, continued; 22 Rolls, 284 Instruments.
„ 1851, commenced; 9 Rolls, 141 Instruments.

Lunacy Bundles, Chas. I.—23 Geo. III.; 452 Cases.
Recognizance Rolls, 1849; 2 Rolls, 287 Instruments.
Specification Rolls, 1849; 2 Rolls, 395 Instruments.
„ 1853, commenced.

COMMON PLEAS:—

Feet of Fines, Geo. I.; continued.

EXCHEQUER:—

Queen's Remembrancer:—

Ministers' Accounts, Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI.

WAR OFFICE:—

Discharges, 1866.

STATE PAPERS:—

Indexes to Printed Calendars.

TREASURY:—

Registered Papers; Index to Printed Calendar.

All which is humbly submitted to Your Majesty.
Dated this 25th day of February 1868.

(Signed) T. DUFFUS HARDY,
Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

I most humbly certify to Your Majesty that this Report is made by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, under my direction, pursuant to the Statute.

(Signed) ROMILLY, M. R.

APPENDIX

TO

THE TWENTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

No. 1.—Fees in the Public Record Office in the Year 1867.

	£	s.	d.
769 Authenticated Copies - -	367	19	6
99 Attendances - - -	73	11	6
Amount of Fees in 1867 - -	£441	11	0
Total Amount of Fees paid into the Exchequer since 1840 -	£22,463	11	3

No. 2.—Business in the Public Record Office connected with Government Departments in the Year 1867.

Number of Searches, Inspections, Issues, and Returns of Government Papers, for Government Departments, in 1867.

Department.	Number of Searches or Applications.	Number of Inspections, Issues, Returns, &c.
Treasury - - - -	9	10
Treasury Solicitor - - -	2	—
Foreign Office - - -	4	22
Colonial Office - - -	4	42
War Office - - -	896	1,202
Admiralty (Whitehall) - -	1	3
„ (Somerset House) -	32	235
„ Registrar - -	4	9
Patent Office - - -	44	93
Total -	996	1,616

No. 3.—Calendars of State Papers.

Volumes published in 1867.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. X.—1636–1637.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. II.—1574–1585.

Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. III. (in Two Parts).—1519–1523.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham. Vol. IV.—1561–1562.
Vol. V.—1562.

Calendar of the Carew Papers, preserved in Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and William Bullen, Esq. Vol. I.—1515–1574.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. Bergenroth. Vol. II.—Hen. VIII.—1509–1525.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, relating to English Affairs, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* Rawdon Brown, Esq. Vol. II.—1509–1519.

Volumes in the Press.

Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. IV.—1524, &c.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. Noel Sainsbury, Esq. Vol. III.—East Indies, China, and Japan. 1617, &c.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth (continued), preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Mary Anne Everett Green. 1591–1594.

No. 3.—Calendars of State Papers—*continued.*

Calendar of the Carew Papers, preserved in Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and William Bullen, Esq. Vol. II.—1575-1588.

Calendar of Treasury Papers, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Joseph Redington, Esq. Vol. I.—1556-1684.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham. Vol. VI.—1563.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XI.—1637.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, relating to English Affairs, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* Rawdon Brown, Esq. Vol. III.—1520, &c.

Volumes in Progress.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. Bergenroth. Vol. III. —Henry VIII.—*continued.*

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. III.—1586, &c.

No. 4.—Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages.

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Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—4. Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, compilata; Vol. I., 793–1290 : Vol. II., 1290–1349. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge ; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

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Chronicon Scotorum : a Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from the Earliest Times to 1135 ; with a Supplement, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with a Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A.

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Willelmi Malmesbiriensis de Gestis Pontificum Anglorum Libri V. *Edited, from William of Malmesbury's Autograph MS., by* N. E. S. A. Hamilton, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum.

Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, ab Anno 1150 usque ad Annum 1406. Vol. III. *Edited by* Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum.

Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 21–22. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vol. VI. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire.

The Annals of Roger Hoveden. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian.

No. 4.—Chronicles and Memorials, &c.—*continued.*

The Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft, in French Verse, from the earliest Period to the Death of Edward I. Vol. II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A.

Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. III. ; 1201, &c. *By* Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

Volumes in Progress.

Documents relating to England and Scotland, from the Northern Registers. *Edited by* the Rev. James Raine, M.A., Canon of York, and late Fellow of the University, Durham.

Chronicle of Robert of Brunne. *Edited by* Frederick James Furnivall, Esq., M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law.

The Annals of Loch Cé. *Edited by* William Maunsell Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A.

Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—4. Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, compilata. Vol. III. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge ; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters, which occur in Letters of inspeximus, exemplification, or confirmation, and in Cartularies, in the Public Record Office. (See 27th Report, App. No. 2.)

PART I.—FROM ÆTHILBERHT OF KENT TO WILLIAM II.

Æthilberht of Kent.

605. For S. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury. Grant of a portion of land in the east part of the city of Canterbury for the construction of the monastery. The land is bounded thus, on the east S. Martin's church, on the south the way of Burhgate, on the west and the north Drutingstræt. *Canterbury*, A.D. 605, eighth indiction. Subscribed by Aethilberht, King of Kent.

Charter Roll, 20 Edw. 2, No. 6.; Charter Roll, 36 Edw. 3, No. 3.; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1.; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5.; printed in Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus, vol. i. p. 2, No. 2, and in the Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cant. (Chronicles and Memorials), p. 109.

605. January 9. For the same. Grant of the vill called Sturigao, otherwise Cistelet; also a silver dish, a golden "scapton," a saddle with a bridle ornamented with gold and gems, a silver mirror, silken dalmatics, and an embroidered cloak, the gift of Pope Gregory. Witnessed by Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury; Mellitus and Justus, Bishops of London and Rochester; the religious servant of Christ, Laurence the priest; Eadbald the King's son; Hamigisil the Duke; Angemund the referendary; Hocca and Graphio the Earls; Tangisil and Pinca, and Geddi and Aldhun, the King's nobles, and many others. 45th year of Æthilberht, the fifth ides of January. Note, the year 605 is adopted upon the authority of Kemble, but S. Augustine, the first witness, died in 604.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll L., No. 18.; Charter Roll, 20 Edw. 2, No. 6.; Charter Roll, 36 Edw. 3, No. 3.; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1.; Pat. Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3. m. 5. Kemble, vol. i. p. 4. No. 4. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 114. Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 1.

Eadbald of Kent.

618. For the same. Grant of thirty ploughlands called Nortburne. Subscribed by the King. Witnessed by Laurence, Archbishop of Canterbury; Aemma the King's wife daughter of the King of France; Mellitus, Bishop of London; Justus, Bishop of Rochester; Egberht; Ercumberht; Suebhard; Guthard. A.D. 618, sixth indiction.

Charter Roll, 20 Edw. 2, No. 6.; Charter Roll, 36 Edw. 3, No. 3.; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1.; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5. Kemble, vol. i., p. 8, No. 6. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 144.

Oswin of Kent.

675. January 27. For S. Mildred's abbey Minster, in the Isle of Thanet. Grant of land of ten "manentes" at Sturrie. *Canterbury*, second year of Oswin, third indiction, sixth calends of February. Subscribed by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury; Oswyn the King; Suebard; Adrian the Abbot; Ecca; Osfrid.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant. (Exchequer, Queen's Rem.), fol. 80 b. Kemble, vol. i., p. 11, No. 8. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 229.

For the same. Grant of land in the Isle of Thanet, containing 18 "manentes," formerly held by Yrminred, and some part by the Archbishop. Subscribed by Oswin the King; Suebhard; Acca.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 81. Kemble, vol. i., p. 13, No. 10. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant. p. 230.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

Suaebhard of Kent.

676, March 1. For the same. Grant of land called In Sudaneie, within the isle of Thanet, containing anciently forty-four "manentes," but to which twelve have been added, in a place called Sturgeh, without the island. *Canterbury*, A.D. 676, second year of Suaebhard, fourth indiction, March 1. Subscribed by Sueaberd, King of Kent; Gumberct; Gebred; Osfrid; Urbald; Hagona; Egisan; Bernhard; Sebby the King; Ecca; Raban; Alberct; Gudhard; Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury; Adrian the Abbot; Osuuini; Ædilred, King of the Mercians.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 79 b. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 232. Kemble, vol. i., p. 18, No. 14.

For the same. Grant of two ploughlands in Sturige, and three ploughlands in Botdesham. Subscribed by Suabert the King; Gumberct; Aeccus.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant. fol. 80 b. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 234. Kemble, vol. i., p. 20, No. 15.

Aethilred of Mercia.

681. For the monastery of Malmesbury. Grant of thirty cassates of land on the west side of the public street, and in another place not far off, near Tectan the monastery, fifteen cassates. A.D. 681, ninth indiction. Subscribed by Aethelred, King of Mercia; Coenfrith the Earl; Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury; Saxulf the Bishop; Bosel the Bishop.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 122 b. Kemble, vol. i., p. 26, No. 22.

681. For the same. Grant of fifteen cassates near Tectan, the monastery. A.D. 680, ninth indiction. Subscribed by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury; Saxulf the Bishop; Bosel the Bishop; Aethelred, King of Mercia; Cenfrith the Earl.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 122 b. Kemble, vol. i., p. 27, No. 23.

Caeduuealha of Wessex.

682. August. For the same. Grant of thirty-two cassates of land on both sides of the wood called Kemele. A.D. 682, August, first indiction. Subscribed by Haeddi the Bishop; Caeduuallan the King; Cisus; Uuynbercht.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 123. Kemble, vol. i., p. 28, No. 24.

Ecgfrith of Northumberland.

685. For Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham. Grant in perpetuity of the vill called Crec and three miles round; also the city called Lugubalia and fifteen miles round. Subscribed by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury; Cedd, Bishop of the East Saxons; Bosa the Bishop; Saxuulf, Bishop of the Mercians; Eata, Bishop of Hexham; Trumuuini, Bishop of the Picts; Ceadda, Bishop of Lichfield; Eadhaed, Bishop of Lindissi. Written in the time of Pope Agatho, in the fortieth year of the King's age, and the fourteenth year of his reign.

Charter Roll, 15, 16, & 17 Ric. 2, No. 29; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 3; Charter Roll, 1 Hen. 5, p. 1, No. 15; Pat. Roll, 11 Hen. 6, p. 2, m. 22; Confirmation Roll, 6 Eliz., No. 10. Kemble, vol. i., p. 29, No. 25.

Caeduuealha of Wessex.

688. August 19. For the monastery of Malmesbury. Grant of one hundred and forty "manentes" on both sides of the wood called Kemele, from the east side of the boundary of the streets to the famous river called Temis; and in another place thirty "manentes" on the east side of the wood Bradon, and five "manentes" where the two rivers, Abon and Uuilig, meet, and this principally for the monks' fishing. A.D. 688, thirteenth indiction, August, fourteenth kalends of September. Subscribed by Haeddi the Bishop; Centuuin; Ceduuallan.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 123 b. Kemble, vol. i., p. 32, No. 29.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

Oswin of Kent.

689. July. For S. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury. Grant of a ploughland in which a mine of iron is known to exist, which belonged to the park called Liminge, adjoining on the south to the land of the venerable priest, Abbot Brytuuald. July, second indiction. Subscribed by Osuuyn, King of Kent; Ecca; Sabert; Osfrid; Uaeba; Suydred; Aedilmar; Burgred; Frod; Eana.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 83. Kemble, vol. i., p. 33, No. 30. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 226.

Wihtred of Kent.

694. July 17. For S. Mildred's abbey, Minster, in the Isle of Thanet. Grant of four ploughlands in the Isle of Thanet, called Humantun. Sixteenth calends of August, seventh indiction, third year of Wihtred. Subscribed by Uuihtred the King; Kinigith the Queen; Bernhard; Alhuuard.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 81 b. Kemble, vol. i., p. 42, No. 37. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 288.

697. April 2. For the same. Grant of land called Haeg, of forty "manentes," free from all secular service. April 2, sixth year of Wihtred. Subscribed by Archbishop Berctuald; Agesmund; Uuihtred; German; Uuihtgar; Gefred; Cynyath; Guthard.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 82. Kemble, vol. i., p. 49, No. 42. Hist. S. Aug. Cant., p. 291.

Ini of Wessex.

701. For the monastery of Malmesbury. Grant to Aldhelm the Abbot, in augmentation of the monastery, of forty-five cassates in the following places: five "manentes" in Gersdune; twenty where the river called Corsaburna rises; ten in another place near the same river; and ten near the stream called Reodburna. A.D. 701, fourteenth indiction. Subscribed by Ini the King; Oshelm; Haddi the Bishop; Uuynbercht.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 123 b. Kemble, vol. i. p. 55, No. 48.

704. May 26. For the same. Exemption from secular service, and licence to observe the regular monastic rule. *Eburleah,* seventh calends of June, second indiction, A.D. 704. Subscribed by Ini the King; Aldhelm; Hagona the Abbot; Adbert the Abbot; Haeha the Abbot; Uuintra the Abbot; Uuedr the Abbot; Beornuuald the Abbot; Uuilgar the Abbot; Bealuulf the Abbot; Froda the Abbot; Uuitta the Abbot; Beoban; Eanberht; Coenberht; Coen; Aethilfrid; Eascuuald; Duduc; Ticcean; Bealdhun.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 124. Kemble, vol. i., p. 57, No. 50.

Aethelbald of Mercia.

716. For the monastery of Croyland. Grant, towards the foundation of a monastery of black monks under the Benedictine rule, of the entire island of Croyland (for the site of the abbey) inclosed by four waters, namely the water called Schepishe towards the east, the water called Nene towards the west, the water called Southee towards the south, and the water called Asendick towards the north, where the common sewer is, between Spaldeling and the said island. The said island contains in length four "leucæ," and three "leucæ" in breadth, with the marshes lying towards the west, opposite the same island on both sides of the water of Uueeland; of which one part towards the north called Goggislond contains two "leucæ" in length from Croyland bridge, where the island is entered, to Aspath, and one "leuca" in breadth from the water of Uueeland on the south side to Apenholt, towards the north next the bank, and having an equal breadth throughout the whole length; and the other part of marsh on the south side of the water of Uueeland contains in length two "leucæ" from Croyland bridge to Southlake next the bank opposite Aspath, and contains in breadth two "leucæ" from the water of Uueeland to Finset next the water of Nene on the southern side of the same marsh, with several fishery in the waters of Uueeland and Nene, to the aforesaid limits of either marsh, and in all the waters surrounding

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

the aforesaid island. Appointment of Kenulph, a monk of Evesham, as abbot, granting him out of the royal treasure, towards the building of the same monastery, three hundred pounds the first year, and for ten years following one hundred pounds each year, with liberty to build a town there, or to inclose for the same as much from those two marshes towards the west as the monks pleased. Grant of common of pasture on both sides of the water of Uueeland, namely on one side to the field of Medeshamsted, and on the other side to the buildings of Spaldelyng. A.D. 716. Subscribed by Aethelbald, King of Mercia; Brihtuuald, Archbishop of Canterbury; Uuynfrid, Bishop of the Mercians; Inguuald, Bishop of London; Aduuin, Bishop of Lichfield; Tobias, Bishop of Rochester; Aethelred, Abbot of Bardeney; Ecgbald, Abbot of Medeshamsted; Eggo, Earl of Lincoln; Leofric, Earl of Leicester; Saxuulph son of Saxuulph the Earl; Inguulph the Priest.

Patent Roll, 17 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 31; Patent Roll, 1 Hen. 4, p. 2, m. 8; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 7. Kemble, vol. i., p. 77, No. 66.

Eadbert of Kent.

724. October 14. For S. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury. Grant of half a ploughland formerly held by Escuald in Northanwde. Pridie idus Octobris A.D. 724, tenth indiction. Subscribed by Eadbert the King in the third year of his reign; Balthard; Byman.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 82.

Cuthraed of Wessex.

745. For the monastery of Malmesbury. Grant of land in Uudetun assessed at ten "mansiones." A.D. 745. Subscribed by Daniel the servant of the people of God; Cuthred the King; Athelheard; Cumman; Aldhunes.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 125. Kemble, vol. i., p. 113, No. 94.

Cyneuulf of Wessex.

758. For the same. Grant of land of thirty "manentes," where two streams meet, Meardaen and Reodburna. A.D. 758, eleventh indiction. Subscribed by Cyneuulf the King; Cyneheard the Bishop; Hereuuard the Bishop; Eoppan; Herecan the Abbot; Intan; Alfrithes; Beornes the Abbot.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 125 b. Kemble, vol. i., p. 125, No. 103.

Eadberht of Kent.

761. For S. Mildred's abbey, Minster, in the Isle of Thanet. Grant, on the petition of the Abbess Sigeburga, of the value of two ships' cargoes belonging to the King at Sarr; also all tribute and toll in Forduuic and Seorre. Subscribed by Eadbert the King; Bregouuin the Archbishop; Jambert the Abbot; Daene the Abbot; Brun the Abbot; Baltheard the Earl; Eathelhun the Prince; Redfrid; Budda; Eathelbert; Eadda; Egesasus; Aldred.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 154. Kemble, vol. i., p. 129, No. 106. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 322.

Offa of Mercia.

722. For S. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury. Grant to Aethelnoth the Abbot of land of two "manentes" in Beuuesfeld, with pannage and pasturage, and liberty to keep one goat in the wood called Saenling. Subscribed by Offa, King of Mercia; Jambert the Archbishop; Cynethrith the Queen; Ecgfrith, the King's son; Brordan the Duke; Aethelheard the Prince; Binnan; Berhtuuald; Eadbald.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 84 b. Kemble, vol. i., p. 146. No. 119. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 331.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

792. May 4. For S. Alban's monastery in Hertfordshire. Grant of land of thirty "manentes" in the places underwritten; namely at Uuineshauue [land] of twelve "manentes;" at Scelfdune or Baldinigcotum [land] of three "manentes," whereof these are the boundaries, Suanaburna, Heortmere, Stret, Uuealebroc; also, land of ten "manentes" at Scuccanhlau or Fentuun, with the wood called Horuudu with its boundaries; at Lygetune [land] of five "manentes," which land Alhmund the Abbot, escaping from an expedition, gave to the King as a reconciliation. Exemption also of all the land from all tribute, and from the repairs of bridges and construction of fosses against the enemy. Subscribed by Offa the King; Ecgfrid; Higbert the Archbishop; Ceoluulf the Bishop; Heathored the Bishop; Unuuona the Bishop; Alhmund the Abbot; Beonnan the Abbot; Uuimund the Abbot; Forthred the Abbot; Brordan the Nobleman; Binnan the Prince; Esnnin the Duke; Alhmund the Duke; Uuigbert the Duke; Aethelmund the Duke; Eadgar the Duke; Heardbert the Duke; Ealhmund the Duke; Cuthberht the Duke; Eadberht the Duke; Wulfheard the Duke; Ealher the Duke. A.D. 795, indiction five, thirty-fifth year of Offa, fourth nones of May. *Beranforda.*

Charter Roll, 2 to 4 Edw. 4, No. 9.; Confirmation Roll, 2 Ric. 3, p. 1, No. 1; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 3, No. 6.; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 8, No. 1. Kemble, vol. i., p. 195, No. 161.

793. For the same. Grant of fifty mansions in the under-mentioned places, namely, at Caegesho thirty-four mansions, and at Heanhamstede six mansions, at Stanmere ten mansions, with the corn, meadows, feedings, and woods and all other things pertaining, free from customs. Licence for Uuilligoda the priest to lead a monastic life there; and after his death the brethren to choose a successor from among themselves. The rule of S. Benedict to be followed. A.D. 793, third indiction, thirty-third year of Offa. *Celchyth.* Subscribed by Offa; Ecfrid; Ceoluulph the King; Cenuulph the King; Beornulph the King; Ludech the King; Uuilaf the King; Ecgbirht the King; Beortulf the King; Burhred the King; Aelfred the King; Higberct the Archbishop; Aethelheard the Archbishop; Ceoluulf the Bishop; Hunuuon the Bishop; Ceolmund the Bishop; Ealcheard the Bishop; Aelfhun the Bishop; Heabert the Bishop; Heathoreth the Bishop; Cyneheard the Bishop; Deneferd the Bishop; Cenuualch the Bishop; Uuermund the Bishop; Uuihthun the Bishop; Uuynberht the Bishop; Uuicga the Duke; Aethelmund the Duke; Heardbert the Duke; Brorda the Duke; Binna the Duke; Esne the Duke; Heaberht the Duke; Cudberht the Duke; Ceol; Aemund the Duke; Ceoluueord the Duke.

Charter Roll, 29 Edw. 1, No. 21; Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 38; Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 2, No. 34; Charter Roll, 2 to 4 Edw. 4, No. 9; Confirmation Roll, 2 Ric. 3, p. 1, No. 1.; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 3, No. 6.; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 8, No. 1. Kemble, vol. i., p. 197, No. 162.

Ecgfrith of Mercia.

796. For the monastery of Malmesbury. Grant, in consideration of two thousand silver shillings, of land of thirty-five "manentes" at Piertean on the east side of the wood called Braden, which land had been taken from the monks by Offa the King's father, free from all secular service. A.D. 796, fourth indiction. Subscribed by Ecgferth, King of Mercia; Beorhtric, King of the West Saxons; Eadburg the Queen; Aethelheard the Archbishop; Kynebeorht the Bishop; Deneferht the Bishop; Hathored the Bishop; Brordan the Præfect; Esne; Lulling; Eadulf the Bishop; Aethelmund the Præfect; Ceolmund; Uuigferth.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 125 b. Kemble, vol. i., p. 209, No. 174.

Kenulf of Mercia.

821. For the monastery of Abingdon. Grant of fifteen manses in Cullanhamme, with a pasture called Otteney; this grant was made on the petition of the King's sisters, Kenefyythe and Burgenilde, who had chosen for themselves a burial place in the said monastery. Exemption of the said land and its inhabitants from royal and episcopal authority, the abbot alone to have jurisdiction there. A.D. 821, eleventh year of Kenulf. Subscribed by Kenulf the King; Eldrida the Queen; Kenelm the King's son; Cybeorth th e Bishop; Wygbeorth the Bishop; Oda the Bishop; Wor the Bishop;

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

Wyothrcan the Prince; Willap; Lulla the Prince; Withgari; Wigfric the Prince; Wulfruc; Fyrie the Prince; Orideah; Falmund the Prince; Fadruc; Fadried; Wulphelm.

Charter Roll, 10 Edw. 3, No. 30; Patent Roll, 4 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 16; Patent Roll, 8 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 5; Patent Roll, 8 Hen. 7, p. 2, m. 17.

EGBERT OF WESSEX.

836. For S. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury. Grant of one ploughland called on Scirdon, which formerly belonged to the royal city of Canterbury, and the woods called Deubera and Hussingden, free from all secular service. A.D. 836, fourteenth indiction. Subscribed by the King, and by Ethelwlf, King of Kent.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 84.

AETHELUULF OF WESSEX.

844. Nov. 5. For the monastery of Malmesbury. Exemption of certain land belonging to the monastery from all secular service. In consideration of which Ælhstan, Bishop of Sherborn, and Helmstan, Bishop of Winchester, ordained that in every church the whole congregation should sing every Wednesday fifty psalms, and every priest should say two masses, one for King Æthelwlf, and the other for the dukes assenting to the present gift, for the washing away of their sins: for the king, *Deus qui justificas,* for the dukes, *Prætende Domine.* The land is thus described, at Ellendune thirty hides, at Elmhamstede fifteen hides, at Wttune ten hides, at Cherltune twenty hides, at Minty five hides, at Rodburne ten hides. A.D. 844, seventh indiction, the nones of November, before the high altar in S. Peter's church in the city of *Winchester.* Subscribed by Æthelwlf the King; Elmstan the Bishop; Ælstan the Bishop; Æthelwlf the Duke; Osric the Duke; Eanwlf the Duke; Æthelric the Duke; Ceanwlf the Duke; Cearl the Duke; Æthelmund the Abbot; Wlflaf the Abbot; Beorhtelm the Abbot; Ægheard the Minister; Milred the Minister; Osmund the Minister; Ælla the Minister; Wlfhere the Minister; Ælfstan the Minister; Ceolmund the Minister; Kyneheah the Minister; Kyneheah the Minister; Dudda the Minister; Æthelred the Minister; Wihtgar the Minister; Eadred the Minister; Æthelbald the Minister; Lulling the Minister; Cealmund the Minister.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 126. Kemble, vol. v., p. 93, No. 1048.

844. For the same. Grant of five "mansiunculæ" in Mintih. A.D. 880 (*sic*). Subscribed by Aetheluulf the King; Ceolnath the Archbishop; Aethelstan, King of Kent; Eathun the Bishop; Wullaf the Duke; Eanuulf the Duke; Wluuahrd the Duke; Aetheluulf the Duke; Hereberht the Duke; Ealstan the Duke.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 128. Kemble, vol. ii., p. 18, No. 255.

845. November 16. For S. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury. Grant of portion of land in East Kent, viz., one ploughland in Lyncesore. *Atwi.* A.D. 845, eighth indiction, sixteenth calends of December. Subscribed by Ethelwlf the King; Ethelstan the King.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 86 b.

850. For the monastery of Malmesbury. Grant of ten "mansiones" in Dometesis. A.D. 850. Subscribed by Aetheluulf the King; Ceolnoth the Archbishop; Alhstan the Bishop; Tuddan the Prince; Uullaf the Abbot; Aethelbald the Duke; Eanuulf the Duke; Eallrinc the Duke; Aelfstan the Minister.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 126 b. Kemble, vol. ii., p. 35, No. 263.

850. For Alher the King's Prince. Grant of forty cassates in Lenham, with all the appurtenances and the place where salt can be obtained, with right of entry for three carts in the wood called Blean. A.D. 850, thirteenth indiction, in the royal town called *Wilton.* Subscribed by Aetheluulf the King; Allistan the Bishop; Aethelbald the Duke, the King's son; Bedelstan the King.

Charter Roll, 20 Edw. 2, No. 6; Charter Roll, 36 Edw. 3, No. 3; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5.

854. April 22. For the monastery of Malmesbury. Grant of the tenth part of all the King's lands, free from all royal and secular service. In consideration whereof Alstan Bishop of Sherborn and Swithin Bishop of Winchester ordained that every congregation of the servants of God should sing every Saturday fifty psalms, and

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*coutinued.*

every priest should sing two masses, one for Aetheluulf the King, the other for his bishops and dukes ; for the King during his life, *Deus qui justificas impium*, and for the bishops and dukes during their lives, *Pretende Domine.* The land belonging to Malmesbury church thus exempted is this, at Pirigtune thirty-five hides; at Cwacot fifteen hides ; at Suthtune five hides ; at Corsaburnan five hides ; at Criddanwylle ten hides ; at Cemele ten hides ; at Domeccesige two hides and a half. A.D. 854, first indiction, Easter Day, in the King's palace called *Wylton.* Subscribed by Aetheluulf the King ; Alhstan the Bishop ; Suuithun the Bishop; Osric the Duke ; Eanuulf the Duke ; Aethelbold the Duke ; Lulling the Minister ; Uuerfd the Abbot ; Ulfhere the Duke; Cyma the Minister; Aethelred the Minister ; Lullede the Duke ; Eanuulf the Duke; Ecgheard the Minister ; Cyne the Minister; Aethelbert the Duke; Aelstan the Minister ; Cuthuulf the Minister; Ulflaf the Abbot ; Eanmund the Minister ; Osmund the Minister ; Cyneuulf the Minister; Nithmund the Minister ; Milred the Minister ; Ulfred the Minister ; Aldred the Minister.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 127. Kemble, vol. ii., p. 52, No. 271.

854. For the same. Grant of five "mansiones" in Toccanham, on condition that the monks should for ever pray for the King's prosperity. A.D. 854, third indiction. Subscribed by Aetheluulf the King ; Werbarg the Abbot; Alhstan the Bishop ; Esne the Minister ; Suuithun the Bishop; Aethelred the King's son ; Aethelbold the Duke; Aelfred the King's son; Eanuulf the Duke; Cyneheah the Minister ; Sigeric the Duke ; Cuthuulf the Minister ; Aethelberht the Duke ; Ecgheard the Minister ; Ulfhere the Duke ; Osmund the Minister ; Lullede the Duke ; Milred the Minister ; Uulflaf the Abbot ; Lulling the Minister.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 127. Kemble, vol. ii., p. 55, No. 273.

Aelfred.

For the same. Grant of four cassates to the King's faithful minister Dudig for his life, and after his death then to such three heirs as he should will, afterwards to the church of S. Saviour in Malduberi. *Maelduburi*, otherwise called *Maeldunesburg.* Subscribed by Aelfred the King ; Ulfric the Bishop ; Aethelhelm the Duke ; Aethelnoth the Duke ; Aelfhere ; Deormod ; Beorhthelm ; Ceolwulf ; Aetheluuald the King's son ; Beornhard ; Uulfric ; Uuerulf ; Ecgwulf.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 128 b. Kemble, vol. ii., p. 124, No. 321.

For the monastery of the Holy Cross, Wherwell. Grant of the wood at Wherewell, called Harewode, for ever, free from all secular service. Witnessed by Ethelred the King's son ; Almeric the Seneschal ; Peter de Fontibus ; Henry Tracy, and eleven others.

Patent Roll, 2 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 38 ; Patent Roll, 22 Edw. 4, p. 1, m. 18 ; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 7, No. 9.

Eadweard.

901. For the monastery of Malmesbury. Grant of ten cassates of land in Hanekyntone in exchange for the same quantity of land at Fearnberngas, free from all secular service. This exchange is made on the petition of the monks for their convenience, because the land granted to them is distant only two miles from their monastery, while that taken in exchange is almost twenty miles distant. A.D. 901, seventh indiction. Subscribed by Eadward the King ; Ealhswith the King's mother ; Ælfled the King's wife ; Occa the Minister; Uffa the Minister ; Beorhthelm the Minister ; Ælfheah the Minister ; Æthelward the Minister.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 133. Kemble, vol. ii. p. 141, No. 333.

Aethelstan.

931. For the same. Grant of fifteen manses, five in Northun, five in Sumerford, and five at Æwilme. The possessions thus given to the monastery formerly belonged to Aelfred, who had conspired against the King, and the charter gives a detailed account of this conspiracy and the King's deliverance from his enemies. A.D. 931. Subscribed by Aethelstan the King ; Eadmund the King's brother ; Eadred the King's brother; Wulfhelm, Archbishop of Canterbury ; Theodred, Bishop

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

of London; Ælfheah, Bishop of Winchester; Cenwald the Bishop; Oda the Bishop; Ælfric the Bishop; Wulfhelm the Bishop; Burhric the Bishop; Æthelgar the Bishop; Wulfgar the Duke; Ælfhere the Duke; Æthelwold the Duke; Æthelstan the Duke; Eadmund the Minister; Ælfric the Minister; Wulfsige the Minister; Wulflaf the Minister; Eahhelm the Duke; Æthelmund the Duke; Uhtred the Duke; Odda the Minister; Wulfgar the Minister; Ordheah the Minister; Eadwig the Minister; Wihtgar the Minister; Ælfred the Minister; Wulfric the Minister; Ælfsige the Minister; Æthelred the Minister; Wulfhelm the minister.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 129. Kemble, vol. ii., p. 179, No. 355.

935. December 21. For the same. Grant for the souls of the King's two nephews Ælfwines and Ætheluuines, sons of Ætheluuard, of ten cassates in Wudutun. *Dorneacester.* A.D. 937, eleventh year of the King's reign, eighth indiction, fourteenth epact, third concurrent, twelfth calends of January. Subscribed by Æthelstan the King; Wulfhelm, Archbishop of Canterbury; Eugenius the Viceroy; Morcant the Viceroy; Howel the Viceroy; Cunan the Bishop; Juthwal the Viceroy; Wulfhem the Bishop; Ælfwyne the Bishop; Ælfwold the Duke; Uhtred the Duke; Urm the Duke; Osulf the Duke. Note, the year 935 is adopted upon the authority of Kemble.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 131. Kemble, vol. ii., p. 201, No. 367.

Same date. For the same. Grant for the souls of the King's two nephews (ut supra), of sixty cassates in Broemel. Same date as last Charter. Subscribed by Æthelstan the King; Wlfhelm, Archbishop of Canterbury; Wlfstan, Archbishop of York; Eugenius the Viceroy; Morcant the Viceroy; Ælfwine the Bishop; Wlfhelm the Bishop; Æthelgar the Bishop; Cunan the Bishop; Wlfhelm the Bishop; Wnsige the Bishop; Kinsige the Bishop; Alfwold the Duke; Uhtred the Duke; Guthrum the Duke; Howel the Viceroy; Juthua the Viceroy; Cenwald the Bishop; Oda the Bishop; Ælfred the Bishop; Theordred the Bishop; Burgric the Bishop; Tidhelin the Bishop; Sexhelin the Bishop; Æthelstan the Duke; Urum the Duke; Scile the Duke; Osuf the Duke; Uhtred the Duke.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 130.

938. For the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul and cathedral, Winchester. Grant that the vill of Ticceburnan should be always subject to the bishops of Winchester. This vill contains twenty five manses, five in the place called Beowyrth. A.D. 938, eleventh indiction. Subscribed by Æthelstan the King; Wulfhelm the Archbishop; Ælfheah Bishop of Winchester; Theodred Bishop of London; Kenwald the Bishop; Wulfhun the Bishop; Oda the Bishop; Wulfhelm the Bishop; Æthelgar the bishop; Ælfwold the Duke; Uhtred the Duke; Odda the Minister; Wulfgar the Minister; Ælfhere the minister; Witgar the Minister; Ælfred the Minister.

Charter Roll, 12 Edw. 2, No, 48. Kemble, vol. v., p. 234, No. 1,118.

For the Borough of Malmesbury. Grant to the burgesses there, and their successors for ever, of all their functions and free customs. Grant also of the royal heath containing five hides next the little town of Norton, in consideration of the assistance afforded to the King in his battle against the Danes. Witnessed by Eadmund the King's brother, Wolsin the King's Chancellor, Odo the King's Treasurer, and Godwyny. Godwin the King's standard-bearer obtained this for the burgesses.

Patent Roll, 5 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 12.; Patent Roll, 1 Edw. 4, p. 5, No. 83; Charter Roll, 10-12 Hen. 4, No. 1; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 2, No. 2; Patent Roll, 22 Hen. 8, p. 1, m. 6; Confirmation Roll, 2 & 3 Philip & Mary, No. 17; Confirmation Roll, 6 Eliz., No. 8; Confirmation Roll, 2 James 1, p. 2, No. 14. Kemble, vol. v., p. 251, No. 1,128.

Eadmund.

For Sigiric abbot [of S. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury]. Grant of two ploughlands at Swythbrihteswealde.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 85; Charter Roll, 20 Edw. 2, No. 6; Charter Roll, 36 Edw. 3, No. 3; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5. Kemble, vol. v., p. 257, No. 1,132.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

Eadred.

948. For the monastery of Croyland. Grant and confirmation of all the lands and possessions belonging to this house, which was founded by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, and by him endowed with numerous privileges. Long afterwards, however, it was devastated by heathens, and entirely destroyed by fire, with all its ornaments and monuments, but by the instrumentality of Turketul, the king's kinsman, it was fully restored. Appointment of Turketul as abbot; the Benedictine rule to be observed. The lands granted are these: first, the whole island of Croyland for the glebe of the church and for the site of the monastery with these boundaries; viz., from Croyland bridge by an angle along the water of Weland to Spaldelinge as far as Asendyk, where Asendyk falls into the water of Weland on the north side of the stone cross placed there by the aforesaid Turketul; and so again towards the east by Asendyk to Aswyktoft, and thence to Shepsee on the east side of the same island, and so to Tedwarthar, and there entering Southee to Namanlandhirne, where Turketul ordered a stone cross to be fixed, distant from Southee six perches, and thus in that stream the division of the two counties Lincoln and Cambridge takes place, and the same cross is distant from the water of Nene towards the west five perches; and thence by the same water of Nene, as it runs to Croyland bridge aforesaid; with several fishery in all waters surrounding the same island; together with the marshes and elder trees adjacent towards the west opposite to the same island in all things appertaining to the county of Lincoln, and bounded thus, viz., from Namandlanshirne by the water of Neene towards the west to Finisfactus, where the stone cross is fixed near the bank; thence to Grinis and so to Folwardstakinge, and thence to Southlake, where Southlake falls into the water of Weland, and so crossing the same water and beginning at Kenulphston near the bank opposite Southlake, where the first abbot, named Kenulph, placed a stone cross as a boundary between Croyland and Deping; thence turning towards the north near Aspath to Werwarlake, and so to Harinholt, and then again by Mengarlake and Lurtlake, and there are the boundaries dividing Hoyland and Kestevene; thence to Oggot, and so to Apinholt, otherwise called Wodelade, where Wodelade falls into the water of Weland, with all appurtenances and common of pasture in the marshes adjoining to both sides of the water of Weland, viz., on one side from the same water to the field of Medeshamsted, and on the other side from the same water to the buildings of Spaldeling, with several fishery in the same water of Weland, from Kenulphston to Croyland bridge, and in the water of Neene from the boundary Finisfactus to Croyland bridge and from thence in the same water, and in the water of Weland, united up to Asendyk. Liberty for the monks to enclose out of those marshes towards the west, crofts or a meadow round the bridge, as much as they pleased. All these lands to be free from all secular service, and the monks to have all liberties and free customs. Grant also of these possessions belonging to the monastery from the gift of noblemen in former times; viz., in Lincolnshire, in Spaldelinge three carucates of land; in Pincebeck one carucate of land; in Cappelade three carucates of land, six oxgangs of land, and twelve acres of meadow, with the church of the same vill; in Algare twelve oxgangs of land; in Donnesdyk two carucates of land and twenty acres of meadow; in Drayton one carucate of land and six acres of meadow, and four saltpits; in Burtoft one oxgang of land with soc and sac, and with the church of Sutterton; in Bokenhale two carucates of land and a half, and twenty-six acres of meadow and fifty acres of wood and seventy acres of brushwood; in Halington ten oxgangs of land, with four oxgangs of inland, and with thirty-two acres of meadow of the same fee in Gerunthorp; in Langtoft six carucates of arable land having fifteen quarenteines in length and nine in breadth, and a hundred acres of meadow and wood, and marsh two "leucæ" in length and two in breadth, and the church of the same vill, and forty acres of the same fee in the field of Deping; in Baston at Tetford four carucates of arable land, and forty-five acres of meadow with the church of the same vill, and with marsh, sixteen quarenteines in length and eight in breadth, with one water-mill and the moiety of a mill; in Repyngale three carucates of arable land and sixty acres of meadow; in Laithorp one oxgang of land; in Kirkby three oxgangs of land, one mansion, and three cottages. In Northamptonshire, in Wedlingburgh, six hides of land and a half, with the church of the same vill, with soc and sac, &c. In Adington three hides of lands with the advowson of the church there; in Helmyngton three hides of land; in Glapthorn three virgates of land; in Wirthorp one hide and a half with one water-mill; in Peikirke two virgates of land; in Badby the manor and four hides of land, with thirty acres of meadow. In Huntingdonshire, in Morberne five hides of land with the advowson of the church there; in Thiring one hide and a half of land. In Leicestershire, in Beby ten carucates of land and a half, with the church of the same vill; in Sutton two carucates of land; in Stapilton two carucates

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

of land. In Cambridgeshire, in Kotenham eleven hides of land with the presentation of the church there alternately; in Hokitton six hides of land a half with the church of the same vill; in Drayton eight hides of land and a half, with the advowson of the church there. In Hertfordshire, in Staundon five hides of land. The monks to be free from scot and geld and all other secular service; and all fugitives whom the monks could prove to have been their bondmen to be claimed by them with all their chattels and sequels; together with other rights respecting bondmen. A.D. 948. Subscribed by Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury; Wlstan, Archbishop of York; Alfred, Bishop of Sherborne; Kynsius, Bishop of Lichfield; Kynewald, Bishop of Worcester; Ceolwulph, Bishop of Dorchester; Athelwold, Abbot of Abingdon; Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury; Oslac the Duke; Brithnod the Duke; Alcin the Earl; Aigulf the Earl; Radbod the Earl; Byngulph the Viceroy; Alfer the Sheriff; Farceus the Minister; Sigeus the Minister; Æthelward the minister; Turketul.

Patent Roll, 17 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 31; Patent Roll, 1 Hen. 4, p. 2, m. 8; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 7. Kemble, vol. ii., p. 280, No. 420.

Eadwig.

956. For the monastery of Malmesbury. Grant of one hundred manses in Brokeneberegge. A.D. 956, fourteenth indiction. Subscribed by Eadwig the King; Oda the Archbishop; Eadgar; Ælfsige the Bishop; Osulf the Bishop; Wlfsige the Bishop; Kenwold the Bishop; Oscytel the Bishop; Kinsige the Bishop; Alwlf the Bishop; Daniel the Bishop; Æthelstan the Duke; Æthelsige the Duke; Eadmund the Duke; Æthelstan the Duke; Ælfhelm the Minister; Ælfsige the Minister; Æthelgerd the Minister; Ælfgive the Minister.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 131 b. Kemble, vol. ii., p. 336, No. 460.

Eadgar.

964. December 25. For S. Mary's priory, Worcester. General charter of confirmation of liberties. Exemption also from all royal exaction of the half hundred called Cuthburgelawes hundred, of which fifty hides lie in Croppathorne which were given by Offa, King of Mercia. And in order to make up that entire hundred the King exempts from all exaction, except the construction of bridges and citadels and expeditions against the enemy, the following lands belonging to S. Mary's, namely those lying beyond the river Avon, called by these names: Uuerabreodun with Penedoc, Teotnitum with Muttun, Segesberegwe, and in the mountains Wiccisca, Northwic, Eowenland, Deiglesford, and Dorene and Iccumba, and on the bank of the river Stura Sepweston, and there near the same Blacwell, and on the west side of the Severn Grimenlegh with Witlegh, and Einchtawik and Hallegh, and also Hervorditun next the Avon. Winsin the Priest, whom Bishop Oswald had placed over the monastery, and all his successors to have the said hundred with toll and team, sac and soc, and infangthef, and the penalties called overseunesse and gyltwite. Bishop Oswald and the monks may of the three hundreds, Wlferslau, and Winburgetrowe, and Cudbergelawe, make up one "nancupletio," called in English Scypfilled, to be henceforth called, in remembrance of the Bishop, Oswaldeslawe. They are also to have the penalties called ofersegenesse and gyltwite. *Gloucester*, Christmas Day, A.D. 964, indiction eight, in the sixth year of the King's reign. Subscribed by Eadgar the King; Ælfrid the Queen; Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury; Oscitel, Archbishop of York; Ælfstan the Bishop; Æthelwold the Bishop; Oswald the Bishop; Osulf the Bishop; Wynsi the Bishop; Wulfric the Bishop; Æscwy the Abbot; Osgar the Abbot; Ælfstan the Abbot; Æthelgar the Abbot; Ælfric the Abbot; Kinward the Abbot; Ælferie the Duke; Bruthnod the Duke; Oridgar the Duke; Ælfteh the Duke; Æthelwold the Duke; Æthelwine the Duke; Bruthferid the Minister; Ælfwine the Minister; Æthelward the Minister; Wulfstan the Minister; Ranulf the Minister; Osulf the Minister; Wulstan the Minister; Loefwine the Minister; Ælfward the Minister; Æthelmund the Minister; Oswald the Minister; Leofwine the Minister.

Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 25; Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 3, No. 23; Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 3, No. 49; Patent Roll, 4 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 3; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 2, No. 15; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 5, No. 6. Kemble, vol. ii., p. 404, No. 514; this, however, is a very imperfect version. Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 211. Hale's Register of Worcester Priory (Camden Society), p. 21 b.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

970. For the monastery of Ely. Endowment of the same with freedom and possessions for the sustenance of those who should live there for God's service. And as the place was left with less service than pleased the King, and had also passed into his hand, Bishop Ætheluuold gave him in exchange sixty cassates of land at Heartingas, and the King added to Ely the three vills of Meldeburna, Earmingaford, Northuuold, and planted that monastery with monks, and appointed Brihtnoth their principal. Grant of ten thousand eels every year at Uuyllan; with various liberties and jurisdictions. *Wulfamere,* A.D. 970, thirteenth indiction, in the thirteenth year of the King's reign. Subscribed by Eadgar the King; Dunstan the Archbishop; Oscytel the Archbishop; Ætheluuold the Bishop; Ælfstan the Bishop; Osulf the Bishop; Uulfric the Bishop; Uuynsige the Bishop; Ælfuuold the Bishop; Æluuold the Bishop; Osuuold the Bishop; Byrhthelm the Bishop; Eadelm the Bishop; Ælric the Bishop; Uulfsige the Bishop; Ælfthryth the Queen; Ælfric the Abbot; Æscwig the Abbot; Osgar the Abbot; Ælfstan the Abbot; Æthelgar the Abbot; Cyneuueard the Abbot; Thurcytel the Abbot; Ealdred the Abbot; Ordbriht the Abbot; Siferth the Abbot; Martin the Abbot; Æthelstan the Duke; Ælfhere the Duke; Ælfheah the Duke; Ordgar the Duke; Ætheluuine the Duke; Oslac the Duke; Malcolm the Duke; Birhtnoth the Duke; Eadulf the Duke; Birhtferth the Minister; Eanulf the Minister; Ælfuuine the Minister; Ætheluueard the Minister; Ælfuuine the Minister; Uulfstan the Minister; Ælfuueard the Minister; Wulfgeat the Minister; Osulf the Minister; Osuueard the Minister; Leofa the Minister; Brihtric the Minister; Ælfsige the Minister; Ulf the Minister; Osulf the Minister; Heanric the Minister; Hringulf the Minister; Leofstan the Minister; Oslac the Minister; Frena the Minister; Siferth the Minister; Leofric the Minister; Eadric the Minister; Uulfnoth the Minister; Ælfsige the Minister; Ulfcytel the Minister; Hroold the Minister; Thurstan the Minister; Osgod the Minister; Gota the Minister; Frithegist the Minister; Thurferth the Minister; Thurgod the Minister; Osferth the Minister; Oscytel the Minister; Siferth the Minister; Thurcytel the Minister; Forne the Minister; Cnut the Minister; Thurstan the Minister; Thurcytel the Minister. *Latin and Saxon.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll B., No. 11; Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll II., No. 1; Charter Roll, 12 Edw. 2, No. 42; Charter Roll, 2 Edw. 3, No. 78; Patent Roll, 1 Ric. 2, p. 5, m. 34; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 6, m. 25; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 11; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 3, No. 3; Confirmation Roll, 14 to 18 Elizabeth, No. 6; Confirmation Roll, 4 James 1, No. 13. Kemble, vol. iii., p. 56, No. 563; Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 237.

973. For the monastery of Thorney (formerly called Ancraig). Endowment of the same, at the request of Ætheluuold, one of the bishops, with various lands and liberties. The monastery had been devastated by pagans, and had afterwards remained a long time in the hands of secular clerks, and therefore the bishop, out of compassion, purchased from a certain woman named Æthelflæd for forty gold "mancusæ," an island containing one manse, and constructed habitations for monks, and also a church in honour of the Holy Trinity, dedicating the eastern presbytery of the altar to the Ever Blessed Virgin Mary, the western part for the clergy and people to S. Peter, and the northern porch to S. Benedict, enriching the same with many lands, and with divers ecclesiastical rights. All succeeding abbots to be chosen from the monks of the monastery. These are the lands which were obtained from the aforesaid King and dedicated to our Lord Jesus Christ, and his Ever Blessed Mother the Virgin Mary, and to S. Peter the Prince of the Apostles, to the use of the monks there living at Thorney under the rule of S. Benedict, namely, Witlesig, Niwantun, Widestun, Geakeslea, and the other Geakeslea, Fearresheafod, Bearuwe, Tealfolscet; two manses near Huntandune, and the little monastery of S. Mary outside the same town. As concerning the island called Witlesig, he (the bishop) purchased a moiety of the same from Leofsige, son of Ælfiges, with forty pounds of silver, and with six manses at Brigrafan; two parts of the other moiety he purchased from Leofwine, son of Athulf, with twenty pounds; and the third part of the same moiety and two parts of the pool called Witlesmere he bought from Ufan and from his uterine brothers for thirty pounds of the finest silver; these thirty pounds the aforesaid knight gave to Henry, and also the county called Draegtun; and, again, an exchange was made between the bishop and a certain knight named Ælfric Cild, whereby the bishop, for two manses at Resuan, and two at Yranceaster, and one at Ticcean Mersce, and thirteen pounds in money, obtained Niwantun. Leofstan, a certain knight, gave freely to the bishop a manse and a half in Ticcean Mersce, the half he obtained from a certain widow, and the one manse which had formerly belonged to a certain thief, he bought from the King for thirty gold "mancusæ." The aforesaid bishop exchanged Wudestun

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

with the King, giving in exchange the vill of Paninctun; twenty-five manses called Geakesleia which he gave to the monastery of Thorney, he obtained from Wulfstan with twenty-four manses in Wassangatune in Sussex; and, again, he obtained from the above-named Ælfric with sixty pounds of the purest silver the aforesaid twenty-five manses at Geakeslean and at Farreshehafde, and the vill called Beruwe in Lindesige he purchased from the King for forty pounds of silver, and moreover added many gifts more precious than money; the church also in Huntandune with the churchyard and three small fields the King gave to the aforesaid monastery for ever; the fishery also in the environs of the vills Wyllan and Eolum, where are taken every year sixteen thousand eels, the aforesaid bishop bought for twenty-one pounds, eight thousand of which eels the bishop ordered should be distributed at Thorney annually, and likewise eight thousand at Burh annually. The fourth part also of the pool called Witlesmere and two fisheries and ten acres were exchanged between Thorney and Burh for one hundred and twenty pigs, and for the repair of houses, hedges, and stables. All the aforesaid gifts to be free from secular service, except the *trinoda necessitas.* A.D. 973, in the first year of the King's reign. Subscribed by Eadgar the King; Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury; Oswold, Archbishop of York; Æthelwold the Bishop; Ælfstan the Bishop; Ælfstan the Blshop; Athulf the Bishop; Asige the Abbot; Osgar the Abbot; Æthelgar the Abbot; Ælfhere the Duke; Æthelwine the Duke; Beortnoth the Duke; Oslac the Duke; Æthelward "discipulus;" Eanulf "discipulus;" Ælfsige "discipulus;" Ælfweard "discipulus;" Frithegist; Thoreth; Thureferth; Ælfhelm; Frena; Ulf; Sigeferth; Trunith; Ulf; Thureferth; Wlf; Wlfric; Osferth; Wulstan; Frithegist; Hringulf; Ælfstan; Æthelsige; Leofsige; Wulfgeat; Æthelmund.

Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 2, No. 37; Charter Roll, 22 Edw. 3, No. 36; Patent Roll, 4 Edw. 4, p. 4, m. 15; Confirmation Roll, 2 Ric. 3, p. 4, No. 8; Confirmation Roll, 6 to 10 Hen. 7, No. 13; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 8, No. 3. Kemble, vol. iii., p. 98, No. 579.

A.D. 974. December 28. For the monastery of Ramsey. The King notifies that a certain man very dear to him, and very nearly related to him, by name Aylwyn the Alderman, with his assent and licence, constructed in the island called by the inhabitants Rameseya, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and S. Benedict, a monastery for holy virgins, and foreseeing the uncertainty of future times, he determines to make known to posterity how a miracle was performed there, as related by certain bishops and by Aylwin himself, thus:

The aforesaid illustrious man Aylwin having been afflicted many years with gout in the feet, it happened one night that a certain fisherman of his named Wlfget went to the water called Rammesmere with his boat and attendants and line to catch fish for his master according to his usual custom. But although he cast his net about endeavouring to catch something, it was the will of God that his labour should be in vain, and at length being overcome by fatigue he fell asleep in his boat; and in his sleep the holy S. Benedict appeared unto him, saying thus; "When Aurora "scatters her beams over the heavens, then cast thy net, and thou shalt meet with "as great a multitude of fishes as thou wishest; and the larger one of them which "ye call Haked offer thou to thy master Aylwin on my behalf, saying, that on re- "ceiving my gift he should without delay apply himself to the building for the Holy "Mother of Mercy, and for myself, and for all holy virgins in this island, a fitting "monastery, with necessary offices; and I beseech thee to make known to him all "these things in order, adding speech to speech that he may diligently observe in "what manner his animals there when weary lie down upon the earth by night, and "wherever he shall see the bull on arising from sleep, strike the ground with his "right foot, that he should know without doubt that he ought to erect on that "spot the altar of a monastery. And that he may the more readily and surely "give credence to my commands, this thy little finger, which I now bend, he, "immediately he is freed from his gout, shall restore for thee."

Then the same master of the fishermen waking early, and seeing a streak of daylight in the east, began to loose his net, as he was ordered; and, as the holy father had told him, he drew in a great multitude of fishes, and, choosing the larger one of them on behalf of S. Benedict, offered it to his master, and related to him all that he had learned in his vision, and besought him that he would use his utmost to straighten his finger, which was bent by the saint. Aylwin, understanding all these things, straightened the man's lame finger, and, taking the fish, gave innumerable thanks with blessing to the Mother of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to S. Benedict, and arising with haste, ordered his horse to be prepared, and, travelling to the island,

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

went to see, as he was ordered, how his animals were lying. Wonderful! and to be wondered at! immediately he entered the island he was at God's command freed entirely from his intractable disease, and saw his animals lying in the form of a cross, and the bull in the midst of them. And as once upon a time a lamb with his right foot revealed to S. Clement the place of a fountain, so the bull striking the ground with his foot, revealed, in a divine manner to this man, the place of the altar of the future monastery. Whereupon Aylwin, praising God, immediately ordered that a chapel should be built there of wooden logs, in fine work, and then, as he was ordered, constructed in a becoming form a monastery for a future congregation of regular monks. Then, after the lapse of five years and eighteen days, on the petition of Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Oswald, Archbishop of York, the King on the sixth ides of November A.D. 974, second indiction, caused the same church to be dedicated with becoming solemnity in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of the saints aforesaid. The same year also at Christmastide the King confirmed all gifts of lands or possessions made by the said Aylwin, or any other persons to the said church for ever; and has, for the knowledge of posterity, expressed in the following manner all such donations, and the names of the donors, thus: first the gifts of the alderman, that is to say, the island in which the monastery is situated, with all its appurtenances; then the country called Upwode, with Raueleya its berewic, Hemmingford, Saltreia, Stiuecleia, Brininton, Weston, Hebugeh, Walsocna; in Welles also twenty fishermen providing sixty thousand eels a year for the monastery; Wulfina, wife of Aylwin, Brancestreia: Dunstan Archbishop of Canterbury, Wardebusc; Oswald, Archbishop of York, Kingeston, viz., Wistowe with Raueleia, and Biri, its berewics; Æthelstan, Manuessune, Slepam, and Chateriz, and the eastern part of Elesworth; Brithnot the Alderman, Wythenton, and Ysham; Aylfwold brother of Aylwyn aforesaid, Houtton, Witton, Ripton, Clinton, and Bitherna; Limth the widow, Gravel, Dillington, Stocton, and Gillinger. All these gifts to be free from all secular service. All offenders to have rights of sanctuary in the monastery. The rule of S. Benedict to be followed. Fifth kalends of January. Subscribed by Edgar the King; Edward the King's son; Æthelred, his brother; Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury; Oswald, Archbishop of York; Ælfstan, Bishop of London; Æthelwold, Bishop of Winchester; Ælfnoth, Bishop of Dorchester; Ælfstan, Bishop of Rochester; Ælfgar, Bishop of Winchester; Æscyns the Abbot; Osgar the Abbot; Alfric the Abbot; Æthelgar the Abbot; Ælfeah the Abbot; Flodbrhit the Abbot; Germanus the Abbot; Ailwyn the Alderman; Alfwold the Duke; Eyelstan the Duke; Ælfere the Duke; Oslac the Duke; Brihtnoth the Duke; Æthelweard the Duke; Wulfstan the Priest; Leoffa the Priest; Wured the Priest; Sideman the Priest; Wulfhere the Priest; Æthelfs the Priest.

Ramsey Cartulary, Exchequer, fol. 136; Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 3, No. 28; Patent Roll, 4 Edw. 4, p. 4, m. 6; Charter Roll, 2 Hen. 5, p. 2, m. 18; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 5, No. 2; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 4. Kemble, vol. iii., p. 104, No. 581.

974. For the the monastery of Malmesbury. Grant of land of ten "manentes," called Eastcotun, which had been wrongfully withheld from the monastery. A.D. 974. Subscribed by Eadgar the King; Dunstan the Archbishop; Oswald the Prelate; Æthelwold the Prelate; three bishops named Ælfstan; Byrhthelm and Æthelwold the Bishops; Ælfhere the Duke; Æthelwyne the Duke; Byrhtnoth the Duke; Oslac the Earl and Prefect; Wulfstan the Prefect; Æthelwerd and the King's brother Ælfwerd the Ministers; Eadulf.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 133. Kemble, vol. iii., p. 113, No. 584.

975. For S. Peter's monastery, Winchester. Grant of a certain portion of land containing five manses, with fifteen hides and fifteen ploughlands, eighteen serfs, sixteen villeins, ten bordars, with sixty acres of meadow, and pasture one "leuca" and a half in length and half a "leuca" in width, in Bledone. The land is bounded thus: first, from Welpul; from Welpul to La Drove, from La Drove to Chekewell, from Chykewell to Smalelynch, from Smallynch to Asschewell, from Asschewell to Elmededich, from Elmededych to Solemeres westsnok, from Solemeres westsnok to Horehyrne, from Horehyrne to Stretfolde, from Stretfolde to Boylelane, from Boylelane to Beggaresthorne, from Beggaresthorne to Sokedene, from Sokedene to Cherchstede, from Cherchstede to Trendelye, from Trendelye to Wrostlanwell, from Wrostlanwell to Geynesthorne, from Geynesthore to Wargrode, from Wargrode to Loxanwode-warztreen, from Loxanwode-warztreen to Wyteclane, from Wyteclane to Waterbergh, from Waterbergh to Wykestone, from Wykestone to Schuppulladeswell, from Schuppulladeswell to Taddeschakeswell, from Taddeschakes-

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well to Merespull, from Merespull to Middeaxenestreem, from Middeaxenestreem to Welpull. A.D. 975. Subscribed by Eadgar the King; Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury; Æthelwold the Bishop; Ælfwold the Bishop; Ælfstan the Bishop; Osgar the Abbot; Æthelgar the Abbot; Ælfric the Abbot; Ælfhere the Duke; Æthelwine the Duke; Wirhmod the Duke; Æthelweard the Minister; Ælfsige the Minister; Ælfweard the Minister.

Charter Roll, 12 Edw. 2, No. 36. Kemble, vol. iii., p. 118, No. 587.

ÆTHELRED.

979. For the same. Grant to Æthelwold the Bishop, who presides over the church of SS. Peter and Paul, Winchester, of five cassates of land at Suthtune. A.D. 979 Subscribed by Æthelred the King; Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury; Oswold the Archbishop; Æthelwold the Bishop; Ælfstan the Bishop; Ælfthrith the Queen; Osgar the Abbot; Godwine the Abbot.

Charter Roll, 5 Edw. 3, No. 85. Kemble, vol. iii., p. 171, No. 622.

981. For the monastery of Tavistock. Charter of confirmation and grant of privileges for this monastery, which was founded by Ordulf, a nobleman. A.D. 981, ninth indiction. Subscribed by Æthelred the King; Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury; Ælfthrith the King's mother; Oswald the Archbishop; Ætheluuold, Bishop of Winchester; Ælfstan, Bishop of London; Æthelgar the Bishop; Ælfstan the Bishop; Ælfstan the Bishop; Athulf the Bishop; Ælfric the Bishop; Ælfeah the Bishop; Cerdic the Bishop; Æthelric the Bishop; Wulfric the Bishop; Alchere the Duke; Æthelwine the Duke; Bryhtnoth the Duke; Æthelbriht the Duke; Æthelmere the Duke; Eadwine the Duke; Æthelweard the Minister; Æthelweard the Minister; Beorhtwold the Minister; Ælfric the Minister; Brihtwold the Minister; Ælfric the Minister; Ordelm the Minister; God the Minister; Ælfric the Minister; Leofwine the Minister; Leofric the Minister; Ælfmere the Minister; Goduuine the Minister; Ælfwine the Minister; Ælfric the Minister.

Charter Roll, 13 Edw. 1, m. 3; Charter Roll, 22 Edw. 3, No. 38. Kemble, vol. iii., p. 182, No. 629.

982. For the monastery of Malmesbury. Grant of land of ten "manentes" at Reodburna, free from all secular service except the *trinoda necessitas*. A.D. 982. Subscribed by Æthelred the King; Ælfthrith the King's mother; Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury; Oswald, Archbishop of York; Æthelwold the Bishop; Æscwy the Bishop; Ælfstan the Bishop; Ælfstan the Bishop; Ælfric the Bishop; Æthelwerd the Abbot; Ordbirht the Abbot; Æthelwerd the Abbot; Sygeric the Abbot; Leofric the Abbot; Godwyne the Abbot; Æthelwerd the Duke; Æthelwyne the Duke; Byrhtnoth the Duke; Ælfric the Minister; Æthelmer the Duke; Eadwyne the Duke; Ælfward the Minister; Ælfgar the Minister; Ælfsige the Minister; Byrhtwold the Minister; Ulfsige the Minister; Ælfric the Minister; Ælfhelm the Minister; Ælfere the Duke.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 133 b. Kemble, vol. iii., p. 186, No. 632.

986. For Uuenoth the King's Minister. Grant of land called Lytletun, estimated at five "mansiunculæ," free from secular service, except the *trinoda necessitas*, with liberty to dispose of the same after his death as he thought proper. These are the boundaries: first from Ludepol, next Severne, to Colpuylle; and from the same upon Heyt Cowehuylle; and from Heyf Cowehuille to Flogges Iete; thence to Pevelles Broke; and along the same stream to Stokkes broke; and thence to Ualefelde; thence to Haywode; thence to Ston egge; thence to Eyshinige Dich; thence to Eluuisger; thence to Ludegarstone Buyht; thence to Æwelburhe heme diche; and thence to Rihshammes puylle; and along the same to Lude puylle; and thence to Severne; and so by Severne again to Colpuylle. Subscribed by Æthelred the King; Oswald the Archbishop; Dunstan the Archbishop; Ælfege the Bishop; Athulf the Bishop; Æthelgar the Bishop; Æscwi the Bishop; Ælfeage the Bishop; Æthelsige the Bishop; Æthelwyne the Duke; Ælfstan the Bishop; Æthelward the Duke; Byrhtnoth the Duke; Ælfhelm the Minister; Ælfward the Minister; Æthelnoth the Minister; Ælfgar the Minister; Wlfmer the Minister; Æthelwald the Minister; Æthelmund the Minister; Frana the Minister; Ælfward the Minister; Leofsige the

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

Minister; Wlfheah the Minister; Godwyne the Minister; Æthelsige the Minister; Osward the Minister; Æthelmer the Minister; Ælfsige the Duke; Leofstan the Minister; Æthelward the Minister; Æthelwyne the Minister. A.D. 986.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 134. Kemble, vol. iii., p. 220, No. 654.

987. For Leofwine the King's hunter. Grant of a certain portion of land, containing three manses and three perches, in different places, viz., three in Westwuda, and three perches in Fearnlæh, with liberty to leave the same to any heir; free from all secular service except the *trinoda necessitas.* A.D. 987. Subscribed by Æthelred the King; Dunstan the Archbishop; Oswold the Archbishop; Ælfstan the Bishop; Ælfheah the Bishop; Æthelgar the Bishop; Æthelsige the Bishop; Æscwig the Bishop; Sigæric the Bishop; Sigegar the Bishop; Athulf the Bishop; Æthelwine the Duke; Byrhtnoth the Duke; Æthelwærd the Duke; Ælfric the Duke; Ordbryht the Duke; Leofric the Duke; Leofric the Duke; Ælfwærd the Duke; Ælfsige the Minister; Ælfgar the Minister; Wulfsige the Minister; Æthelsige the Minister; Æthelric the Minister; Leofric the Minister; Wulfric the Minister; Leofric the Minister; Ordulf the Minister; Æthelmer the Minister; Leofstan the Minster; Byrhtwold the Minister; Oswerd the Minister; Æthelwerd the Minister; Æthelwold the Minister; Ælfhelm the Minister; Wulfhac the Minister; Ordric the Minister; Æthelric the Minister; Wulfgeat the Minister; Godwine the Minister; Leofwine the Minister.

Charter Roll, 5 Edw. 3, No. 85. Kemble, vol. iii., p. 228, No. 658.

990. For Sigered the King's Minister. Grant of two cassates of land in Swythbeortesweald. A.D. 990, eleventh year of the King's reign, third indiction. Subscribed by Ethelred the King; Sigeric, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 85 b. Kemble, vol. vi., p. 122, No. 1,285.

994. For Ealdred, Bishop of Exeter. Grant of his bishoprick in Cornwall, free from all royal tribute, and from all other service. A.D. 994, seventh indiction. Subscribed by Æthelred the King; Sigeric, Archbishop of Canterbury; Ælfheah the Prelate; Ealdred "the servant of God's people;" Ælfwold the Prelate; Ordbricht, "legis Dei catascopus;" Ælfrich, Bishop of Ramsbury; Wulfsye, Bishop of Shireburn; Æthelwerd the Duke; Ælfric the Duke; Leofric the Duke; Leofwyne the Duke; Leofric the Abbot; Ælfred the Abbot; Ælfric the Abbot; Brichtelm the Abbot; Æthelmar the Minister; Ordulf the Minister; Beorhtwold the Minister; Æthelmar the Minister; Ælfric the Minister; Ælfwine the Minister; Leofwyne the Minister; Osulf the Minister.

Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 5, No. 13; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 1, No. 2; Confirmation Roll, 1 Mary, p. 1, No. 1; Confirmation Roll, 2 Eliz., p. 3, No. 1. Kemble, vol. iii., p. 275, No. 686, Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 285.

1002. For the nunnery at Werewell, so called on account of the well there. General charter of confirmation and grant of the vills lying around the nunnery, all of which contain together seventy manses, free from secular service. Grant also, for the food and clothing of the nuns there, of land in the province of the South Saxons, called Æthelingedene, which the Queen Ælfthryth held during her life. Appointment of Heanfled as abbess. A.D. 1002. Subscribed by Æthelred the King; Æthelstan the King's son; Ecgbyrht the King's son; Eadmund the King's son; Eadred the King's son; Eadwig the King's son; Eadgar the King's son; Ælfric the Archbishop; Ealdulf the Archbishop; Ealphan the Bishop; Uulfstan the Bishop; Ælfheah the Bishop; Brihtric the Bishop; Saxulf the Bishop; Egwine the Bishop; Godwine the Bishop; Ælfwold the Bishop; Ordbyrht the Bishop; Ælfstan the Bishop; Æthelric the Bishop; Sigeferth the Bishop; Ælfweard the Abbot; Wlfstan the Abbot; Ælfsige the Abbot; Ælfuric the Abbot; Keanulf the Abbot; Ælfwold the Abbot; Godwin the Abbot; Wulfric the Abbot; Ælfgar the Abbot; Willnoth the Abbot; Ælfric the Abbot; Leofric the Abbot; Ælfric the Duke; Ælfhelm the Duke; Leofwin the Duke; Æthelmær the Minister; Ordulf the Minister; Wulfgeat the Minister; Wulfheah the Minister; Wulfric the Minister; Eadric the Minister; Ælfric the Minister; Brihtric the Minister; Birhtsige the Minister; Leofwyn the Minister; Siweard the Minister; Sired the Minister; Egwin the Minister; Leotwyn the Minister; Æthelric the Minister.

In the year of our Lord one thousand and eight, the King made this addition to the aforesaid gift, viz., ten manses in the place called Bulandun.

Charter Roll, 44 Hen. 3, No. 1; Patent Roll, 41 Edw. 3, p. 1, m. 33; Patent Roll, 22 Edw. 4, p. 1, m. 18; Patent Roll, 9 Hen. 6, p. 1, m. 2; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 7, No. 9. Kemble, vol. iii., p. 322, No. 707.

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1004. For S. Frideswide's Priory, Oxford. General charter of confirmation and restoration of lands, the church, with its muniments and books, having been consumed when the King determined to exterminate the Danes. *Hedenandum*, the octaves of S. Andrew the Apostle. A.D. 1004, second indiction. Subscribed by Æthelred the King; Ælfrich, Archbishop of Canterbury; Wulfstan, Archbishop of York; Æthelric, Bishop of Shireburn; Ælfgiva the Queen; Æthelstan the King's eldest son; Ælfean, Bishop of Winchester; Ælfstan, Bishop of Wells; Ælfun, Bishop of London; Godwine, Bishop of Lichfield; Ordbyrt, Bishop of the South Saxons; Æthelbrit, Bishop of Sherborne; Ælfeod, Bishop of Crediton; Ælfric the Duke; Leofwyne the Duke; Wulfgar the Abbot; Ælfsige the Abbot; Æthelmer the Earl; Ordulf the Earl; Æthelmer the Earl; Ælfryc the Earl; Ælfgar the Earl; Goda the Minister; Æthelwerd the Earl; Æthelwyne the Earl; Ordmere the Earl; Leofwyne the Earl; Godwyne the Earl.

Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 21; Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 3, No. 17; Patent Roll, 5 Hen. 5, m. 3. Kemble, vol. iii., p. 327, No. 709.

1014. For Leofwine the Duke. Grant of the manor of Matham, free from all secular service, except the *trinoda necessitas*. A.D. 1014.

Pershore Cartulary; Miscellaneous Books of Augmentation Office, No. 61, fol. 54 b.

Cnut.

1019. For S. Peter's monastery, Exeter. The King having learnt from Æthelbert the Duke that the royal reeves in Devonshire had imposed services on the lands of the church in Exeter, the monastery having been destroyed by the heathens, and its charters of privileges from former kings being burnt, grants, on the petition of the aforesaid duke, to Æthelwold the Abbot and his brethren and successors in the aforesaid monastery, freedom from all royal and secular service. A.D. 1019, second indiction. Subscribed by Cnhut, the King; Lyuing, Archbishop of Canterbury; Wulfstan, Archbishop of York; Ælfsige the Bishop; Godwyne the Bishop; Ælfwine the Bishop; Leofsige the Bishop; Ælsige the Bishop; Brichtwolf the Bishop; Æthelfred the Bishop; Æthelwine the Bishop; Eadnoth the Bishop; Brihtwolf the Bishop; Thurcil the Duke; Hacun the Duke; Leowine the Duke; Halfdan the Duke; Yric the Duke; Æthelred the Duke; Eilaf the Duke; Godwine the Duke; Haram the Duke; Syhrod the Duke; Brihtrig the Abbot; Ælfsige the Abbot; Ælfstan the Abbot; Ælfhere the Abbot; Leofric the Abbot; Æthelwold the Abbot; Germanus the Abbot; Ætheric the Abbot; Aua the Abbot; Æthelwine the Abbot; Luxihs the Abbot; Ælfnoth the Abbot; Filnoth the Abbot; Ælfwine the Minister; Haldan the Minister; Swesa the Minister; Leofrin the Minister; Ælfgar the Minister; Odda the Minister; Ælfwig the Minister; Eadwig the Minister; Osferth the Minister; Leofsige the Minister; Eadsith the Minister; Ælfgar the Minister; Ælfrich the Minister; Æthelmar the Minister; Eadwyne the Minister; Leofnoth the Minister; Wulfsighe the Minister; Eadwig the Minister; Wyne the Minister; Ælua the Minister; Æthelwine the Minister; Sewlf the Minister; Ælfric the Minister; Sodda the Minister; Æthelnoth the Minister; Æthelmar the Minister.

Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 5, No. 13; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 1, No. 2; Confirmation Roll, 1 Mary, p. 1, No. 1; Confirmation Roll, 2 Eliz., p. 3, No. 1. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 3, No. 729.

For S. Edmund's Bury monastery. Grant, that the monastery called Beadrichesworthe be for ever appropriated for the dwelling of monks, and be free also from all episcopal rule. Also that as often as danegeld is paid the inhabitants there shall pay the same to such uses as the brethren of that place shall choose. Grant also of all sea-fish which belong to the King annually from toll, and from the fishery which Ulfkitel had in Welle, and the rights of all causes in those vills which lie near to the monastery, and also in those which by the grace of God may afterwards be added. Grant also, with the assent of the Queen, for her alms, of four thousand eels by the year in the vill called Lakinghethe. Subscribed by Cnut the King; Ælgifa the Queen; Wlfstan the Archbishop; Æthelnoth the Archbishop; Godwin the Bishop; Ælfwin the Bishop; Ælfsin the Bishop; Æthelric the Bishop; Ælfwin the Bishop; Brihtwald the Bishop; Iric the Duke; Godwin the Duke; Ulf the Duke; Eglaf the Duke; Hakun the Duke; Leofwin the Duke; Godric the Duke; Ælfwin the Abbot; Leofwin the Abbot; Wlfred the Abbot; Oskitel the Abbot; Leofric the Abbot; Ælfward the Abbot; Æthelstan the Abbot; Oslac the Knight; Thord the Knight; Thurkil the Knight; Thrim the Knight; Brothor the

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

Knight; Ælfric the Knight; Ælwin the Knight; Ælfwin; Ælfric; Leofsins; Leofric; Ælfric; Leofric. *Latin and Saxon.*

Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 2, No. 11; Charter Roll, 4 Edw. 3, No. 58; Charter Roll, 7 & 8 Ric. 2, No. 11; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 6, m. 21; Confirmation Roll, 2 Ric. 3, p. 3, No. 9; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 10; Confirmation Roll, 8 Hen. 8, No. 5. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 15, No. 735; Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 305.

For S. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury. Grant to Ælfstan the Abbot and the brethren there of the body of S. Mildred the Virgin, with all the land both within and without the island of Thanet belonging to the same church.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll I., No. 19; Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 148 b.; Charter Roll, 20 Edw. 2, No. 6; Charter Roll, 36 Edw. 3, No. 3; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5. Kemble, vol. vi., p. 189, No. 1326.

Edward the Confessor.

For Christchurch, Canterbury. Grant of sac and soc and other customs. *Saxon.*

Confirmation Roll, 4 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 4; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 3, No. 6.

For the same. A similar grant. *Saxon.*

Confirmation Roll, 4 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 4; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 3, No. 6.

For the same. A similar grant. *Saxon.*

Confirmation Roll, 4 Hen, 7, p. 1, No. 4; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 3, No. 6.

For S. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury. Grant of sac and soc and other customs. *Saxon.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll I., No. 12; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 193, No. 831.

For the same. General charter of confirmation of liberties and possessions.

Charter Roll, 20 Edw. 2, No. 6; Charter Roll, 36 Edw. 3, No. 3; Charter Roll, 8 Hen, 4, No. 1; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5; Kemble, vol. iv., p. 236, No. 900.

For the same. Grant of lands at Fordwic. *Saxon.*

Charter Roll, 20 Edw. 2, No. 6; Charter Roll, 36 Edw. 3, No. 3; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 211, No. 854.

1046. For S. Swithin's monastery, Winchester. Grant of three manses and four hides of land, with seven villeins and seven bordars and one mill of fifteen shillings in Brandesburi and Forde. A.D. 1046. Subscribed by Eadward the King; Eadgath the Queen; Siweard the Archbishop; Ælfric the Archbishop; Ælfwin, Bishop of Winchester; Herman, Bishop of Ramsbury; Godwin the Duke; Leofric the Duke; Osgar the Minister; Osgod the Minister.

Charter Roll, 5 Edw. 3, No. 85. Kemble, vol. vi., p. 196, No. 1335.

1065. For the monastery of Malmesbury. General charter of confirmation of liberties granted on the request of Brihtric, Abbot of Malmesbury, with the consent of the bishops and nobles, in honour of S. Mary, mother of God, and out of reverence to S. Aldhelm, formerly abbot there and afterwards Bishop of Sherborn, whose body rests in the same church and shines forth in the performance of many miracles. These are the names of the lands, and the names of those who have given them to the church: First, Newentuna from the gift of King Æthelred, the land is thirty hides situate on the west side of the public street called Fossa. Also Kemele, the land is thirty hides, four of which are in Chelleworth; this land was given by King Ceadwalla to Abbot Aldhelm, and is situate on the east side of the before-named public street. Also Pirituna, the land is thirty-five hides on the east side of the wood called Bradon: this was given by King Chedwalla to Abbot Aldhelm. Also Creddewilla, the land is forty hides, of this land there is Eastcotun, Honekynton, Morcotun, and it was given by the most christian King Æthelwlf. Also the same church holds Cheorletuna, the land is twenty hides, this was given by the same. King Æthelwlf. Also Dometesig, the land is ten hides, this was given by

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

the same King Æthelwlf. Also the same church holds Wdetun, the land is ten hides situate within the wood Bradon, this was given by the venerable King Æthelstan. Also Bremela, the land is thirty-eight hides, of this land there is Ywerig, Speerful, Chedecotun, Foxham, Avene, this was given by King Æthelstan. Also from the gift of the same King Æthelstan, the same church holds Nortuna for five hides, and Sumerford for five hides. Also the same church holds Brokeneberge, the land is fifty hides, this was given by King Eadwy, of this land Grutenham accounts for one hide. And on the west side of the river called Avena, Suttuna for ten hides, Rodburna for ten, Corstuna for ten, Cusfalde for three, Bremelham for two hides. Also Brinkewortha, the land is five hides, this was given by a certain nobleman named Leofsi. Also Hewy, the land is eleven hides, this was given by King Æthelred. Also the same church holds Litletun, the land is five hides, this was given by Uuenoth with the permission of Æthelred, his King. Exemption also of the same church from all secular service, and grant of sac and soc and other customs. A.D. 1065, fourth indiction. Subscribed by Eadward the King; Eadgith the Queen; Stigand the Archbishop; Ealdsith the Archbishop; Hereman the Bishop; Leofric the Bishop; Wyllelm the Bishop; Harold the Duke; Tosti the Duke; Gyrth the Duke; Leofwyne the Duke; Æthelnoth the Abbot; Alwy the Abbot; Ordrich the Abbot; Æthelsige the Abbot; Wlfric the Abbot; Brihtric the Abbot of the before-named monastery.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 134 b; Cartæ Antiquæ Roll, Q. No. 1; Patent Roll, 8 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 30; Patent Roll, 5 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 12. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 165.

1066. For S. Peter's monastery, Westminster. The proem states that the King, considering his peaceful accession to the throne of this kingdom, after so many bitter wars in former reigns, had resolved to perform a pilgrimage to the temple of the apostles Saints Peter and Paul, and there to render thanks for benefits bestowed, and to pray that God would continue that peace to him and his successors for ever. He therefore reckoned up the expenses necessary for the journey, and the honourable gifts which he should make to the Holy Apostles, but great anxiety befell the King's nobles lest during his absence the kingdom should be again disturbed by any hostility and lest any mischance or sickness should happen to him by the way, especially because he had no son. They, therefore, after due deliberation besought him to desist from this purpose, promising that they would themselves make satisfaction for his vow to God in masses and prayers and a plentiful distribution of alms. But the King opposed this with all his might, and at length it was decided that two legates on behalf of either party, Bishops Ealdred and Hereman, and Abbots Wulfric and Ælfwin should be sent to declare to the Pope the King's desire, and also the desire of the others, and the King promised to abide by his sentence in all things. The legates therefore proceeded to Rome and found a synod assembled in the city. When they had explained the King's desire before two hundred and fifty bishops and a multitude of holy fathers, the Pope then, on the advice of the synod, wrote a letter to the King absolving him from his vow, and enjoining him to distribute to the poor the expenses which he had set apart for his journey, and either to construct anew, to the honour of S. Peter prince of the Apostles, a monastery, or to repair and enlarge the old one, and to provide its inmates with sufficient sustenance. These and other commands the legates related to the King, and in the meantime the blessed S. Peter revealed to a certain monk of an honest life, by name Wlfsin, his wish that the King should restore the place called Westminster, founded in the time of S. Augustine, the first bishop in England, and enriched by the munificence of the Kings of old, but which now from age and from wars seems almost destroyed. And when this vision was related to the King, and he received similar precepts from the apostolical letter, he applied himself to the rebuilding of that place. He, therefore, ordered to be tithed all his substance as well in gold and silver as in flocks, and all kinds of possessions; and destroying the old building, he constructed an entirely new church and caused it to be dedicated on the fifth kalends of January, on which day he placed there the relics which Pope Martin and Leo who consecrated him gave to King Ælfred, and which he besought Carloman, King of the French should be given him, whose daughter his father, King Æthelwlf, married after the death of his first wife, and which from him came to his successor Æthelstan, then to Eadgar, and last to King Eadward; namely, two pieces of the cross of our Lord, a piece of a nail, a piece of his garment without seam, and a piece of the garments of S. Mary, and relics of the apostles Peter and Paul, Andrew, Bartholomew, Barnabas, and of many other saints, and five coffers full of other relics of saints; and he also granted right of sanctuary for every fugitive. The King also renewed and confirmed the privileges which his grandfather Eadgar, and his uncle the glorious King and martyr Eadward

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

son of Eadgar, and Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, and King Æthelred his father gave to that place; he also ordained that it should be free from all secular service, and that the election of abbots should be according to the rule of S. Benedict. Neither the abbot nor any other person to have liberty to sell or to give to strangers any of the possessions of the monastery. The King also granted and confirmed the gifts made by his predecessors; that is, around the monastery seventeen hides and a half; in Heandune twenty; in Heamstede five; in Greneford twelve and one "virga;" in Hanewelle eight; in Scepertune eight; in Sunnabyri seven; in Ealdenham ten; in Deccewyrthe four and one "virga;" in Wattune four and a half; in Holewelle six and a half; in Hamme two; in Wintune four; in Kynlevedene five; in Fentune four; in Mordune ten; in Æwelle two; in Pereham seven; in Collingtune three; in Cillingtune four; also those which the King's nobles added in his time, namely, [from the gift of] Leofcild, Mulesham; [from the gift of] Ægelrric, Kylewendun; [from the gift of] Wlfwin, Mapulderstede; [from the gift of] Guthmund, Kynlevedene and Ræine and Læcedune; [from the gift of] Ælfric, Wænstede; [from the gift of] Atsere Swerte, Lygetune; [from the gift of] Ingulf, Paclesham; [from the gift of] Atsere, Leosne; [from the gift of] Tostig, Cleigate; [from the gift of] Ælfwine, Gottune-Ægete; [from the gift of] Wlstan, Deneham; [from the gift of] Siward, half a hide in Agmodesham and one in Weodune; [from the gift of] Leofsi of London, two hides and a half in Wurmelea. The King also gave for ever to the monastery the various kinds of ornaments with which the church is served, both at the daily as well as at the solemn mysteries; he also gave for the use of the brethren there serving God, Langtun, Gihcslewe, Stana, Windlesora, Huuæthampstede, Stichenæce, Æscewelle, Dene, Suthburhte, Pertun, Roteland, and after the death of Queen Eadgitha, his wife, Perscora and Deorhyrste. He also released the same lands from all royal and episcopal customs and exactions, and gave to Abbot Eadwin and his successors sac and soc and all customs. Subscribed by King Eadward; Queen Eadgitha; Stigand the Archbishop; Ealdred the Archbishop; Walter the Bishop; Leofric the Bishop; William the Bishop; Hereman the Bishop; Wulstan the Bishop; Siward the Bishop; Wulfwin the Bishop; Giso the Bishop; Ælfwin the Abbot; Leofric the Abbot; Eadwin the Abbot; Ægelsy the Abbot; Wulfwold the Abbot; Reinbald the Chancellor; Ægelwin the Abbot; Baldwin the Abbot; Leofwin the Duke; Gyrth the Duke; Harold the Duke; Eadwin the Duke; Raulf the Minister; Robert the Minister; Æsgar the Minister; Eadnoth the Minister; Bondius the Minister; Wigod the Minister; Ægelnoth; Wulfric; Siward; Godric. *Westminster*, the fifth kalends of January, the day of the Holy Innocents, A.D. 1066, third indiction, the twenty-fifth year of the King's reign. Swithgar the notary subscribed this charter in the place of Reinbald the King's Chancellor.

Cartæ Antiquæ, C.C., No. 1; Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 3, No. 51; Charter Roll, 3 Ric. 2, No. 18; Patent Roll, 1 Edw. 4, p. 7, m. 28; Confirmation Roll, 1 Ric. 3, p. 3, No. 2; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 2, No. 12; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 1. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 173.

1066. For the same. The King notifies that upon the precept of Pope Leo he has restored and improved the church of Saint Peter, situate near the walls of London, and on the western side of the same city in a place called Westminster, which in old time was built under Mellitus, first Bishop of London, companion and contemporary of Saint Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury; and dedicated under the patronage of S. Peter, with the impression of the Holy Cross and the unction of the Holy Chrism; but which by frequent incursions of barbarians, and chiefly of the Danes, who in the lifetime of the King's father, Æthelred, made a descent upon England, and upon his death held half the kingdom with the King's brother Eadmund under an agreement of friendship, and miserably murdered his other brother Ælfred, seemed entirely neglected and destroyed. When the King, therefore, restored the church, and endowed it with numerous privileges of royal authority, and also of apostolical authority granted by Pope Leo, and after his death confirmed by his successor Nicholas, it pleased him to renew, improve, and confirm the customs and gifts of money which the Kings, his ancestors, had bestowed upon S. Peter, on account of the great devotion which the English people always had towards him and his vicars. He therefore sent legates to Rome, viz., bishop Ealdred, and Ghyso and Walter, bishops elect, that they might be consecrated by the Pope. On their arrival at Rome they were received by Pope Nicholas with becoming honour, and they found there assembled in synod a great multitude of bishops, abbots, monks, clerks, and other faithful persons; and when they had explained their mission to the synod they gave the Pope a letter from the King, beseeching him to confirm the gifts and privileges heretofore made to S. Peter's, and stating that he himself not only confirms the gifts and customs held by the monastery in England, but also sends to

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

the Pope collections of money, with royal gifts, that he may pray for him and the peace of his kingdom, and cause to be had before the tombs of the Holy Apostles a continual and solemn memory of the whole English nation. After the receipt of this letter, the legates bore from Rome the Pontiff's answer to the King, confirming and enlarging his privileges, and absolving him from his vow, and also granting that the monastery shall for ever be a place of royal foundation, and the repository of the royal insignia, and the perpetual habitation of monks, who shall be subject to no one but the King, and that the abbots shall be elected according to the rule of S. Benedict. He absolves the place also from all service and episcopal rule, and it is to have a free precinct and a churchyard around it without any episcopal jurisdiction or exaction, and all things which may tend to the liberty and exaltation of the monastery. This apostolical letter the King caused to be inserted in this charter, and then confirms in a general way the liberties of the monastery. Fugitives to have right of sanctuary there. Addition also of mundbryche and other customs pertaining to the King. The charter then concludes with a comprehensive confirmation of all privileges. Subscribed by Eadward the King; Eadgytha the Queen; Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury; Ealdred, Archbishop of York; William, Bishop of London; Hereman the Bishop; Wlfwin the Bishop; Walter the Bishop; Leofric the Bishop; Giso the Bishop; Wlstan the Bishop; Siward the Bishop; Godwin the Bishop; Ægelsy the Abbot; Eadwin the Abbot; Ægelwy the Abbot; Leofric the Abbot; Baldewin the Abbot; Wlfwold the Abbot; Eadmund the Abbot; Reinbald the King's Chancellor; Osbern the King's Chaplain; Peter the King's Chaplain; Robert the King's Chaplain; Harold the Duke; Eadwin the Earl; Girth the Earl; Leoffwin the Earl; Marker the Earl; Esgar the Minister; Bondius the Minister; Ralph the Minister; Robert the Minister; Eadnoth the Minister; Ægelnoth the Minister; Wygod the Minister; Wlfric the Knight; Siward the Knight; Godric the Knight; Colo the Knight; Wlfward the Knight. *Westminster*, the fifth kalends of January, the Holy Innocents' day, A.D. 1066, third indiction, the twenty-fifth year of the King's reign. Ælfgeat the notary subscribed this charter in the place of Reinbald, the King's Chancellor.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll U., No. 1. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 181.

For Chertsey Abbey. Grant of the vill of Certeseige, and also of Eggeham, Torp, and Cebbeham, with the hundred of Goddelie, with sac and soc and other customs. *Saxon.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll D., No. 7. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 207, No. 850.

For the same. Grant to S. Peter in Chertseye and the Abbot Wluuode of the hundred of Goddelie, with sac and soc and other customs. *Saxon.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll D., No. 8. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 206, No. 849.

For the same. Grant to Wulfuuold, the Abbot of Chertseye, of sac and soc over all his lands. *Saxon.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll D., No. 9. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 212, No. 856.

For the monastery of Ely. The proem states that Eadgar, the King's grandfather and predecessor, restored most excellently the monastery of Ely, and endowed it with every liberty and a plentiful augmentation of possessions by the advice of S. Æthelwold, all which was readily approved by S. Dunstan, and confirmed by the nobles of the kingdom; Æthelred, also, the King's father, gave several lands to the same place, and confirmed the former liberties which he had granted. The King then, being, desirous of confirming and increasing these gifts, grants to the monastery the vill called Lachingehei, which was first possessed by the most Holy Virgin Queen, and sanctified by her possession, and made venerable by sanctification, and he directs that it shall remain inviolate. This is the description of the places adjoining and subject to the manastery: In the county of Grantecestria: the island itself with two hundreds and all appurtenances; without Suafham, Horninggeseie, Dittune, Haueke-stune, Neutune, Staplesford, Scelford, Tripelan, Meldeburne, Erningeford, Grentedene, Steuicheswrthe, Belesham, Fuulburne, Teuresham, Westlai, Trumpintune, Wratinge, Sneillewelle, Dittune, Hardwic, Mideltune, Impintune, Cotenham, Uuinlingeham, and the fourth penny of the fines in the province of Grantecestria and of other land in the same vill. In the county of Suffolk: Hertest, Glemesford, Hecham, Rattesdene, Drincestune, Neddinge, Berchinges, Bercheham, Wederingesete, Leuuremer, Acholt, five and a half hundreds at Wichelau, Sutborne, Meltune, Kingestun, Ho, Stoke, Debham, Brithwelle, Oddebruge, Brandune. In the county of Norfolk: Feltwelle, Brugeham, Medelwolde, Crochestune, Watinge, Mundefort, Berc, Westfeld, Uingeham, Northwelle, Walepol with its appurtenances, Merham, Derham, Thorp, Polleham.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

In the county of Essex: Hadestoc, Littelbirig, Stratlai, the two Rodinges, Ratendune, Amerdene, Brocheseued, Estre, Fanbruge, Terlinges. In the county of Hertford: Hadham, Hatfeld, Keleshelle. In the county of Huntingdon, Spaldwic with its appurtenances, Sumeresham, Colne, Bluntesham. General confirmation of all the preceding with sac and soc. All these things were well known to S. Wilfred, Archbishop of York, who consecrated the foundress, with her company of virgins. But after a considerable time, when the service of God had almost entirely fallen off, Eadgar restored the monastery and placed there a band of monks, governed by abbots, whom S. Ætheluuold, S. Dunstan, and S. Oswald ordained, and to whom others succeeded in the monastery. The King concludes by expressing his determination to be a faithful preserver of all their customs.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll B., No. 12; Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll II. No. 2; Charter Roll, 12 Edw. 2, No. 40; Charter Roll, 2 Edw. 3, No. 78; Patent Roll, 1 Ric. 2. p. 5, m. 34; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 6, m. 25; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 11; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 3, No. 3; Confirmation Roll, 14 to 18 Eliz., No. 6; Confirmation Roll, 4 James I., No. 13. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 244; Bentham's History of Ely, App., p. 2.

For S. Mary's priory, Worcester. Grant to Alfstane the Monk of sac and other customs.

Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 27; Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 3, No. 23; Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 3, No. 49; Patent Roll, 4 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 3; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 2, No. 15; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 5, No. 6.

For S. John's monastery, Beverley. Licence to Archbishop Ealdred to draw up a privilege for the lands adjacent to the monastery; such monastery and the church thereto belonging, to be as free as any other monastery in all things.

Charter Roll, 4 Edw. 2, m. 20; Charter Roll, 4 Edw. 3, No. 25; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 13; Confirmation Roll, 3 & 4 Phil. and Mar., No. 15. Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 391.

1050. For the Bishop of Exeter. Establishment of the seat of the see of Exeter in the monastery there, and appointment of Leofric as bishop. Confirmation of all possessions belonging thereto. Annexation of the former diocese of Cornwall to that of Exeter, so that Cornwall and Devonshire might be under one bishop. This privilege Eadward the King laid upon S. Peter's altar, in the episcopal church, with his own hand, leading Bishop Leofric by the right hand and Queen Eadgytha by the left hand, in the presence of many nobles, and Archbishops Eadsin and Ælfric, and others. A.D. 1050, third indiction, twenty-fifth epact, and seventh concurrent. Subscribed by Eadward the King; Eadsin, Archbishop of Canterbury; Eleric, Archbishop of York; Stigand the Bishop; Heriman the Bishop; Robert the Bishop; Ealdred; Doduca the Bishop; Godwin the Duke; Leofric the Duke; Siwerd the Duke; Harald the Duke; Ralph the Duke; Tosti the nobleman; Ægelwerd the Abbot; Ælfuuin the Abbot; Ræinbald the Priest; Godwin the Priest; Godmann the Priest; Peter the Priest; Odda the Nobleman; Rymhtric the Nobleman; Ordsan the Minister; Celeric the Minister; Touin the Minister; Ralph the Minister; Dodda the Minister; Eadulf the Minister; Ordulf the Minister; Ecgulf the Minister; Eabpis the Minister; Celfpend the Minister.

Confimation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 5, No. 13; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 1, No. 2; Confirmation Roll, 1 Mar., p. 1, No. 1; Confirmation Roll, 2 Eliz., p. 3, No. 1. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 118, No. 791.

1060. For the monastery of Ramsey. Exemption from all episcopal and secular exaction. Abbots to be chosen according to the rule of S. Benedict. Fugitives to have right of sanctuary there. Neither the abbot nor any other person to have liberty to sell or to give away its possessions to strangers, but the abbot is to guard the place with royal protection, for which he will be answerable to the King alone. Grant and confirmation also of all gifts of lands or liberties or other things from the Kings Eadgar and Hardeknut, and other faithful persons, namely, Upwode with its berewic Raueleya, and with the island in which the aforesaid monastery is situated; Hemingeford; Walsoke; Sautrey; Hellingh; in Welles twenty fishermen there rendering each year to the use of the brethren sixty thousand eels; Brancestrei with shipwreck; Ripton; Tinell; Kingeston with Raffleya and Byri its berewics; Wardebult; Scepton; Chaterih, and one mansion on the eastern part of Elesworth; Houcton; Witton; Elinton; Bitherum; Briumton; Wichinton; Ysham; Weston; Grauell; Bilinchon; Stocton; Gillinger; also those [gifts] which the present King's nobles have added in his own reign, namely, [from the gift of] Ætheric Bishop of Dorchester, Clinton and Bernewell, and Hemingeton, and a mansion in the west part

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

of Elesworth, and Gretton, and Therefeld, and Sucklingdon, and eastern Westmulne, and Offerton in Hoyland, and three hides in Broucton, and three hides in Bodekesham; [from the gift of] Æthnot, his successor the Bishop, Ouer and Barton and Snapwell; [from the gift of] Æthnoth, son of Godric, Accleya; [from the gift of] Eylwyn, Swerte, Cranfeld, and Kemestan, and Cloppam; [from the gift of] Leoffius the Deacon, Wipsinton, Langetehill, and Watlinworth; [from the gift of] Leoffius his nephew, Meringe; [from the gift of] Ælfsius de Lampathe, Burcwell; [from the gift of] Johol of Lincoln, Querinton; [from the gift of] Hardeknut, the King's brother, Hemingeford and Gilling. Addition also of Kingested with shipwrec, and Wynebodesham with the hundred and half within Bichamdich, and with sixty-four socmen pertaining to the hundred, and with the market of Bunham pertaining to Wynebodesham. Release of all royal and episcopal exactions, and all other customs. Grant of shipwreck. Renewal and confirmation of all former privileges, and all customs. The second kalends of December. Subscribed by Eadward the King; Stigand the Archbishop; Æthelred the Archbishop; Wlfstan the Bishop; Gyso the Bishop; Walter the Bishop; Reinbald the Chancellor; Switgarius the Notary; Ælsius the Abbot; Eadwin the Abbot; Ægelwin the Abbot; Baldewinna the Abbot; Alwin the Abbot; Leofric the Duke; Harold the Duke; Leofwin the Duke; Eadwin the Duke; Hugelin the Chamberlain; Eadgar the Constable; Robert, son of Wittman; Wigod of Lincoln.

Ramsey Cartulary, fol. 139*b*; Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 3, No. 29; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 5, No. 2; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 4. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 143, No. 809; Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 381.

For the same. Notification of an agreement and exchange made between Ælfwin, Abbot of Ramsey, and Leofric, Abbot of Peterborough, to the following effect; namely, that Abbot Ælfwin received of Abbot Leofric nine virgates of land at Lodington of the soke of S. Peter, namely, the hide of Hunting, two virgates of Godric the Dane, a virgate of Brand, a virgate of Leofgar, and a virgate of Ælfwin the black, in full exchange for all the land which S. Benedict had at Marham. The abbot and brethren also of Ramsey are to give as charity to the abbot and brethren of Peterborough four thousand eels during Lent every year, on condition of having, whenever necessary, square stones at Bernech in Peterborough, and stones for walls at Burch. Freedom from all toll and exaction both by water and land. This composition was made on the testimony of Leofsi Abbot of Ely and Wlfget Abbot of Croyland and others. The bounds and metes in Kinges delf to remain as Ælfwin Abbot of Ramsey settled them against Siward Abbot of Thorney on the testimony of Leofsi Abbot of Ely and Leofric Abbot of Peterborough and Wlfget Abbot of Croyland and others who were present with them at the plea; from the eastern part of that watercourse or lade to the place called Gangestede, and thence on the west side from Hundeslake to Wenlesmere, and the moiety of Kanhereholt. *Westminster*, S. Peter's day. Witnessed by Stigand the Archbishop; Eadwin the Abbot; Harold the Earl; Esgare the Constable, and Hugelin the Chamberlain. *Latin and Saxon.*

Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 3, No. 29; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 5, No. 2; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 4. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 240.

For the same. Grant of sac and soc, and other customs, and the sea-upwarp in all things at Bramcæstre and at Ringstyde, by the sea shore everywhere in England. Grant of the socn within Bicham Dike. And all the men that are moteworthy, fyrdworthy, and faldworthy in that hundred and half, whoever owns the men, the monastery is to have the socn over them in all things; and the market at Dunham, by water and by land, with ingress and egress, and all rights. Grant, in every shire where the monastery has land, of sac and soc, toll and team and infangentheof, within borough and without; and all the forfeitures which belong to the Crown, in Yule, and in Easter, and in Rogation week; and toll free all over all England, within borough and without, at the yearly marketing, and in every place, by water and by land. *Windsor*, the fourth day of Easter. Witnessed by Eadgith the Queen; Godwin the Earl; and Harold the Earl. *Saxon and Latin.*

Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 3, No. 29; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 5, No. 2; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 4. Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 421.

For Urk, the King's "huscarl." Grant that he may have his strand, all in front of his own land, over all well and freely, up from sea and out on sea, and all that is driven to his strand. *Saxon.*

Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 2, No. 5; Confirmation Roll, 6 to 10 Hen. 7, No. 1. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 221, No. 871; Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 414.

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For Tole, widow of Urk. Licence to bequeath her lands and possessions to S. Peter's at Abbotesbury. *Saxon.*

Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 2, No. 5; Confirmation Roll, 6 to 10 Hen. 7, No. 1. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 200, No. 841; Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 426.

For the monastery of S. Bennet of Hulme, Norfolk. Grant of the vill of Horninghe, with the church, woods, feedings, and bounds; and with the hundred of Tunstede, the churches of Neteshirda with the whole vill; the churches of Houetonne and Belahe, with the whole vill of Houetonne; and the lands of Suthwalsham which belonged to Rodulf the Constable; the church of Wrthestede with the whole vill; the church of Hanninge, with the land which belonged to Eadric the shireman in the same vill; the church of Thurgartun with the whole vill; the church of Thweyt with the whole vill; the church of Calethorp with the land which belonged to Eadric the shireman; the church of Totingtonne with all the land which belonged to Ægelwin the alderman; the churches of Erpingham and Antingham with the land which belonged to Eadric the shireman in the same vills; the church of Northwalsham with the vill which was Sket; the church of Swanetoune, with the land which belonged to Saxius in the same vill; the churches of Scoteho and Lammesse, with the land which belonged to Ægelwin the alderman in the same vills and in Estone; the land which belonged to Ægelwin the alderman in Hobbesse; the church of Ludham with the land of the same vill and its appurtenances; the church of Bestone with the land which belonged to Ægelwin the alderman in the same vill; the church of Stalham with the land which belonged to Odulf; the church of Waxtonesham, with the land which belonged to Eadric the shireman; the churches of Winttertonne and Sumertonne, with the land which belonged to Godric; the churches of Thirne and Askeby, with the land which belonged to Ægelwin the alderman in the same vills and in Rollesby; the church of Castra, with the land which belonged to Grimolf the Dane in the same vill; the land of Redham and of Nortuna which belonged to Ægelwin the alderman; the church of Bastwik with the land which belonged to Ægelwin the alderman in the same vill; the church of Randewrthe with the land which belonged to Ægelward the Priest; S. Martin's church, Shotesham, with the land which belonged to Brihtrich in the same vill; and in Grenesvilla the land of Tybenham which belonged to Ægelwin the alderman. Exemption of the monastery and all its possessions from all secular service and power. Grant of sac and soc and other customs. Exemption from toll, and grant of free carriage throughout the whole kingdom. Subscribed by Eadward the King; Egeda the Queen; Eadsy, Archbishop of Canterbury; Æluric, Archbishop of York; Ælwin, Bishop of Winchester; Robert, Bishop of London; Ægelmere, Bishop of Thetford; Wlsy, Bishop of Lichfield; Harold the Duke; Tosti the Duke; Leuric the Duke; Ælgar the Duke; Rodulph the Duke; Syward the Duke; Egelward, Abbot of Glastonbury; Lewin, Abbot of Coventry; Godwin, Abbot of Winchelsea; Godric, Abbot of Evesham. *Latin and Saxon.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll O., No. 1; Charter Roll, 14 Edw. 1, No. 46; Confirmation Roll, 8 Eliz., No. 1. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 110.

For S. Edmund's Bury monastery. Grant that the monastery, and the town in which that monastery stands, shall enjoy perpetually the same freedom granted by Kings Cnut and Hardcnut. The place never to be occupied by other than monks. None of the Bishops in Norfolk and Suffolk ever to have any authority in that monastery; and the monks to elect their own abbot. The soc and sac granted by the King to remain immutable. *Saxon.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll P., No. 1; Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 2, No. 11; Charter Roll, 4 Edw. 3, No. 58; Confirmation Roll, 2 Ric. 3, p. 3, No. 9; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 10; Confirmation Roll, 8 Hen. 8, No. 5. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 231, No. 895; Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 347.

For the same. Confirmation of the soken of the eight hundreds and a half given by the King to the monastery, with ferdwite and other customs. *Saxon.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll P., No. 2; Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 2, No. 11; Charter Roll, 4 Edw. 3, No. 58; Confirmation Roll, 2 Ric. 3, p. 3, No. 9; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 10; Confirmation Roll, 8 Hen. 8, No. 5. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 222, No. 874.

For the same. Exemption of all its demesne lands from heregild and from all other exactions. *Saxon.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll P., No. 3; Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 2, No. 11; Charter Roll, 4 Edw. 3, No. 58; Confirmation Roll, 2 Ric. 3, p. 3, No. 9; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 10; Confirmation Roll, 8 Hen. 8, No. 5. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 224, No. 879.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

For the same. Grant to Abbot Baldewine of one moneyer within Saint Edmund's Bury. *Saxon.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll P., No. 4; Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 2, No. 11; Charter Roll, 4 Edw. 3, No. 58; Confirmation Roll, 2 Ric. 3, p. 3, No. 9; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 10; Confirmation Roll, 8 Hen. 8, No. 5. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 223, No. 875; Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 415.

For the same. Grant of the land at Mildenhale and the soken of the eight hundreds and a half at Thinghowe with sac and soc. *Saxon.*

Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 2, No. 11; Charter Roll, 4 Edw. 3, No. 58; Confirmation Roll, 2 Ric. 3, p. 3, No. 9; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 10; Confirmation Roll, 8 Hen. 8, No. 5. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 194, No. 832.

1043. For the monastery of Coventry. General charter of liberties and of confirmation. This monastery was founded by Duke Leofric, and endowed by him with the following possessions, viz., a moiety of the town of Coventry; also Southam, Greneburgan, Icketona, Hunitona, Neowenham, Hulhtune, Chadeleshunte, Herdewyk, Cestretune, Waspertune, Suoham, Byrtingabirig next Auen, Merston, also Merstuna in Gloucestershire, a moiety of the vill of Lintune, Sowe, Salewarp, Eatuna next the river Dee, Kildesbig, Winewican, Burhbeca, Barwalle, Scrapetoft, Pakinton; all of which the King confirms to Abbot Leofwine and all his successors, with sac and soc, and toll, and all other liberties. A.D. 1043. Subscribed by Eadward the King; Ælfgyfa the King's mother; Eadgith the Queen; Eadsin, Archbishop of Canterbury; Ælfric, Archbishop of York; Ælfwold, Bishop of London; Ealdred, Bishop of Worcester; Duduco, Bishop of Wells; Wlfin, Bishop of Lichfield; Æthelstan, Bishop of Hereford; Liuing, Bishop of Crediton; Eadnoth, Bishop of Dorchester; Brihtwin, Bishop of Sherborne; Berhtwold, Bishop of Wilton; Manni the Abbot; Siward the Abbot; Ælfwin the Abbot; Godwin the Abbot; Ælfstan the Abbot; Godwin the Duke; Harold the Duke; Leofric the Duke; Siward the Duke; Sweyn the Duke; Tostig the Duke; Ralph More; Esgar; Rodbord the Minister; Hulfketel the Minister; Godwine the Minister; Frewine the Minister; Leofric the Minister; Morcere the Minister; Ælfgar the Minister; Godric the Minister; Leofric the Minister; Siwerd the Minister; Æthelsi the Minister.

Coventry Cartulary, Exch., Queen's Rem., fol. 45 b.; Charter Roll, 19 Edw. 2, No. 3. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 253, No. 916.

1062. For the abbey of Waltham Holy Cross in Essex. The proem states that the King had granted a certain piece of land, called of old by the inhabitants Waltham, to one of his earls named Harold, who had constructed, to the praise of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Cross, a monastery; granting to it first the land called Northlande, with which he found the church of the vill to have been endowed from old time; and after the foundation of the monastery he caused it to be dedicated, according to the rule of the Holy Church of God, to the memory of the King and his wife Editha, and his father and mother, and all relations; and enriched the same with many relics of saints, apostles, martyrs, confessors, and virgins, and not only with the lands whose names are afterwards recited, but also with gospel books, vestments, and divers kinds of ornaments. And, moreover, he found there an assembly of brethren living according to the canonical rule of the fathers, whose office it was, by day and by night, to sing the praises of God and his saints. These are the names of the lands belonging to the aforesaid monastery: Passefelda, Walde, Upminster, Walhfare, Tippedene, Alwartune, Wodeforda, Lambethithe, Nesingan, Brikendune, Melnho, Alricheseia, Wrmeleia, Nethleswelle, Hicche, Lukintone, Westwaltham; all which the King grants to the church of Holy Cross and the brethren there, with sac and soc and other customs.

These are the land boundaries to Passefelde. That is, first from the old hatch at Freotherne felde to Presta hlype; to the brook at Staundune; and from Staundune to Scealdeforda, and from Sceldeforda to Coleboge well; from the well again to the old hatch, and so again to Freothene field.

These are the land boundaries to Welde. First from Dellen north to the mouth, east to Hafegeæte; from Hafegeæte east to the wolf-pit; from the pit south to the Purk, from the Purk south to Freobearne's leap, and so to Manne's land, and thence again to Dellen.

These are the land boundaries to Upmynstre. First at Tigelhyrste south to the boundary ditch; from the ditch west to Ingceburne, and from the bourne north to Beccengare; and from Beccengare north along the road-weald to Stangare; from Stangare north into Mannes land; from Mannes land again to Tigelhyrste.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

These are the land boundaries to Walhfare. First from the ash to the old leap; from the leap to the old wood hatch; from the hatch to the old road; and from the road to Sandæcere; and from the acre to Beadewan river; from the river to Wine-brook; from the brook north again to the ash.

These are the land boundaries to Tippedene. First to Tippaburne; from the bourne up to the heath; from the heath to Thetden's boundary opposite Æffa's hatch, and so to the river; along the river, then again to Tippeburne.

These are the land boundaries to Ælwartone. First at Werdhæcce; from Werdhæcce to Eacroft; from Eacroft to Beolle pool; from the pool to Leofsige's meadow; from Leofsige's meadow to Omermad; from Omermad to Ætheric's leap; from the leap to Wulf leap; from Wulf leap to Thesfalde; from Thesfalde to Stanway hatch; from Stanway hatch to Sateres byrig.

These are the land boundaries to Wudeforde. First to Angric's bourne to Alderman's hatch; to the King's hatch; from the King's hatch again to Angric's bourne.

These are the land boundaries to Lambe hythe. First at Brixges stane, and so on through the grove to the boundary dyke, and so to Bulke tree; and from Bulke tree to Hyse; and from Hyse to Ælsyge's hatch; and so east to the road; and so along the road again to Brixes stan.

These are the land boundaries to Nassingan. That is from Cerlen hatch, along the mark to Scelden boundary; and from Scelden boundary to the brook; and from the brook to Buterwyelle; and from Buterwelle to Thurolde's boundary; and from Thurolde's boundary again along the mark to Cerlen hatch; and the meadow thereto belonging lies out by the Lea.

A.D. 1062, fifteenth indiction, seventh epact, first concurrent.

Subscribed by Eadward the King; Eadgytha the Queen; Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury; Ealdred, Archbishop of York; Ælfwold the Bishop; Hereman the Bishop; Leofric the Bishop; William the Bishop; Ailmar the Bishop; Leofwin the Bishop; Wlfwin the Bishop; Ælwin the Bishop; Æfric the Bishop; Walter the Bishop; Gyso the Bishop; Ægelnoth the Abbot; Ælfwin the Abbot; Wlfric the Abbot; Leofric the Abbot; Leofstan the Abbot; Ælwig the Abbot; Hordric the Abbot; Ægelsin the Abbot; Leofstan the Abbot; Eadmund the Abbot; Sichtric the Abbot; Harold the Earl; Ælfgar the Earl; Tostin the Earl; Leofwin the Earl; Gyrth the Earl; Esgar, the "Procurator" of the Royal Palace; Rodbert, the King's kinsman; Ralph, one of the King's Courtiers; Bundin, "regis palatinus;" Hesbern the King's kinsman; Regenbald the King's Chancellor; Peter the King's Chaplain; Baldwin the King's Chaplain; Brihtric the Prince; Ælfstan the Prince; Wigod the King's Butler; Herding the Queen's Butler; Adzur the King's Sewer; Yfing the King's Sewer; Godwin the Queen's Sewer; Doddo the Prince; Ælfgar the Prince; Brixin the Prince; Ægelnoth the Prince; Esbern the Prince; Eadwig the Prince; Eadric the Prince; Ægelmund the Prince; Siward the Prince; Alwold the Prince; Ælphig the Prince; Swidar. *Latin and Saxon.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll M., No. 1. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 154; Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 392.

For the church of Wolverhampton. Grant of freedom with sac and soc and all liberties.

Charter Roll, 2 Edw. 3, No. 67; Patent Roll, 2 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 19; Patent Roll, 1 Edw. 4, p. 2, m. 4.

For S. Paul's Church, London. Grant of sac and soc. No more priests were to be received into the monastery than its property would bear. *Saxon.*

Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 2, No. 37; Confirmation Roll, 2 Ric. 3, p. 2, No. 10; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 2, No. 9; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 3, No. 11; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 1; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 7, No. 7; Confirmation Roll, 2 Eliz., p. 2, No. 7; Confirmation Roll, 3 James 1, p. 3, No. 10. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 227, No. 887; Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 416.

For the abbey of Fecamp in Normandy. Grant of lands at Stæningan, with sac and soc, as fully and in such manner as they were held by Bishop Ælfwin. *Saxon.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll E.E., No. 1. Kemble, vol. iv., p. 229, No. 890.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

William I.

For Christ Church, Canterbury. Grant of sac and soc, and other customs. *Saxon.*

Confirmation Roll, 4 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 4; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 3, No. 6.

For the same. Confirmation of the gift made by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, of all the houses and customs which he possessed in Sandwich.

Confirmation Roll, 4 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 4; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 3, No. 6.

For the same. General confirmation to the monks of all their lands and possessions, with power both of giving and acquiring lands. Witnessed by Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances; Bernard the Chaplain; Hugh de Mounsorell. *Westminster*, in the Octaves of Pentecost.

Confirmation Roll, 4 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 4; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 3, No. 6.

For the same. Similar charter. Witnessed by Ranulph the Chaplain, Haimo the Sewer, and Urso de Abetot. *Bramton*, SS. Philip and James' day.

Confirmation Roll, 4 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 4; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 3, No. 6.

For S. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury. Grant of sac and soc and other customs and liberties. *Saxon.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll I., No. 13. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 347.

For the same. Confirmation of the gift of tithes made by the men of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent. Witnessed by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux; Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances; and Robert and Roger the Earls. *Windsor.*

Patent Roll, 4 Edw. 4, m. 29; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 351.

For the same. Grant and confirmation of eight prebends in Newentone and all the lands pertaining thereto. Witnessed by Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances. *Rouen.*

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 150 b.; Charter Roll, 20 Edw. 2, No. 6; Patent Roll, 4 Edw. 4, m. 29; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 349.

1070. For the same. Grant of the churches and tithes of Faversham and Milton with all appurtenances except tithe of honey and gafol. *Windsor*, A.D. 1070. Witnessed by Geoffrey, Bishop of St. Loth'; William, Bishop of London; Hugh de Port; and others.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 87; Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll I., No. 8; Charter Roll, 20 Edw. 2, No. 6; Patent Roll, 4 Edw. 4, m. 29; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1, Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 348.

Note.—This Charter as printed in the Historia differs very much in the attestations and date. It is there subscribed by William the King; Robert; William the Bishop; Ædwin; William Malet; Arfast the Chancellor; Gosfrid the Sheriff; and Gilbert Maminot; and it is dated in 1072, but the "Chronologia Augustinensis" assigns it to the year 1070.

For the same. Confirmation of the manor of Plumstead, which had been held of old by the monastery, and afterwards taken away fraudulently by Earl Godwin and given to his son Tostig, but at length restored by King Eadward. Subscribed by William the King; Odo, Bishop of Bayeux; William, Bishop of London; Walter Gifard; Scotland the Abbot; Richard Fitz Gilbert; Baldwin Flamenc; Michael the Bishop; Osbert the Chancellor; William de Warren; Roger the King's Butler; Ralph Bainard; Swen Fitz Robert; Hugh de Port; Josfrid de Magna Villa; William Caritet; Hubert de Port; Haimo the Sewer; Ælnod, of London.

Charter Roll, 20 Edw. 2, No. 6; Patent Roll, 4 Edw. 4, m. 29; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 350.

Note.—The witnesses from Walter Gifard to the end are supplied from the printed copy; the enrolments end with William, Bishop of London.

For S. Andrew's Priory, Rochester. Confirmation of the gift of Gilbert de Tunebrigge, namely the church of Retherefelda, with all its appurtenances in tithes, venison, and other things. Witnessed by Roger Bigod and Haimo the Sheriff.

Charter Roll, 50 Hen. 3; Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 1, No. 2; Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 3, No. 36; Charter Roll, 10 Edw. 3, No. 51; Patent Roll, 12 Edw. 4, p. 2, m. 14; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 8, No. 2.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

For the same. Confirmation of all the customs which were held by them in the diocese of Rochester in the time of King Edward.

Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 1, No. 2 ; Patent Roll, 12 Edw. 4, p. 2, m. 14 ; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 8, No. 2.

For the same. Confirmation of the grant by Haimo the King's sewer of Tarenteford church. Witnessed by Robert Earl of Mellent, Robert Earl of Moritolio, and many others.

Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 1, No. 2.

For the same. Confirmation of the grant by Roger Bygod of the church of S. Felix, Waletun, with its tithes and all appurtenances. Witnessed by Eudo the sewer. *Winchester.*

Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 1, No. 2.

For St. Swithin's monastery and cathedral, Winchester. Grant of sac and soc, and all other customs which had been granted to the same church by King Edward, and exemption from shires and hundreds and pleas and all customs. Witnessed by Roger the Chancellor. *Winchester.*

Charter Roll, 10 Edw. 2, No. 7 ; Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 3, No. 40 ; Charter Roll, 4 Ric. 2, No. 10 ; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 6, m. 6 ; Confirmation Roll, 4 Hen. 7, p. 2, No. 13 and 18 ; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 2 ; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 3, No. 5.

For the monastery of Durham. Protection for Aldwin the Prior and all the monks there, and confirmation of all the dignities, honours, and liberties granted to them by William Bishop of Durham, namely, free election of a prior out of their own congregation, such prior and the monks, and all their churches, lands, and possessions, to be under the King's protection ; the prior to have, according to the ancient privilege of the church of Lindisfarne, his seat at the right hand of the Bishop, and the first place and honour after him in all things, and the abbot's seat on the left side of the choir in the church of Durham, and all offices and rights of the abbot over the monks and their possessions, and over their churches and the clerks serving therein ; also the office of archdeacon. Grant of their court, with sac and soc and other customs. Confirmed in the eighteenth year of the King's reign at his council at *Westminster.* Subscribed by William the King ; William, Bishop of Durham ; Scotland the Abbot ; Gisebriht de Gaut ; Lanfranc the Archbishop ; Odo the Bishop ; Aelsi the Abbot ; Turketon the Abbot ; Turold the Abbot ; Hugh the Earl ; William ; Thomas the Archbishop ; Herbert the Bishop ; Urso the Chaplain.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll B., No. 4 ; Confirmation Roll, 7 & 8 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 1. Rymer (new edit.), vol. i., part 1, p. 3.

For the same. General confirmation of liberties and customs ; confirmation also of the office of archdeacon to Prior Turgot according to the grant of William Bishop [of Durham], with all other dignities and liberties granted to them in that bishopric by the same bishop. Witnessed by Thomas, Archbishop of York ; Remeline, Bishop of Lincoln ; Maurice, Bishop of London ; Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester ; John the Bishop ; Earls William and Henry, sons of the King ; Robert, Earl of Mellent ; Alan, Earl of Brittany ; Robert Fitz Hamo ; Odo, Bishop of Bayeux ; and Urso de Habetott. *Westminster.*

Confirmation Roll, 7 & 8 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 1.

For the same. Grant in pure and perpetual alms of the royal vill of Hemmingburc, with all the land of Brachenholm and all lands adjoining with the church of the aforesaid town, and all customs and liberties. Subscribed by William the King ; Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury ; William, Bishop of Durham ; John, Bishop of Bath ; Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury ; Baldwin, Abbot of S. Edmund's Bury ; Moreal the Sheriff ; Hugh Earl of Chester ; Arnold de Percy ; Robert the Dispenser ; Guido the Abbot ; Roger Earl of Shrewsbury ; William the King's son ; Robert Earl of Northumberland ; Richard de Curteio ; Robert de Redvers ; Robert Bloet ; Robert the Chaplain ; Philip, son of the Earl of Chester ; Alan de Liconia ; Ranulph the King's clerk ; Maurice the Chaplain ; Philip, son of Roger the Earl ; Robert de Redvers ; Richard de Bundevilla ; Robert de Hulmets.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll N., No. 40 ; Patent Roll, 4 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 27 ; Confirmation Roll, 7 & 8 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 1.

For the same. Authority for the removal of the secular canons from the church of S. Cuthbert, and for the introduction of monks there, and also for the annexation of Weremutha and Gyrna. All future priors to have all the dignities and honours of abbot, and the abbot's seat on the left side of the choir, that they might exercise the

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

office of abbot under the bishop, and have the power of placing and replacing any of the brethren, and the chanters and readers and all other ministers of the church were to be obedient to them in all things. All future priors were to be as it were the right hand of the bishop, and to exercise the rights of archdeacon in holding synods and performing other offices, and to have the first place and voice after the bishop, and at the election of a bishop to order and dispose all the affairs of the church, in the chapter, during the absence or on the death of the bishop. They were also to have the power of appointing vicars to churches. Priors were to be elected by the common consent of the brethren, and to hold their office without any exaction or disturbance of the bishop. Confirmation of all gifts of lands and churches made to them by William, Bishop of Durham, and restoration of the vill of Billingham which had been taken away by wicked men. Grant and confirmation of land for two ploughs and a half and a mill in Normantun, in Nottinghamshire; land for ten oxen in Buingtun; land for four ploughs in Kinestan, and land for two ploughs in Gatha, with sac and soc for the sustenance of the monks. General confirmation of all lands and exemption from all exactions, tolls, and customs. Confirmed in the royal council at *Westminster* in the eighteenth year of the King's reign. Witnessed by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux; Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances; Walkelin, Bishop of Winchester; Turstin, Abbot of Glastonbury; Vital, Abbot of Westminster; Robert, Earl of Moritone; and Urso de Abetot, with many others in the Council of London at Westminster.

Confirmation Roll, 7 & 8 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 1.

1081. For the monastery of Malmesbury. General confirmation of all liberties. A.D. 1081, the fourth indiction, the fifteenth year of the King's reign. Subscribed by William the King; Matilda the Queen; Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury; Odo, Bishop of Bayeux; Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury; Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln; Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances; Walkelin, Bishop of Winchester; Walter, Abbot of Evesham; Robert the Earl; Henry the King's son; Halamius the Earl; Baldwin the Sheriff; Edward the Sheriff; Robert of Dauntesey. *London*, Warin the Abbot assisting.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 135 b; Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll Q., No. 2; Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll W., No. 2.

For the same. Grant of a fair in honour of St. Aldhelm, commencing three days previous to the feast of the saint, and continuing four days after the same. Witnessed by Henry, the King's son; the Earl of Mortaigne; the Earl of Mellent; H. de Montfort; E. the Sheriff; and R. Fitz-Alwart.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 136.

For the same. Grant to Abbot Godfrey of the custody of his woods. Crocus the hunter is not to pursue his plea of forty shillings against his men. Witnessed by William the Bishop; F. Fitz-Hamo; and R. the Chaplain at Hastings.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 137.

For the same. Writ ordering restitution to Abbot Godfrey of the land which Malger, brother of William de Carcar had given to the monastery. Witnessed by W. de Albetot.

Malmesbury Cartulary, fol. 137.

For S. Peter's monastery, Westminster. The King, in order to honour the abbey founded by King Edward, offers upon S. Peter's altar there fifty marks of silver and a precious pall, also two others of the same value, and then proceeding to the high altar offers two marks of gold and two palls. Grant of the vill called Wokendune in the province of the East Saxons, in Ceafforde hundred, in exchange for Windsor which had been granted to them by King Edward. Grant of Feringes in the same county, in Lexedene hundred, with its territories, berewics, and all its appurtenances, and with fourteen socmen and their lands, and one freeman in Thurestapele hundred who holds a virgate of land pertaining to Feringes; and with three houses in Coleceastra. Grant for the redemption of the crown and other regalia which King Edward had given to the abbey, of the manor of Batriceseie in Brixtane hundred in Surrey near the river Thames, not far from the monastery, with its berewic adjacent called Wendleswrthe and all territories and appurtenances; and Piriford in Godelea hundred in the same county, together with all the venison in the wood of Penceat pertaining to Battersea aforesaid. Grant of wood in these two manors necessary for enclosing fields, the rebuilding of houses, making hearths, and all other things, and the rebuilding of mills. Grant upon the occasion of every coronation, and upon the principal feast of S. Peter, of two beasts of the King's own

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

venison; also all the tithes of two hundred unbroken horses, and all the tithes of Wic, which had been originally given by King Edward. Also in Essex, the mother church of Beamfleote and all the land, tithes, and marsh feedings appertaining; free from all work and custom. Also in Oxfordshire the mother church of Blockesham, and one hide and a half of land pertaining to the same, and the meadow and houses and chapels and churchyards to the same belonging, and all customs. Also in Rutland two mother churches, Ocham and Hameleduna, and the church of S. Peter Stanforde pertaining thereto, with all appurtenances. Also in Rotelande two other mother churches, Yppingeham and Werlea, and the houses of Wlfwin the priest, and the land which he held of Socna, with all appurtenances. The King then ordered the vill of Cillictune to be restored, which Boseline Dedina took by force, and his land and house, and the land and house of Osbern the Chamberlain which they had in London. And because the materials of the church were as yet for the most part imperfect, the King gave one hundred marks of silver for their completion; and he also caused his and his wife's tomb to be ornamented with gold and silver workmanship of great beauty. Confirmation of the gifts made to the church by the citizens of London. Confirmation of a gift made by a citizen of London, Alfwold, surnamed Cockescot in the same city, that is his land and demesne houses and one wharf for ships. Also the church of S. Mary in Wecyrce with all its lands and appurtenances in the same city which Ælfward, surnamed the Fat, had given. Also the houses and lands in the same city which had been given by Ælfnoth to the abbey when he was made a monk there, who also gave a hide of land near the vill of Wiltumestowe not far from the aforesaid city, and a certain mill at Strætforde, with the houses, land, feedings, and meadow thereto belonging. Also in Surrey, in Tottingas, four hides, with all the fields, meadows, and feedings thereto belonging. Also in Suthamtunescire a manse of five hides called Thunreslea given by Pagan de Medehaga with all its appurtenances. Also the land and houses which Godwin, surnamed Great Syd, the master of the plasterers, with the consent of his son Ælfwin, gave to S. Peter's on condition that Ælfwin should hold the same for life; all of which, with the neighbouring church of S. Clement were violently and unjustly appropriated by Haymo, the King's Sewer, but afterwards restored by the King's command. Also a certain honourable man of the same city, named Alfwold, from the port of Boston, because he had no heirs, gave to S. Peter's, with the consent of King Edward, the inheritance of his demesne court and houses and lands, and a wharf for ships at the head of the bridge of that city, all which are hereby confirmed by the King in as full a manner as they were confirmed by King Edward when Ælfwold made his agreement with Abbot Eadwin and became a monk. Also the church of S. Laurence with its churchyard and the demesne court and lands held in inheritance by a certain clerk named Livingus, and given by him to S. Peter's. Also a wooden chapel, and the moiety of the stone church of S. Magnus near the bridge, and all the lands in the same city which a certain man named Livingus together with his son when he became a monk, and his wife when she devoted herself to a holy life, gave to the monastery. Also the land and houses and the moiety of a wharf in the same city which a certain woman named Odelina when she devoted herself to a holy life gave to S. Peter's; together with a hide of land in Wiltunscire, in the vill of Mertune. The other moiety of the aforesaid wharf and land and houses in the same city were also given to S. Peter's by the same woman, but having afterwards been forcibly taken away by Asculf de Pinkenni, were restored quickly by the King's command. In the same manner a certain man of the same city, by name Ælfwin, son of Fareman, gave to S. Peter's his demesne, houses, and land, for which his son was bound to pay five shillings a year during his life. Also a wharf before Barmannceyrce with the land belonging to the same, which rendered fifty shillings a year, was given to S. Peter's by the aforesaid citizen for his son when he was made a monk there, on condition that he should hold it of the abbey for life, for ten shillings, but that on his death it should revert to the abbey. Also the land with the houses behind the church of S. Nicholas and the wharf and land adjacent at Dunegate given by Ægelward, son of Wlgar the Dean, from his patrimony. Also a certain woman named Brithyna wife of the aforesaid citizen Ælfnoth, having taken the veil because she had no children, in a similar manner gave of her lands and houses in the same city one parcel of land to a certain kinsman of hers, named Livingus, for life, on condition that after his death it reverted absolutely to S. Peter's. A certain man of the same citizens named Wlfius and surnamed Lickestoppe held for life from the grant of Abbot Eadwin, a piece of land belonging to S. Peter's for which he paid six shillings a year, and other lands and houses which he held at Westceap, all which were on his death to revert to S. Peter's. Following this a certain man dwelling in the suburbs of the same city named Ægelwin, son of Brithmær, by the authority of King Edward, and with the consent of the abbot and monks held certain lands in three places in the same city for term of his life, and when he was approaching his death, he restored the

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same land to S. Peter's, and also nine other lands rendering thirty-six shillings a year. Exemption of all the men and possessions from all royal custom, danegeld, and scot, and every other exaction. Grant of sac and soc, and all laws and customs. The Queen at every coronation to offer one mark of gold. General protection and confirmation for the abbey. Subscribed by William the King; Matilda the Queen; Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury; Odo, Bishop of Bayeux; Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances; Hugh, Bishop of London; Walchelin, Bishop of Winchester; Wlstan, Bishop of Worcester; Giso, Bishop of Wells; Eadwin the Abbot; Scotland the Abbot; Ruald the Abbot; Wlfwold the Abbot; Alfnoth the Abbot; Baldwin the Abbot; Symeon the Abbot; Ælsin the Abbot; Maurice the King's Chancellor; Roger the Earl; Hugh the Earl; Alan the Earl; Rodbert the Earl; Alberic the Earl; William Fitz Osbern; Hugh de Montefort; Rodbert de Beaumont; Richard, son of Gilbert the Earl; Baldwin his brother; Henry de Ferrers; Hugh de Grantemaisnill; Walter Giffard. A.D. 1067.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll CC., No. 2; Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 3, No. 5; Charter Roll, 3 Ric. 2, No. 18; Patent Roll, 1 Edw. 4, p. 7, m. 28; Confirmation Roll, 1 Ric. 3, p. 3, No. 2; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 2, No. 12; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 1.

For the monastery of Whitby. General charter of liberties, and grant of free customs, and exemption from all customs and demands as well in travelling as in selling and buying. Witnessed by W[illiam] de Percy. *Westminster.*

Charter Roll, 5 Edw. 2, No. 17; Charter Roll, 7 Edw. 3, No. 37; Charter Roll, 5 & 6 Ric. 2, No. 11; Charter Roll, 9 & 10 Ric. 2, No. 12; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 5; Patent Roll, 4 Hen. 6, p. 2, m. 7; Charter Roll, 21 to 24 Hen. 6, m. 18; Confirmation Roll, 7 Hen. 8, p. 1, No. 14; Confirmation Roll, 9 & 10 Eliz., No. 1.

For the same. Grant of such laws and customs as are held by the churches of S. John Beverley, Ripon, and S. Peter's York. Grant also of the church of S. Peter, Hakanesham, and two carucates of land in the same town, and four in Northfeld, and two in Brunston. Witnessed by Lanfranc, Archbishop [of Canterbury], Osmund, Bishop [of Salisbury], and W[illiam] de Percy. *York.*

Charter Roll, 5 Edw. 2, No. 17; Charter Roll, 7 Edw. 3, No. 37; Charter Roll, 5 & 6 Ric. 2, No. 11; Charter Roll, 9 & 10 Ric. 2, No. 12; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 5; Patent Roll, 4 Hen. 6, p. 2, m. 7; Charter Roll, 21 to 24 Hen. 6, m. 18; Confirmation Roll, 7 Hen. 8, p. 1, No. 14; Confirmation Roll, 9 & 10 Eliz., No. 1.

For the same. Grant of similar laws and customs, also the harbour with the seaweed, with soc and sac, and all appurtenances. Confirmation of all the donations of William de Perci, founder of the same monastery, and remission of all geld of the lands held of the King's demesne, namely two carucates of land in Hachanessam, and four in Nortfelde, and two in Brungstun. Grant of All Saints Church, Fischergate, York, in order to construct an abbey; with sac and soc, and all appurtenances. Witnessed by Osmund, Bishop of [Salisbury], and William de Percy. *York.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll D.D., No. 25.

For Chertsey abbey. General charter of confirmation, together with sac and soc and other customs. Liberty of warren, and of keeping dogs for catching hares and foxes. Exemption of their four manors of Chertsey, Egeham, Torp, and Cebbeham from all exactions and customs. Witnessed by William Fitz Osbert.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll D., No. 10; Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll OO., No. 1. Rymer's Fœdera (new edition), vol. i., part 1, p. 2.

For the same. Similar confirmation, but omitting any notice of the four manors. Witnessed by Urso de Abetot.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll D., No. 12.

For the same. Grant of the four manors of Chertsey, Eggeham, Torp, and Chebbeham, free from all customs. Witnessed by Urso de Abetot.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll D., No. 11.

For S. Mary's monastery, Barking. Grant to A. the Abbess of the King's peace and love, and all his laws within and without the city, as held by any other abbess there in the time of King Edward.

Patent Roll, 4 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 22; Confirmation Roll, 4 Hen. 7, p. 3, No. 3.

For the monastery of Ely. General grant of sac and soc and all customs, as held by them on the day of King Edward's death, and as was directed by the King's command at Cheneteforde before his Barons, namely, Godfrey Bishop of Coutance's

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

Walchelin the Bishop, Baldwin the Abbot, Ælsi the Abbot, Wulfwold the Abbot, Ivo Taillebois, Peter de Valoignes, Picot the Sheriff, Tehel de Helyun, Hugh de Hosdeng, Goceline of Norwich, and many others. Witnessed by Roger Bigot.

Cartæ Antiquæ Roll, B., No. 13; Cartæ Antiquæ Roll, II., No. 3; Charter Roll, 12 Edw. 2, No. 40; Charter Roll, 2 Edw. 3, No. 78; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 6, m. 25; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 7, p. 1, No. 11; Confirmation Roll. 2 Hen. 8, p. 3, No. 3; Confirmation Roll, 14 to 18 Eliz. No. 6; Confirmation Roll, 4 Jas. 1. No. 13. Bentham's History of Ely, Appendix, p. 9.

For S. Peter's monastery, Gloucester. Grant and restoration of all the lands which were held unjustly by Thomas, Archbishop of York, namely, Leche, Otyntone, and Standische; it having been acknowledged that such lands belonged to the monastery from the beginning, and that the archbishop never had any right in them. Grant of sac and soc and all other customs. Witnessed by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury; Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances; and Robert, Earl of Mortaigne.

Charter Roll, 2 Hen. 5, p. 1, m. 6; Patent Roll, 8 Hen. 6, p. 2, m. 13; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 10, No. 2. Cartulary of S. Peter's, Gloucester (Chron. and Mem.)

For S. Mary's priory, Worcester. Grant to Alfstan the Dean and the monks there of all their customs and dignities. Witnessed by Geoffrey the Bishop; R. Earl of Moritune; and R. de Lnereio.

Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 27; Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 3, No. 23; Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 3, No. 49; Charter Roll, 15 to 17 Ric. 2, No. 2; Patent Roll, 1 Edw. 4, p. 6, m. 23; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 2, No. 15; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 5, No. 6. Hale's Register of Worcester Priory (Camden Society), p. 25 *b*.

For the same. Confirmation of the land of Alvestuna and the mill of Salewarpa which Wulstan the Bishop gave to the monks for their sustenance. All things pertaining to the sustenance of the monks were to be in the prior's hands, and no one was to intermeddle with them except through the prior. Witnessed by R. Despenser.

Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 27; Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 3, No. 23; Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 3, No. 49; Charter Roll, 15 to 17 Ric. 2, No. 2; Patent Roll, 1 Edw. 4, p. 6, m. 23; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 2, No. 15; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 5, No. 6.

For S. Mary's monastery, Tewkesbury. Confirmation of the following grants made by Robert Fitz Hamo and his men; namely, the fishery of the monastery with a free stream and the mills, a meadow for tithes, and a meadow for pasture next the fishery and the meadow of Edmondesella, and the meadow of Seldena, and the land of Roger the vintner, and the churches of Walis with the lands and tithes, and one "beid" with a fishery, and one meadow next that "beid" with other tithes and customs throughout all its lands and pasture. Witnessed by William the Chancellor; Robert Fitz Hamo; Roger Fitzgerald; and Walter Giffard.

Charter Roll, 28 Edw., 1, No. 16.

For S. John's monastery, Beverley. Grant of sac and soc over all the lands which were given to the monastery in the days of King Edward, and also over those lands which Archbishop Ealdred had since acquired for it in the present King's time. Freedom also in "witword" and in "caupland" as regards the King and every man except the bishop and the monastic priests.

Charter Roll, 4 Edw. 2, m. 20; Charter Roll, 4 Edw. 3. m. 20; Patent Roll, 20 Hen. 6. p. 4, m. 11; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 13; Confirmation Roll, 3 & 4 Ph. & M., No. 15. Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 438.

1067, December 19. For the monastery of Ramsey. General charter of privileges and confirmation of its lands and possessions; viz., the island in which the monastery stands, with all its appurtenances; Upwode with Raveleye its berewic and all its appurtenances; Hemmingeford with all its appurtenances; Saltreye with all its appurtenances; Letlingeye with all its appurtenances; Walsokne with all its appurtenances; and in Welles twenty fishermen rendering there each year sixty thousand eels; Brauncestre with all its appurtenances and all wreck; Stiveclea with all its appurtenances; Kingestone with all its appurtenances and with Raveley and Biry its berewics; Wardebuse with all its appurtenances; Slepe with all its appurtenances; Chateric with all its appurtenances, and a mansion at Elesworth on the east with all its appurtenances; Hothton with all its appurtenances; Witton with all its appurtenances; Elinton with all its appurtenances; Bithern with all its appurtenances; Brumton with all its appurtenances; Whithinton with all its appurtenances; Isham with all its appurtenances; Weston with all its appurtenances; Dilinton with all its appurtenances;

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Stocton with all its appurtenances; Gilling with all its appurtenances; Ripton with all its appurtenances; all these lands aforesaid were given in the time of King Edgar and confirmed by him for ever. Also the following lands which were given in the time of King Edward and confirmed by him for ever; viz., Hemmingeford with all its appurtenances; Gilling with all its appurtenances; Athelinton with all its appurtenances; Bernewell with all its appurtenances; Hemminton with all its appurtenances, and a mansion at Elesworthe on the west with all its appurtenances; Gretton with all its appurtenances; Ferefelde with all its appurtenances; Schitlingdon with all its appurtenances; Ofirdeton with all its appurtenances in Holande; and Westmulne on the east with all its appurtenances; Oure with all its appurtenances; Barton with all its appurtenances; Cnapwell with all its appurtenances; Acleya with all its appurtenances; Crangfeld with all its appurtenances; Kembeston with all its appurtenances; Clopham with all its appurtenances; Wipsinton with all its appurtenances; Langesille with all its appurtenances; Merton with all its appurtenances; Watlingworth with all its appurtenances; Mering with all its appurtenances; Borewell with all its appurtenances; Querington with all its appurtenances; Ringested with all its appurtenances and all wreck; Winebodesham with the hundred and a half, and with sixty-four socmen belonging to the hundred, viz., in Bichaundie with Dunham fair belonging to Winebodesham; also three hides in Brotton and three hides in Bodekesham with all its appurtenances. Exemption from all royal custom and all geld or scot, and all manner of pleas laws and customs appertaining to the King. Dated in the tenth year of the King's reign, A.D. 1067, fourteenth calends of January. Subscribed by William the King; Maurice the Chancellor; Lanfranc the Archbishop; Thomas the Archbishop; Odo, Bishop of Bayeux; Hugh, Bishop of London; Walkelin, Bishop of Winchester; Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln; Vitalis the Abbot; Scotland the Abbot; Baldwin the Abbot; Simeon the Abbot; Eilsin the Abbot [of Ramsey]; Serlo the Abbot; Roger the Earl; Hugh the Earl; Alan the Earl; Albric the Earl; Hugh de Munteford; Henry de Ferrers; Walter Giffard; Robert Doyly; Hamo the King's Sewer; Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester.

Ramsey Cartulary, fol. 143.; Charter Roll, 37 Hen. 3, m. 17; Charter Roll, 19 Edw. 1., No. 48; Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 3, No. 29; Charter Roll, 2 Hen. 5, p. 2, m. 14; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 5, No. 2; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 4.

For the same. Grant to Ailsi the Abbot of sac and soc, tol and team, infangthef and wreck at Ringstede and Bramcestre, and all royal and other customs as granted by King Edward to Abbot Alfwin. Any land taken from the monastery after the King's coronation to be restored, if the chapter could not recover it. Witnessed by Odo Bishop of Bayeux; W. of Warwick; Eudo the Sewer; and Ivo Taylebois.

Ramsey Cartulary, fol. 54.

For S. Mary's monastery, Thorney. Grant of a market on Thursday in every week at their manor of Jakesleia, with sac and soc, and toll and all customs. Witnessed by Hugh de Beauchamp and Ralph Paganell.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll AA., No. 7.

For S. Peter's monastery, Abbotesbury. General confirmation of lands, with sac and soc and all other customs. *Saxon.*

Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 2, No. 5; Confirmation Roll, 6 to 10 Hen. 7, No. 1.

For the same. Similar confirmation, with grant of wreck.

Charter Roll, 54 Hen. 3, m. 14; Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 2, No. 5; Confirmation Roll, 6 to 10 Hen. 7, No. 1.

For the same. Grant of wreck and all other customs as held by the monastery in the days of King Edward.

Charter Roll, 54 Hen. 3, m. 14; Charter Roll, 8 Edw. 2, No. 5; Confirmation Roll, 6 to 10 Hen. 7, No. 1.

For S. Edmund's Bury monastery. Confirmation of the soken of the eight hundreds and a half belonging to the monastery, with ferdwite and other customs.

Cartæ Antiquæ, P., No. 6.

For Battle abbey. Foundation charter in fulfilment of a vow made by the King at the battle of Hastings, before his barons and knights, that if he were victorious he would build a church to the honour of God. In redemption of this vow the King, in honour of the Holy Trinity and of S. Martin, built a church for the health of his soul and that of his ancestor King Edward, and his wife Matilda the Queen, and his

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

successors in the kingdom; and for the health of all those by whose labour and assistance he obtained the kingdom, and chiefly of those who fell in the battle. And the place where victory was gained, where a church was built, the King wished to be called Battle as a memorial thereof. This church of S. Martin to have its own court, and the liberty of treating of its own affairs and holding justice; and to be exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and from the control of any persons whatsoever, like unto Christ Church, Canterbury. Grant of right of sanctuary for all criminals, and the abbot to have the power of liberating any thief from the punishment of hanging. Grant of the lowy surrounding the same church, free from all geld, scot, and other burdens, with sac and soc and other customs, free from all secular service and episcopal exaction. Grant of the royal manor of Wi, with all its appurtenances and all its liberties and royal customs, free from all geld and scot and other burdens. Also two pennies out of all the forfeitures and pleas of all the hundreds at the summons of Wi. Grant of all maritime customs in Dengemareis, which is a member of Wi, with all wreck. The abbot and monks to have all fish called "craspeis." If any of this fish be caught within the limits of Blachewase, Horsmede, and Bradelle, up to Withiburne, then the church is to have two parts of the same fish, and the tongue, as the king had always had. Grant of the manors of Alsistona, Limenesfeld, Hov, Craumareis, Bristwoldintona, with all liberties and royal customs. All murder and treasure trove within the lowy, or any of the manors of the church, to belong to the abbot and monks. The church to have warren in the same lowy, and in all its manors. Grant of the church of Radingis, the church of Culintuna, and the church of S. Olave, Exeter, with the lands and tithes and all appurtenances. Subscribed by William the King; Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury; Maurice, Bishop of London; Thomas, Archbishop of York; Walkeline, Bishop of Winchester; Osbern, Bishop of Exeter; Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester; Hugh, Earl of Chester; Roger, Earl of Montgomery; William, Earl of Warwick; William Fitz Osbert; William de Braiose; Bernard de Novo Mercato.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll G., No. 1; Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 56; Charter Roll, 22 Edw. 3, No. 32; Charter Roll, 4 Ric. 2, No. 16; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 15; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 5. Rymer's Fœdera (new edit.), vol. i., part 1, p. 4.

For the same. Charter of liberties. Foundation of the abbey as of the order of Marmoustier, and appointment of Gausbert the first abbot, with exemption from all burdens or service whatever. On the abbot's death all the possessions of the monastery to remain at the disposal of the prior and monks of the chapter until a new abbot received benediction. The abbot was not to waste the alms of the monastery, but was to exercise a brotherly care in providing for the poor, for strangers, and for guests; he was not to give away the lands, nor to make knights except those in the garb of Christ; nor was any one to hold any of the possessions of the church in fee absolutely, but at a yearly rent and service due to the abbot and monks. In the monastery and its possessions no one within or without was to hold any office in inheritance, but every officer was to be removable at the will of the abbot and monks. Witnessed by Peter, Bishop of Chester; Herman, Bishop of Salisbury; William, Earl of Warren; Bernard de Novo Mercato; and Gausbert, Abbot of Battle with his monks. *Winchester.*

Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 56; Charter Roll, 22 Edw. 3, No. 32; Charter Roll, 4 Ric. 2, No. 16; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 15; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 5.

For the same. Exemption of the church with its surrounding lowy from all service and all episcopal jurisdiction. The abbot to be in all things, throughout the church and surrounding lowy, judge and lord. On the abbot's decease, a successor to be elected from the monks, unless perchance a fitting person could not be found there. Witnessed by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury; Stigand, Bishop of Chichester; Walkeline, Bishop of Winchester; and Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester. *Winchester.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll G., No. 4; Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 56; Charter Roll, 22 Edw. 3, No. 32; Charter Roll, 4 Ric. 2, No. 16; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 3, No. 15; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 5. Chron. Monast. de Bello (Anglia Christiana Society), p. 181.

For the same. Grant that the abbot, when summoned to the King's court on the three festivals of Easter, Whitsunday, and Christmas, on behalf of the King, should have for himself and two monks certain simnel loaves and wine, and of fish or whatever else might be there, for the abbot three dishes, and for his two monks three dishes, and two wax candles and ten candle ends; and if summoned to the King's court at any other time, then they were to have the same privileges as long as they

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remained there. Witnessed by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and William Fitz Osbert. *Windsor.*

Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 56; Charter Roll, 22 Edw. 3, No. 32; Charter Roll, 4 Ric. 2, No. 16; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 15; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 5.

For the same. Exemption of the abbey with its surrounding lowy from all geld and scot, and all secular service, with sac and soc and other customs. Exemption from all episcopal jurisdiction, like unto Christ Church, Canterbury. Grant of the manor of Wy, with sac and soc and all customs, also Alsistone, Limenesfelde, Hov, Cravemareis, and Bristwoldintone, with all its appurtenances, free from all exactions. Grant of free warren in all places pertaining to the monastery. Liberty for the abbot when passing through the King's forest to kill or to take with dogs one or two beasts there. No forester to enter into any of their woods within the forest, but they were to have the same liberty and power in all their woods as the King had in his own, and were also to be free from all assarts. General confirmation of all lands, possessions, and dignities. Witnessed by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury; Stigand, Bishop of Chichester; Walkeline, Bishop of Winchester. *Winchester.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll G., No. 2; Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll OO., No. 2; Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 56; Charter Roll, 22 Edw. 3. No. 32; Charter Roll, 4 Ric. 2, No. 16; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 15; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 3, No. 8; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 5.

For the same. Exemption of the abbey with its surrounding lowy and all its appendant manors, namely, Wy, Alsistun, Linesfeld, Ho, Bricewardint, and Craumar, from all secular service, with sac and soc and all customs. All jurisdiction concerning murder or treasure trove in any of the abbey possessions to belong entirely to the abbey. Exemption from all episcopal and other jurisdiction, and from all toll. Witnessed by Walkeline, Bishop of Winchester, and Stigand, Bishop of Chichester. *Westminster.*

Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 56; Charter Roll, 22 Edw. 3, No. 32; Charter Roll, 4 Ric. 2, No. 16; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 15; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 5.

For the same. Injunction to the Abbot not to grant in fee to any person the lowy surrounding the abbey or any part thereof, and those things which could not be held in demesne were to be let out by rents and services. The King having understood that the abbot had distributed in fee to the servants whom he had brought with him the greater part of the said lowy, utterly forbids such a proceeding. The King, when he set out for Normandy, gave the aforesaid lowy entirely free and quit from all jurisdiction, and if upon his return to England he saw the church built and all his commands fulfilled, he would grant to it exemption, as his own chapel, and make a proper recompense to the Abbot. Witnessed by W., Bishop of Durham; Haymo the Sewer; and Ivo Tailebois.

Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 3, No. 8.

For the same. The King declares that he has not granted to R., Earl of Eu, the venison belonging to the monastery, and he requests the earl to give to the monks fuel from his wood. Grant of the manor of Wi. Witnessed by William, Earl of Warren; Richard Fitz-Gilbert; and R. the Knight. *Winchester.*

Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 3, No. 8.

For the same. Grant of S. Olave's church, in Exeter, with land at Sireford and Chenebery, free from all secular service. Witnessed by Thomas, Archbishop of York, and William FitzOsbert. *Winchester.*

Charter Roll, 11 Edw. 3, No. 29; Patent Roll, 18 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 13.

For the same. Grant of S. Olave's church, with land at Sireford. Witnessed by Thomas, Archbishop of York. *Winchester.*

Charter Roll, 11 Edw. 3, No. 29; Patent Roll, 18 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 13.

For Selby Abbey. Charter of foundation. Grant of Salebia, namely a carucate of land at Snaith, six ox-gangs at Flaxley and Rodcliffe, and half a carucate of land in Bratone, and a fishery in Whitegift; also lands given by Thomas the Archbishop, as well by word of mouth as by writing, to the same church, namely, Fristuna and Salebia the Less. Confirmation of Crull, namely a hundred which lies in Lincolnshire, and Stanford in Hampshire, which were given by Geoffrey, de la Wirchi and Wido de Rainecourt, with sac and soc, and all such customs as are enjoyed by S. Peter's, York. *London.* Witnessed by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux; Edward of Salisbury; Hugh de Port; Hugh de Montfort; Robert de Olley; Richard, son of

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Earl Gilbert; Baldwin his brother; Remigius the Bishop; Ralph Talebois; Robert de Tany; Geoffrey de la Wirche; and the whole Court.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll P., No. 12; Charter Roll, 12 Edw. 2, No. 26; Charter Roll, 2 Edw. 3, No. 77; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 3, No. 4. Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii., p. 499.

For Lewes priory in Sussex. Confirmation of the grant made by William de Warren of a mansion called Erreeham, as held by him in his demesne, in which demesne is contained the land of one Paganus, who was then reeve there. Confirmation also of all the land held by the said William in demesne in the island in which the monastery has been rebuilt, which he granted them in augmentation of their alms; also the hide of land possessed by Eustace in Borgemera, and given by him in the same manner. Witnessed by William the King; Gundulf the Bishop; William, Bishop of Thetford; Roger the Earl; Robert the Earl; Walter Giphard; Henry de Ferrariis; Henry de Beaumont; Alan the Earl; Hugh, Earl of Chester; Roger de Busliaco; Bernard de Novo Mercato; Walter de Ameurte; Richard; Ralph de Caisneto; Richard; Hugh FitzGerolde; Godfrey de Petraponte; Hugh de Wanciaco.

Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8 p. 4, No. 9.

For the Cathedral of S. Peter, York. Grant to the two prebendaries of Warthull and Grendale of the church of Axminster, with sac and soc and all appurtenances. Witnessed by the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Lincoln, and Bertram de Verdona.

Charter Roll, 4 Edw. 3, No. 31.

For the Cathedral of Lincoln. Transfer of the seat of the bishopric of Dorchester to the city of Lincoln, by the authority and advice of Pope Alexander and his legates, and also of Lanfranc the Archbishop and other bishops, and grant of land, free from all customs, for the purpose of constructing a mother church for the whole diocese. Grant of two manors, Welletona and Staffordia, with their appurtenances, and the churches of three of the King's manors, with their lands and tithes, namely, Chirchetone, Castre, and Wallyngoure; the tithes of all the rents of the same manors; two churches in Lincoln, namely, S. Laurence and S. Martin; the manor called Lestona which Earl Waldeonus had lately given to Bishop Remigius, and a certain other manor called Waburna, which the King had granted to him, together with an episcopal staff; also four churches, namely, Bedford, Lestona, Buckingham, and Aylesbury, which his predecessors had held from the King's grant. Witnessed by Lanfranc the Archbishop and E. the Sheriff.

Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 3, No. 51; Charter Roll, 2 Ric. 2, No. 5; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 4, m. 14; Confirmation Roll, 7 & 8 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 2.

For the same. The King commands the earls and sheriffs, and all persons holding lands in the bishopric of Lincoln, that no bishop or archdeacon should any more hold pleas in the hundred concerning episcopal laws, nor should bring any cause pertaining to the cure of souls to the judgment of secular persons; but if any one should be accused of any crime according to the episcopal laws he should appear and answer at such place as the bishop should choose, and should make restitution to God and to his bishop, not according to the hundred, but according to the canons and episcopal laws. If he refused to appear after being summoned three times, he was to be excommunicated, and if necessary the King's or the sheriff's aid should be called in. No sheriff, or reeve, or minister of the King, or any lay person, to intermeddle with the laws pertaining to the bishop, nor any layman to bring any man to judgment without the ordinance of the bishop. Judgment not to be held in any other place than the episcopal see, or where the bishop shall appoint.

Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 3, No. 51; Charter Roll, 2 Ric. 2, No. 5; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 4, m. 14; Confirmation Roll, 7 & 8 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 2.

For the same. Notification that the land which Wido de Oileio held of Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, and which he, at the King's request, gave to the same bishop, was restored by the bishop to Nigel his brother, on condition that Nigel should hold it for life, performing service to the bishop according to the value of the land, and after his death the land to revert to the bishop; namely, six hides in Escota in the demesne of the church. Witnessed by the Bishop of Durham; Roger Bigot; W. Bacun; G. FitzRoger; Gerald Calvo; H. de Bochingham; and N. de Oili.

Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 3, No. 3; Charter Roll, 2 Ric. 2, No. 5; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 4, m. 14; Confirmation Roll, 7 & 8 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 2.

For the church of S. Martin-le-Grand, London. Grant, on the petition of Ingelric, of all the lands which he had acquired in the time of King Edward, namely, Estre, in Essex, with the berewic of Maisseburia, and Nortona, and Stanford, and Fobbinge,

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

Benedise, Cristeshala, Tolesfonte, Ruwenhala, and Angra; one hide of land in Benfleota, and one in Hoddesdona; the church of Mealdona with two hides of land and tithes; also the land and moor without the postern gate of Cripelesgate, on either side of the gate, with exemption from all royal service. Grant of sac and soc. A.D. 1068, in the second year of the King's reign, at the Nativity, and afterwards confirmed on Whitsunday, when Matilda the King's consort was consecrated Queen in the church of S. Peter, Westminster. Subscribed by William, King of England; Matilda the Queen; Richard the King's son; Stigand, Archbishop [of Canterbury]; Aldred, Archbishop [of York]; William, Bishop of London; Odo, Bishop of Bayeux; Hugh, Bishop of Lisieux; Geoffrey the Bishop; Herman the Bishop; Leofric the Bishop; Giso the Bishop; Eadwin the Abbot; Wulwald the Abbot; Baldwin the Abbot; Agelsin the Abbot; Turstin the Abbot; Brand the Abbot; Alfwin the Abbot; Agelwy the Abbot; Sihtric the Abbot; William Fitz Osbert the Earl; Earl Robert, the King's brother; Eadwin the Earl; Robert the Earl; Marchere the Earl; Waldeof the Earl; Roger de Montgomery the Earl; Richard Fitz Gilbert the Prince; William Malet the Prince; Arfast the King's Chancellor; Michael the King's Chaplain; Gilbert the Chaplain; Osbern the Chaplain; William the Chaplain; Thomas the Chaplain; Bernard the Chaplain; Walter the Chaplain; Robert the Chaplain; John, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, the Pope's Vicegerent in France and England; Peter, Cardinal Priest and Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, the Pope's Legate in England. *Latin and Saxon.*

Charter Roll, 2 Edw. 2, No. 4; Patent Roll, 1 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 4; Charter Roll, 1–20 Hen. 6, No. 16; Patent Roll, 8 Edw. 4, p. 1, m. 3; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 2, m. (1), 13; Confirmation Roll, 5 Hen. 7, No. 16.

For S. Paul's church, London. Grant of sac and soc, and other customs; also freedom in everything. Witnessed by Osmund the Chancellor; Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury; Thomas, Archbishop of York; Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury; Alan the Earl; Geoffrey de Magna Villa; and Ranulph Peverel.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll A., No. 1; Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll BB., No. 9; Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll CC., No. 14; Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 2, No. 37; Confirmation Roll, 2 Ric. 3, p. 2, No. 10; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 2, No. 9; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 3, No. 11; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 1; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 7, No. 7; Confirmation Roll, 2 Eliz., p. 2, No. 7; Confirmation Roll, 3 James 1, p. 3, No. 10.

For the same. Grant of the twenty-four hides near the city of London given by King Ethelbert when he founded the church, free from danegeld and all other gelds, and from all expedition and all work. Witnessed by Lanfranc, Archbishop [of Canterbury]; William, Bishop of Durham; Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury; and Eudo the Sewer.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll A., No. 3; Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll CC., No. 16; Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 2, No. 37; Confirmation Roll, 2 Ric. 3, p. 2, No. 10; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 2, No. 9; Confirmation Roll. 3 Hen. 7, p. 3, No. 11; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 1; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 7, No. 7; Confirmation Roll, 2 Eliz., p. 2, No. 7; Confirmation Roll, 3 James 1, p. 3, No. 10.

For the same. Exemption of the twenty-four hides near the wall of the city of London given by King Ethelbert from shires and hundreds and all other customs. Witnessed by Eudo the Sewer.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll A., No. 2; Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll CC., No. 15; Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 2, No. 37; Confirmation Roll, 2 Rich. 3, p. 2, No. 10; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 2, No. 9; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 3, No. 11; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 1; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 7, No. 7; Confirmation Roll, 2 Eliz., p. 2, No. 7; Confirmation Roll, 3 James 1, p. 3, No. 10.

For the abbey of Fecamp, in Normandy. Confirmation of all its lands in England, viz., Staningis and Beremunstri, with all laws and free customs. Exemption from all secular service, and general confirmation of lands. Grant and confirmation of all its lands in Normandy given by the King's predecessor, Richard Earl of Normandy, and exemption of the same from all burdens. Subscribed by William the King; Matilda the Queen; Earl William the King's son; Earl Robert the King's son; Henry de Beaumont; Robert de Beaumont; Robert de Montgomery; Odo Bishop of Bayeux; Robert Earl of Mortaigne; Hugh Earl of Chester; William Abbot of Cormeilles; Osmund the Chancellor; Roger de Beaumont; Fulk de Mosteriolo; Bernaud Fitz Ospace.

Cartæ Antiquæ, S., No. 1.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

For the City of London. Charter directed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the burgesses within London, both French and English, declaring them to be all law-worthy, as they were in the days of King Edward, and granting that every child should be his father's heir after his father's days.

Charter Roll, 1 Hen. 4, p. 3, No. 8; Charter Roll, 2 Hen. 5, p. 2, No. 11; Confirmation Roll, 1 Ric. 3, p. 3, No. 3; Confirmation Roll, 20 Hen. 7, No. 1; Confirmation Roll, 2 Edw. 6, p. 3, No. 2; Confirmation Roll, 4 Eliz., p. 2, No. 4.

For the same. Charter directed to William the Bishop, Sweyn the Sheriff, and all the King's thanes in East Saxony, acquainting them that, pursuant to an agreement, he had granted to the people his servants the hide of land at Gyddesdune, and also that he would not suffer the French or the English to hurt them in anything.

Charter Roll, 1 Hen. 4, p. 3, No. 8; Charter Roll, 2 Hen. 5, p. 2, No. 11; Confirmation Roll, 1 Ric. 3, p. 3, No. 3; Confirmation Roll, 20 Hen. 7, No. 1; Confirmation Roll, 2 Edw. 6, p. 3, No. 2; Confirmation Roll, 4 Eliz., p. 2, No. 4.

For Peter de Valoignes. Grant of the house of Hertford, with the mills and the multure thereof, and a certain manor called Begeford in fee, in satisfaction of the two manors which the King owed him. Witnessed by S. the Bishop and N. the Sheriff.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll K., No. 22.

For S. Peter's Jumieges. Grant of the churches of Winterburne Stoke and Chivtone, with all customs as held by Odo the Chaplain and his predecessor in the days of King Edward, and whatever had been taken away was to be restored.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll EE., No. 7; Charter Roll, 11 Edw. 2, No. 9.

For Hugh de Coleham. Confirmation of the appointment by the abbot and convent of Westminster of Coleham as hereditary sewer of the whole monastery, and proctor under the abbot. Witnessed by Robert Earl of Mellent, Roger Bigot, and Robert de Beaumont. *Westminster.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll W., No. 7. Rymer's Fœdera (new edit.), vol. i., part 1, p. 2.

William II.

For Christ Church, Canterbury. Grant of the archbishopric of Canterbury to Anselm the Archbishop, with sac and soc and other customs. Grant of similar liberties to the monks of Christ Church. Grant of the port of Sandwich and all its issues and customs as granted by King Cnut, and the houses and customs in Sandwich given by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. Witnessed by William, Bishop of Durham; Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester; and Eudo the Sewer.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll F., No. 17; Confirmation Roll, 4 Hen. 7. p. 1, No. 4; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 3, No. 6.

For S. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury. General confirmation to Abbot Wido, of the monastery and all its possessions. Witnessed by the Bishop of Durham.

Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5; Patent Roll, 4 Edw. 4, m. 29.

For the same. Grant to Abbot Wido of all rights and customs at Estanores, as well by water as by land. Witnessed by William Bishop of Durham. *Windsor.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll I., No. 3; Charter Roll, 20 Edw. 2, No. 6; Patent Roll, 4 Edw. 4, m. 29; Charter Roll, 8 Hen. 4, No. 1; Patent Roll, 2 Hen. 6, p. 3, m. 5. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 356.

For the same. Guido the Abbot and the brethren there to have quiet possession of Estanores without disturbance from any person; also all the shore to the middle of the water, as it was settled between the King's men of London and the abbot's men at Estanores. Witnessed by William the Bishop and Roger Bigot. *Windsor.*

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll I., No. 4. Hist. Mon. S. Aug. Cant., p. 357.

For the same. Grant of sac and soc and other customs.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll I., No. 14.

For the same. Mandate to H. the Sewer that the monastery should have all the tithes which it had on the day of the late King's death, to whomsoever the lands out of which such tithes issue may have been granted, and restoration of whatever has been taken away, together with the land of which the monastery had been disseised by Anschitill. Witnessed by R. the Chancellor.

Cartulary of S. Aug. Cant., fol. 152.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

For the priory of S. Andrew's, Rochester. Grant, at the request of Lanfranc the Archbishop, in pure and perpetual alms, for the food of the monks, of the manor of Hedrehan in the county of Buckingham, with all its appurtenances, and the church of the same manor, with the churches appurtenant thereto, free from all secular exaction Also the church of S. Mary, Lambeth, and all the vill with all its appurtenances, to be held of the King and his successors as freely as the Countess Goda first held the same. This grant is made to repair the damage which the King had unwillingly done to the church of S. Andrew when he obtained a victory over his enemies, who had unjustly assembled themselves in the city of Rochester against the King and his kingdom. Grant of sac and soc and all other customs. Subscribed by the King; Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury; Thomas, Archbishop of York; Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln; Walchelin, Bishop of Winchester; Maurice, Bishop of London; Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury; Robert, Bishop of Hereford; Baldwin, Abbot of S. Edmund's; Henry the King's brother; Alan the Earl; Hugh the Earl; Hugh de Montfort; Gilbert de Tonebrigge.

Charter Roll, 50 Hen. 3; Charter Roll, 3 Edw. I., No. 2; Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 3, No. 36; Charter Roll, 10 Edw. 3, No. 51.

For the same. Grant of the land pertaining to the reeveship of Ceteham, which land the monks have enclosed in their garden, on condition that they sing two hundred masses for the soul of the King's father; and Bishop G[undulph] is bound to give for that land other land worth as much as that land when the Bishop of Bayeux gave it to the monks. Witnessed by Walter the Bishop; Robert the Chancellor; and Ranulph the Chaplain. *Bricestok.*

Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 1, No. 2; Patent Roll, 12 Edw. 4, p. 2, m. 14; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 8, No. 2.

For S. Peter's monastery, Winchester. Grant of a three days' fair at the church of S. Giles on the eastern hill at Winchester, and all the rents pertaining to the King in Winchester. Confirmed at Hastings when the King set out for Normandy to agree with Earl Robert his brother respecting the conquest of Jerusalem. Witnessed by Robert, Bishop of Lincoln; Robert Fitz Haimo; Ranulph the Chaplain; Robert Fitz Gerold; Roger de Nonant' (?); and Urso de Abetot.

Charter Roll, 10 Edw. 2, No. 3.

For S. Cuthbert's monastery, Durham. Exemption of all its land from all charge for fortifications, and from all gelds as in the time of the King's father on the day of the death of William, Bishop of Durham. Witnessed by W. the Chancellor and Fulk the Chaplain. *Pont d'Arche.*

Patent Roll, 4 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 27.

For S. Peter's monastery, Bath. Grant to the monastery and to John the Bishop of the entire city of Bath in frankalmoigne and in augmentation of his episcopal see, with all customs and a mint and toll, so that he may have his seat there with the greatest honour. Witnessed by W Bishop of Winchester; R. Bishop of Lincoln; Robert Earl of Mellent; H. Earl of Warwick; Robert Fitz Haimo; Eudo the Sewer; R. Fitz Ber'.; R. Despenser; W. de la Rochel.

Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 3, No. 18.

For the monastery of Ramsey. Grant to Abbot Ailsi of sac and soc, toll and infangthef, and all customs, as had been granted by the King's father, and as had been held on the day of King Edward's death. Witnessed by Roger the Earl and Roger Bigot.

Ramsey Cartulary, fol. 54.

For the same. Preeept to W. de Cahanniis to summon the men of Hampshire, and to ascertain by their judgment if the land at Hisham paid farm to the monks of S. Benedict in the time of the King's father, and, if so, then the same to be restored to the abbot's demesne. If it shall be found to be thane land, then he who holds it of the abbot shall acknowledge that the abbot may, if he will, hold it in demesne. Witnessed by W., Bishop of Durham.

Ramsey Cartulary, fol. 54 b.

For the same. Precept to H. the Chamberlain to summon the three hundreds and a half at Flictehamburth' concerning the land at Holm pertaining to Ringsted, and claimed by the abbot of Ramsey for the food and clothing of the monks there, and if the abbot can show that his predecessor held the same land on the day of the King's father's death, then he may recover the same, with all things pertaining to the abbey. Witnessed by Roger de Bigot. *Windsor.*

Ramsey Cartulary, fol. 54 b.

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

For the same. Grant to Abbot Herbert of sac and all customs as in the time of King Edward. Witnessed by R. Earl of Mortaigne and Roger Bigot.
Ramsey Cartulary, fol. 54 b.

For the same. Mandate to R. brother of Ilger to restore to Abbot Herbert half a hide of land at Saltrey formerly held by Ailwin the reeve, and afterwards wrongfully held by Walter de Belmeys. Witnessed by Ralph the King's Chaplain.
Ramsey Cartulary, fol. 54 b. and fol. 190 b.

For the same. Mandate enjoining Abbot Aldwin not to cede to any man in any way lands either of his demesne or of that for the food of the monks without the King's licence and counsel. Witnessed by Walchelin the Bishop and R. the Chancellor.
Ramsey Cartulary, fol. 54 b. and 190 b.

For the same. Mandate enjoining Aldwin not to answer or to implead concerning the lands and men which he found in his abbey when it was bestowed upon him by the King, especially the men of Welle. Witnessed by Eudo the Sewer.
Ramsey Cartulary, fol. 54 b.

For the same. Exemption of Abbot Aldwin from the service of ten knights on festivals, and substitution of three knights to perform service on the northern side of the River Thames. Witnessed by Eudo the Sewer and Herbert de Ros.
Ramsey Cartulary, f. 54 b.

For the same. Mandate to R. brother of Ilger and R. his nephew to restore to the abbot the land at Hyrst held by W. Fitz Osmund. Witnessed by the Bishop of Durham and Win' of Hampshire.
Ramsey Cartulary, fol. 54 b.

For Battle Abbey. Grant of the manor of Bromham, with all its appurtenances and all royal customs. Exemption of the markets of the men of that manor from toll. Witnessed by Eudo the Sewer; Roger Bygod; and Gilbert Fitz Richard. *Winchester.*
Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 55; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 15; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 5.

For the same. Grant of the church of Saford with all tithes and lands belonging thereto; the church of Exclinges with the land and tithe of corn and money; the churches of Trillanne, Middelhala, Nortuna, and Eilesham, with the berewics thereto belonging, namely, Stevekne and Stipdene and Brundele; the church of Mendlesham with Andreeston; the church of Bramford with the berewics pertaining thereto, namely, Brustele and Ailbrightesston; the church of Brantham with land and tithes and its berewics Bertold, Scotlege, and Seelflege and Benetlege. Witnessed by the barons and bishops who were present with the King at the dedication of the church, namely, Walkeline, Bishop of Winchester; Ralph, Bishop of Chichester; Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury; John, Bishop of Bath; William, Bishop of Durham; Roger, Bishop of Coutances; Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester.
Charter Roll, 6 Edw. 2, No. 55; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 3, m. 15; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 5.

For the same. Precept to Haimo the Sheriff and all the Barons of Kent to make enclosures against the Abbot of Battle at the manor of Wi, as used to be done when the King's father held it in his hands. No one is to be excepted who holds anything against the aforesaid manor, not even the archbishop's demesne, which is in the King's hands. Witnessed by Roger Bigot, and Hugh de Beauchamp. *Windsor.*
Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 3, No. 8.

For S. Nicholas' church, Exeter. Charter of liberties for the church of S. Olave, king and martyr [in Exeter], which was built by the monks of Battle in honour of S. Nicholas, with all the lands pertaining thereto, and sac and soc and all other customs. Witnessed by Walchelin, Bishop of Winchester, and Roger Bigot. *Winchester.*
Charter Roll, 11 Edw. 3, No 29.

For the nunnery of Armethwaite in Cumberland. Foundation charter and establishment of a house and monastery of black nuns of the order of S. Benedict, next the river called Croglyn in the county of Cumberland. Grant of two acres of land upon which the nunnery stands, and three carucates of land and ten acres of meadow with all commons, woods, and wastes pertaining, lying near the nunnery; two hundred and sixteen acres of land in Ingilwode forest lying on the north of a certain stream called Tarnwadelyn; common of pasture for all animals, for themselves and their

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

tenants throughout the whole of Ingilwode forest, and sufficient timber there for all their buildings whenever necessary, to be delivered out by the King's foresters; a yearly rent of forty shillings out of the King's tenements in the town of Carlisle, payable to the nuns and their successors by the hands of the keeper of the town of Carlisle at the feasts of Pentecost and S. Martin in the winter by even portions. Exemption from toll throughout all England, and general grant of liberties. Grant of common of pasture within the town and common of Aynstaplyth with free ingress and egress; also free warren and other liberties, in pure and perpetual alms freely, "As "hert may it thynk or ygh may it se." Witnessed by the King himself, at *Westminster*, the sixth day of January in the second year of his reign.

Patent Roll, 20 Edw. 4, p. 1, m. 4.

For the nunnery of Malling in Kent. Confirmation of the gift of the manor of Mellingas made by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester. Witnessed by Ralph, Bishop of Durham. *London.*

Charter Roll, 21 Edw. 3, No. 22; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p, 4, No. 2.

For the monastery of Shrewsbury. The King desires to transmit to posterity a relation of the work of piety done by Roger the Earl and his wife Adelaisa on this wise. There was in the suburbs of the city of Shrewsbury a small church built in honour of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, the site whereof seemed well fitted for the placing of habitations for the servants of God, The Earl, therefore, by the licence and authority of King William and Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Peter, Bishop of Chester, to whose diocese the locality belonged, in the year of our Lord 1087, placed monks there, for whose sustenance and support he and his wife gave the following possessions. First, a street contiguous to the same church with three mills and all rents belonging to the same, which street is called in English *Biforieta* and in Latin *ante portam*; also S. Gregory's church, Mamerfeld, whose possessions are these, Estleia, Nordleia, otherwise Estleia Crofta, Halchtonia, Chinsetleia, Harpeford, Billigsleia, Nieutona, Tugafort, Fertecota, Westona. Also Stotesdona church, whose possessions are these, Dodelmutha, Hineton, and Prestecota. Also Dodeleberia, whose possession is Spertford and half a hide of land in Corstona. Also Edmundon church, Toengia, Doninton, Welinton, Werecordina, Ercalow, Hodeneth, Conedonera, Nessa, and Bassecherch, whose possessions are Prestcota, Noveleia, and Bageleia. As well as all these the Earl and Countess gave three vills with all their appurtenances, Eitona, Eiminstria, and Burton; also toll from all wood brought into the city by the eastern gate. They also granted a three days fair there at the Feast of S. Peter ad Vincula every year, the monks to take all the toll and profit thereof. The Earl afterwards granted that his barons or knights might give of their lands and possessions to the monastery without any licence from him, so that neither the givers nor recipients should thenceforth perform any service to him; he also exempted all their lands from knight's geld, and from common geld unless he had given aught from his own demesne. This pious munificence of the Earl so pleased all the hearers that they were incited to a very great love of the place, and Warin the Sheriff gave two hides of land in the vill called Tugafort, and the tithes of Opeton, and Biriton church with its tithes. Rainald the brother of Warin gave the vill of Lega, Girard de Tornaco gave Betton, Geoffrey gave half a hide in Herleia, Odo the Knight gave Hordleia. All these things Earl Roger, together with his sons Hugh, Robert, Roger, and Arnulph granted and confirmed. Witnessed by Herbert the Archdeacon, Godebald and Oilerius, Priests, Warin the Sheriff, Robert Fitz-Teobald, Roger Corbeth, Robert the Butler, and many others. The place in which the monastery itself was constructed belonged to the inheritance of a certain knight named Siward, and the Earl gave him in exchange the vill called Longafeld. Afterwards, when Siward became a monk in the monastery, he granted that the vill which he had received from the Earl should after his death go to the demesne of the monastery.

Patent Roll, 3 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 26; Patent Roll, 1 Hen. 6, p. 5, m. 19.

For S. Mary's, York. General charter of confirmation, and grant of the church and site of the monastery, as much as lies outside the city from Galmon to the centre of the river Ouse, with the mill. Exemption of all its lands from all secular service, with the same laws, liberties, dignities and customs as are held by S. Peter's, York, or S. John's, Beverley, or any other church in England, such lands being thus described: William, the King's father, gave in Apilton four ploughlands, in Northmanby three, in Spanton two, in Lestingham three, in York S. Michael's church and six "mansuræ" of land and what Hervegrim the Monk held, namely, Painesthorp and whatever he had in Kirkeby and in Hunkelby, and in York two "mansuræ" of land and S. Saviour's church. The present King also, in augmentation of his gift, added in Grimistone four carucates and a half; Earl Alan, the founder of the monastery,

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

gave S. Olave's church and the borough in which the church is situated, from Galmon to Cliston, and towards the water nine carucates and a half of land in Cliston, and the vill of Sutton in Hoiland, S. Botolph's church pertaining thereto, and one carucate of land and the site of the mill, Gillyng "Katricii," and the tithes of the demesne of his castelry; Berengerus de Toden gave in Lestigham a carucate of land, in Spanton six, in Misperton Kirkeby eight carucates of land and a half, in Dalby three, in Stakelden six oxgangs, in Lyndeshay one carucate of land, in Binnebrok the church and eighty acres; Hugo FitzBaldric, in Hoton eight carucates of land, in Northmanby three, in Misperton three; Osbert de Arches, in Popelton four carucates of land, in Apilton three and the site of the mill, in Hesei two and a half; Odo the Balistarius, in Grimiston four carucates of land and a half; Gilbert de Gau, in Fereby, nine oxgangs; W. de Scois, the church and a carucate in Banham; Ilbert de Lacy, in Stretton and in Gereford, five carucates of land and a half and the church. All these and other lands to be acquired at any future time to be free from all customs. Grant of soc and sac and other liberties. The abbots to be elected from among the brethren, and if their sheriffs or ministers have any complaint against the men of S. Mary's they shall inform the Abbot of York, and on a certain day they shall come to the door of S. Mary's and have justice, and the men of S. Mary's shall not be compelled to go to the counties or shires or tithings, or wapentakes or hundreds. Witnessed by Alan the Earl and Milo Crispin.

Patent Roll, 35 Edw. 1, No. 41; Charter Roll, 1 Edw. 2, No. 4; Charter Roll, 4 Edw. 3, No. 14.

For the Cathedral priory of Norwich. Grant to Herbert the Bishop of all those lands which were inspected, decreed, and perambulated by Walchelin the Bishop, R. the chaplain, and Roger Bigot, in order that he may construct his church and houses for his monks at Norwich, to serve God there for ever. Witnessed by W. the Bishop and Ranulph the Chaplain. *Salisbury.*

Charter Roll, 34 Edw. 1, No. 11; Charter Roll, 2 Edw. 2, No. 30; Charter Roll, 12 Edw. 3, No. 42; Patent Roll, 2 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 8; Patent Roll, 14 Edw. 4, p. 1, m. 3; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 7, No. 3; Confirmation Roll, 4 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 3.

For the same. Grant, at the request of Roger Bigot, of the land of S. Michael pertaining to the monastery, and the land of Taverham pertaining to the same land, free from all customs. Witnessed by Eudo the Sewer. *Westminster.*

Charter Roll, 34 Edw. 1, No. 11; Charter Roll, 2 Edw. 2, No. 30; Charter Roll, 12 Edw. 3, No. 42; Patent Roll, 2 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 7; Patent Roll, 14 Edw. 4, p. 1, m. 3; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 8, p. 7, No. 3; Confirmation Roll, 4 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 3.

For the priory of Christchurch, Twinham. Grant to Randulph Flambard, the Dean of the manor of Prestepidela, in Dorsetshire, next Effipidela, in free and perpetual alms, free from all demands except prayers; together with soc and sac and other liberties. Witnessed by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury; Walkelin, Bishop of Winchester; Roger Bigod; Hugh de Gretemesnil; Roger de Montgomery; and Crocus the Hunter. *Winchester.*

Charter Roll, 7 Edw. 2, No. 17.

For the cathedral church of Lincoln. Confirmation of all previous gifts to the church, namely, Welletune, with its appurtenances and two churches in Lincoln, S. Laurence and S. Martin; and the churches of their three manors, with all lands and tithes belonging. Also tithe of all the rent of the same manors, Walingoure, Chirchetune, and Castra; Helesberia church with lands and tithes, viz., Stochas, Waltona, Buchelant; Buchingeham with lands and tithes, and a carucate of land in Ganecota; Lectuna church, with lands and tithes; S. Mary's church, Bedford, and a hide of land and a mill with its appurtenances, and another hide of land in Fort with one virgate; Eslatfort, with its appurtenances; Lectuna, with five carucates of land in Hacham, and one in Ratburn, which vill Earl Wallef, at the desire of Bishop Remigius, gave to the aforesaid church; Waburne, which William, the late King, gave to the same bishop, with a pastoral staff. The King then adds that Bishop Remigius should appoint an abbot for S. Mary's Church, Stou, with power to choose a successor, either from among the brethren, or, if no fitting person can be found there, then from elsewhere; and he also grants for the use of the monks the alms which Earl Leuric and his wife Godeva gave to Stou church, namely, Newerkham, Fladburgh, Welle-wappentac, except the third penny of the county. Grant also of Egnesham, with its appurtenances, namely, Miltuna, Rollendriz, Erdentuna, Syfort, and S. Æbba's church, with the land adjacent, and two mills in Oxinefort with all customs. All these gifts to be

No. 5.—Calendar of Royal Charters—*continued.*

at the disposal of Bishop Remigius, by whose intervention the mother church began to be founded, so that they may be divided according to his pleasure between the mother church and the abbey; with directions that the canons in the mother church should not deal with their prebends between themselves by sale or purchase. Subscribed by King William; the Archbishop of Canterbury; Maurice, Bishop of London; Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester; Ralph, Bishop of Chester; Alan the Earl; Walchelin, Bishop of Winchester; Gilbert, Abbot of Westminster; Herbert, Bishop of Thetford; Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury; Robert, Bishop of Chester; William de Albeigni; Baldwin, Abbot of S. Edmund's; Stephen de Albemarle; Geoffrey de Stoteville; Robert the Chancellor; Robert, Bishop of Hereford; William, the Chaplain and Canon of the same church; Robert, Earl of Mortaigne; Roger, Earl of Montgomery; Hugh, Earl of Chester; Eudo the Sewer; Ivo Tailbois; Hubert de Ria; Hugh de Port; Hugh de Munfort; Robert de Oleio; Robert FitzHamo; Hamo, the Sheriff of Canterbury; Robert de Curcei; Wido de Olei; Robert de Grentemaisnill; Ivo de Grentemaisnill; William de Percy; Alfred de Warham; Geoffrey de la Wirce.

Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 1, No. 51; Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 3, No. 51; Charter Roll, 2 Ric. 2, No. 5; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 4, m. 14; Confirmation Roll, 7 & 8 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 2.

For the same. Redemption, out of the King's own possessions, of the claim of S. Peter's church, York, and Thomas, archbishop thereof, upon Lincoln, and upon Lindissim, and upon Stou and Luda; and grant in exchange to S. Peter's church, York, of S. German's abbey, Selby, and S. Oswald's church, Gloucester, with all their appurtenances; Archbishop Thomas and his successors to hold S. German's abbey as the Archbishop of Canterbury holds the bishopric of Rochester. And, therefore, Archbishop Thomas in the presence of the King and his bishops and nobles released his claim to Robert, the Bishop of Lincoln, and his successors for ever. Subscribed by William the King; Thomas, Archbishop of York; Walchelin, Bishop of Winchester; William, Bishop of Durham; Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury; Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester.

Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 3, No. 51; Charter Roll, 2 Ric. 2, No. 5; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 4, m. 14; Confirmation Roll, 7 & 8 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 2.

For the same. Grant of the church of Oschintona, with all its appurtenances, as in the time of King Edward, and the church of Cestrefelt, and the church of Eseburna, and the church of Mammesfeld, and the chapels in the berewics adjacent to the aforesaid four manors. This grant is made on the day after that on which Anselm the archbishop performed homage to the King. Witnessed by Walcheline, Bishop of [Winchester]; William, Bishop of Durham; Ranulph the Chaplain; Eudo the Sewer; William Peverell; Hamo the Sewer; Urso de Abetot; and Ranulph, brother of Ilger.

Charter Roll, 3 Edw. 3, No. 51; Charter Roll, 2 Ric. 2, No. 5; Patent Roll, 2 Edw. 4, p. 4, m. 14; Confirmation Roll, 7 & 8 Hen. 8, p. 2, No. 2.

For Sampson the Chaplain. Grant of S. Mary's church, Wolverhampton, with all its lands and customs.

Charter Roll, 2 Edw. 3, No. 67.

For S. Paul's cathedral, London. Exemption of the twenty-four hides, near the city of London, belonging to the same church, from danegeld and all other gelds, works, and expeditions, as enjoined by the charter of the King's father. Witnessed by Ralph, Bishop of Durham; William Giffard the Chancellor; and Hamo the Sewer.

Charter Roll, 9 Edw. 2, No. 37; Confirmation Roll, 2 Ric. 3, p. 2, No. 10; Confirmation Roll, 2 Hen. 7, p. 2, No. 9; Confirmation Roll, 3 Hen. 7, p. 3, No. 11; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 6, No. 1; Confirmation Roll, 1 Hen. 8, p. 7, No. 7; Confirmation Roll, 2 Eliz., p. 2, No. 7; Confirmation Roll, 3 James 1, p. 3, No. 10.

Prepared and examined by me,

(Signed) W. H. HART.

No. 6.—Welsh Records.

Calendar of Deeds, Inquisitions, and Writs of Dower, enrolled on the Plea Rolls of the County of Chester.—Ric. 2 to Hen. 7.—(Continued from the 28th Report, Appendix No. 6.)

The date in the margin is that of the entry as far as can be inferred from the heading of the membrane on which it appears ; the date in italics at the end of each entry is the reference to the Roll.

1 Ric. 2. Pilkyngton, Robert de, Armiger, steward of the lordship of Halton. Protection to, by the King, on the said Robert going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of John King of Castile. Dated 15th May 1378. [50 *Edw.* 3. *and* 1 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 20.]

1 Ric. 2. Sotheworth, Thomas, Kt. Letters Patent of John King of Castile appointing the said Thomas his deputy in the offices of constable and steward of Chester, during pleasure. Dated 5th August 1377. [51 *Edw.* 3. *and* 1 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 21.]

1 Ric. 2. Caryngton, Thomas son of William de. Protection to, by the King, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of Thomas Earl of Bukyngton, Constable of England. Dated 15th September 1377. [50 *Edw.* 3. *and* 1 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 24.]

1 Ric. 2. Leycestre, John de. Protection to, by the King, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of Thomas Earl of Bukyngham, Constable of England. Dated 15th September 1377. [50 *Edw.* 3. *and* 1 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 24.]

1 Ric. 2. Caryngton, William, Kt. Protection to, by the King, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of Thomas Earl of Bukyngham. Dated 15th September 1377. [50 *Edw.* 3. *and* 1 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 24.]

1 Ric. 2. Morton, William de. Pardon to. [50 *Edw.* 3. *and* 1 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 24.]

1 Ric. 2. Karyngton, Thomas. Protection to, by the King, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of Thomas Earl of Bukingham. Dated 20th October 1377. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 2.]

1 Ric. 2. Stanlegh, William son of William son of John de, of Wyrhale, senior. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Thomas de Neuport, abbot of the monastery of St. Werburgh and convent of the same place, and his successors for ever, all "putura" profits and rents and sums of money in lieu of "putura" which he the said William or his ancestors had or claimed from the said Thomas and his predecessors, of the manors and towns of Overpull, Magna Sutton, Whyteby, Croghton, Chorleton, Lee, Parva Salghale, Childerthornton, Knettyrom, and Wodechirche, which manors and towns were, of right, of the said monastery. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 2 *d.*]

1 Ric. 2. Dandy, Margery who was the wife of William, against Hugh Page. Dower. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2, *m.* 3 *d.*]

1 Ric. 2. Hale, Alice who was the wife of Richard de, against Robert le Mascy, de Bouk'. Dower. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 3 *d.*]

1 Ric. 2. Stanley, William son of William son of John de. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Hamo le Mascy, all right to "putures" and to rents and profits for "putures," which he the said William or his ancestors had claimed of the said Hamo or his ancestors, and of the manor of Podyngton. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 5.]

1 Ric. 2. Stanlegh, William son of William son of John de, of Wyrehale, senior. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Hugh de Hulles, Richard Sparkes, and Robert de Neston, chaplains, and their heirs, all right to "putura" and profits and sums of money for "putura" which he the said William claimed from the said Hugh, of the manor of Raby-in-Wyrhale, or for tenements in Raby, which same manor and tenements the same Hugh held, for life, of the demise of the said Richard and Robert. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 5.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

1 Ric. 2. Motlowe, Robert de, and Margery his wife, who was the wife of Ralph de Horsale, against William de Horsale. Dower of twelve messuages, three hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, and six acres of wood in Lymme. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 9 *d.*]

1 Ric. 2. Chirchemunshull, Peter son of William son of Philip de. Protection to, by the King, on his going to Calais in the retinue of Hugh de Calvyley, captain of the town of Calais, there to stay in defence of the said town. Dated 19th February 1377. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 9 *d.*]

1 Ric. 2. Brunstath, John de, parson of the church of Modburlegh, John de Brerton, chaplain, Thomas Fyton, of Gowesworth, and Robert le Grosvenour and John Dounvill and Cicely his wife. Fine—thirty-five messuages, six hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, a hundred acres of wood, twenty acres of pasture, a hundred and twenty acres of moor, a rent of two pairs of gloves, two parts of a water-mill, and of a third part of one fulling-mill, in Modburlegh and Tatton. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 11.]

1 Ric. 2. Helpeston, William de. Pardon to. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 13.]

1 & 2 Ric. 2. Thyknes, William de, junior, and Alice his wife, who was the wife of Hugh del Hogh, against Agnes who was the wife of John Totygrene. Dower of four messuages, four tofts, a hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, and twenty acres of heath in Shavinton juxta le Hogh, the said Agnes vouches to warranty Ralph son of Ralph de Kerdyff and Margaret his wife, and Ellen her sister, daughters and heirs of Richard son of Hugh del Hogh. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 18, 26 *d.*]

1 Ric. 2. Carynton, William de. Kt. Protection to, by the King, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of William Trussell, Kt. Dated 11th March 1377. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 19.]

1 Ric. 2. Carynton, Thomas son of William de. Protection to, by the King, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of William Trussell, Kt. Dated 11th March 1377. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 19.]

1 Ric. 2. Hoton, William de. Protection to, by the King, on his going abroad, on the King's service, in the retinue of William Trussell, Kt. Dated 21st March 1377. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 19, 23 *d.*]

1 Ric. 2. Pulle, John de. Protection to, by the King, on his going abroad on the king's service, in the retinue of William Trussell, Kt. Dated 21st March 1377. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 19, 23 *d.*]

1 Ric. 2. Hogh, Thomas del. Protection to, by the King, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of William Trussell, Kt. Dated 21st March 1377. [1 & 2. *Ric.* 2. *m.* 19, 23.]

1 Ric. 2. Harper, William le, of Chirchemynghull. Protection to, by the King, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of William Trussell, Kt. Dated 21st March 1377. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 23.]

1 Ric. 2. Stanley, William son of William son of John de, of Wyrhale, junior. Deed of, quitclaiming, in favour of Robert de Bebynton and his heirs, all right to all kinds of "putures" and to all profits, rents, and monies for "putures," which he, the said William, and his ancestors had been accustomed to receive from the said Robert and his ancestors, of their lands and tenements in the town of Overbebynton in Wyrhale. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 23.]

1 Ric. 2. —— Deed of, quitclaiming, in favour of William Launcelyn and his heirs, all right to all kinds of "putures," and rents, profits, and monies for "putures," which the said William or his ancestors had been accustomed to receive from the said William Launcelyn and his ancestors, of their lands and tenements in Parva Meles and Netherbebynton. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2, *m.* 23.]

1 Ric. 2. Cokeseye, Walter de, Kt. Protection to, by the King, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of Thomas de Bello Campo, Earl of Warwick. Dated 8th April 1378. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 23 *d.*]

1 Ric. 2. Longeford, Nicholas de. Protection to, by the King, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of Hugh, Earl of Stafford. Dated 20 June 1378. [1 & 2 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 33 *d.*]

2 Ric. 2. Bulkylegh, John son of Robert de, of Eyton, junior. Protection to, by the King, on his going to Normandy, there to stay in defence of the castle of Chirburgh. Dated 5th Jan. 1378. [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 6.]

2 Ric. 2. Chirchemunshull, William son of William son of Philip de. Protection to, by the King, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of John Darundell, captain of the castle and town of Ch . . . . . Dated 17th Feb. . . . [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 9 *d.* Record defective.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

2 Ric. 2. Fyton, Thomas, of Gowesworth. Charter of, granting in fee simple, to John Caton, parson of the church of Gowesworth, and John Gaze, chaplain, the manor of Gowesworth, together with the advowson of the church. [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 13.]

—— The like, granting to the said John and John, in fee simple, a plot of land called "Le Lythe," near Chester. [*Ibid.*]

—— The like, granting to John Gaze, chaplain, in fee simple, the manor of Norclyff, in the fee of Pennale. [*Ibid.*]

2 Ric. 2. Chirchemunshull, Peter son of William son of William son of Philip de. Protection to, by the King, on his going to the North beyond sea on the King's service, in the retinue of Thomas de Percy, Admiral. Dated the 1st April 1379. [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 15.]

2 Ric. 2. Stanelegh, William son of William son of John de, of Wyrhall, senior. Deed of, quitclaiming, in favour of Ralph de Eggerton and his heirs, all right to all manner of "putures," and profits, rents, and monies for "putures," which he the said Ralph and his ancestors had been accustomed to receive of the said Ralph and his ancestors, of the towns of Haselwell and Caldey in Wyrhall. [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 15 *d.*]

48 Edw. 3. Swynarton, Roger de, Kt. Inquisition taken in the 48th year of Edw. 3., finding that the then King, in the seventh year of his reign, granted to his son Edward, Prince of Wales, the whole county of Chester, with the lordships, castles, manors, &c., as well in demesne as in reversion; that the said King afterwards, by his charter of the 16th July, in the eighth year of his reign, gave to Roger de Swynarton, Kt., and his heirs, the manor of Great Barwe, which said manor was before held for life, by the said Roger, of the grant of the said King; that the said Roger died seised of the said manor in the twelfth year of the said King's reign, when the same descended successively to Robert de Swynarton, clerk, son and heir of the same Roger, who died in June 1349; Thomas de Swynarton, Kt., brother and heir of the same Robert, who died in December 1361; and Robert de Swynarton, son and heir of the same Thomas then living, and that the said manor was of the yearly value of 40*l.* [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 19 *d.*]

2 Ric. 2. Stanlegh, William son of William son of John de. Charter of, quitclaiming in favour of Arthur de Davenport and Katherine, and their heirs, all right to all kinds of "putures," and profits, rents, and monies for "putures," and all other payments whatsoever which he the said William and his ancestors had been accustomed to receive of the said Arthur and Katherine, and their ancestors, and of their lands and tenements in Hasilwall, in Wirhall. [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 19 *d.*]

2 Ric. 2. Staneley, William son of William son of John de, senior. Deed of, quitclaiming for himself and his heirs in favour of Richard de Spurstowe, Ralph de Eggerton, Alice who was the wife of Richard de Bunbury, and William de Bunbury, and their heirs, all right to all manner of "putures," and profits, rents, and monies for "putures," and all other payments whatsoever which he the said William and his ancestors had been accustomed to receive from the said Richard, Ralph, Alice, and William, and their ancestors, and of their lands and tenements in Stanay in Wirhale. [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 22 *d.*]

3 Ric. 2. Hoder, Robert le, of Chirchecristelton, and Joan his wife, against Thomas, abbot of the church of St. Werburgh. Dower. [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 23.]

3 Ric. 2. Davenport, Arthur de, and John Domvull, of Modburlegh, and Cecilia his wife. Fine—one messuage, two tofts, forty acres of land, two acres of meadow, eight acres of wood, and an eighth part of sixty acres of pasture and sixty acres of moor in Somerford, near Merton. [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 24.]

3 Ric. 2. Martyn, John, and Anabel his wife, late wife of John de Haukeston, Kt., against Isabel who was the wife of John de Delves, Kt. Dower of a fourth part of the manor of Hunsterton; the said Isabel vouches to warranty Thomas de Budenhale, parson of the church of Routhesthorn. [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 25. 5 & 6 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 6.]

2 Ric. 2. Werburgh, St., monastery of. Deed of Thomas the abbot, and of the chapter of the said monastery, creating and endowing certain chantries in the said monastery for the celebrating of masses for the souls of the

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

founders, &c., of the said monastery, and especially for the soul of William de Bynynton, the late abbot, and that of the said Thomas. Dated 4th June 1379. [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 27.]

1 Ric. 2. Mascy, Richard de, of Sale, junior. Pardon to, for the death of William del Hull. Dated 9th June 1378. [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 28.]

3 Ric. 2. Thiknes, William, junior, and Alice his wife, late wife of Hugh del Hogh, against Agnes who was the wife of John Totygrene. Dower— . . . . . four messuages, four tofts, a hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, and . . . . . of heath in Shavynton, near Le Hogh. [2 & 3 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 29.]

3 Ric. 2. Hoder, Robert le, and Joan his wife, late wife of Richard Wyllyamessone, against Thomas le Bruyn. Dower of one messuage, thirty acres of land, and ten acres of meadow in Chirchecristelton; the said Thomas vouches to warranty Nicholas son and heir of Roger le Bruyn. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 4, 11, 20. 4 & 5 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 8 *d.*]

3 Ric. 2. Brerton, William son of William de, Kt. Deed of, quitclaiming for himself and his heirs, in favour of Walter de Cokeseye, Kt., and Isabel his wife and their heirs, all right and title to a moiety of a fourth part of the manor of Malpas, excepting one messuage, one mill, two carucates of land, and six acres of wood. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 4 *d.*]

2 Ric. 2. Fyton, Thomas, of Gouseworth, John de Brunstath, parson of the church of Modburlegh, and John de Brerton, chaplain. Deed of, granting to John Domvyl and Cecilia his wife, for life, fifteen messuages, two parts of one messuage, three hundred and sixteen acres and a half of land, a moiety of one quarter and ten perches and a half of one acre of land, sixteen acres one quarter and five perches of wood, eight acres of moss and a third of a water-mill in Modburlegh, and a third of all the wastes there together with certain rents, with remainder to Ralph Leycestre and the heirs male of his body, and, them failing, to the right heirs of the said Cecilia. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 5 *d.*]

3 Ric. 2. Danyel, Thomas, Kt. Protection to, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of John Devereux. Dated 5th Oct. 1379. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 8.]

3 Ric. 2. Dutton, Thomas de, Kt., and Philippa his wife, late wife of Peter de Thorneton, against Henry le Bruyn, of Chester. Dower of six messuages, twenty acres of land, one acre of meadow, and four acres of wood in Wymbaldestroghford. Against John le Venables, of Wymbaldestroghford, dower of six messuages, twenty acres of land, one acre of meadow, and four acres of wood in the same town; and against Roger le Boor, dower of six messuages, twenty acres of land, one acre of meadow, and four acres of wood in the same town. The said Henry, John, and Roger vouch to warranty Laurence de Dutton, Kt., Nicholas le Vernon, Kt., and Joan his wife, Roger le Venable and Elizabeth his wife, Matthew de Weverham and Thomas son of Henry de Reston. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 11 *d*, 20 *d.* 4 & 5 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 8 *d.*]

3 Ric. 2. Pierre, St., Agnes who was the wife of Robert de, against John son of Robert de St. Pierre. Dower. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 14.]

4 Ric. 2. Elton, Isabel mother of William son of William de Frodesham. Protection to, on her going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of Thomas Earl of Buckingham. Dated 26th June 1380. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 18 *d.*]

3 Ric. 2. Renet, Matilda daughter of Hamo le, of Olurton. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of William de Birkyn, his heirs and assigns, all right or claim to the lands and tenements of John le Renet, her grandfather, in the town of Olurton, excepting a plot of moss lying between the moss of John de Legh and that of Oliver de Massi, and extending to the highway leading from Knottesford to Macclesfield. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 20.]

3 Ric. 2. Caryngton, Thomas de, Kt. Protection to, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of Hugh de Calvyley, Kt. Dated 18th June 1379. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 23.]

4 Ric. 2. Browe, Hugh, Kt. Protection to, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of Thomas Earl of Bukynghame and Robert Knolles. Dated 2nd July 1380. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 23.]

4 Ric. 2. Pulle, John de, Kt. Protection to, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of Hugh de Calvyle, Kt. Dated 2nd July 1380. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 23.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

4 Ric. 2. Ridelegh, Isabel, who was the wife of Robert son of William de Ridelegh, against Thomas le Wolf. Dower of eight acres of land and three acres of wood in Rode near Great Morton. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 25 *d*, 33 *d.*]

4 Ric. 2 Willesone, Margery, who was the wife of Robert, of Alvaston, against Henry Brayne of Wich-Malbank and Margery his wife and Thomas le Eir, of Barettespulle. Dower. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 28. 5 & 6 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 3.]

4 Ric. 2. Danyel, John. Protection to, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of Robert Knolles. Dated 4th July 1380. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 29.]

4 Ric. 2. Danyel, Thomas, Kt. Protection to, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of Robert Knolles. Dated 4th July 1380. [3 & 4 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 29.]

4 Ric. 2. Totygrene, Agnes, who was the wife of John, against Roger Letys and Cecilia his wife. Dower of one messuage, four acres of land, six acres of meadow and six acres of wood in Alvaston. [4 & 5 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 4 *d*, 11 *d.*]

4 Ric. 2. Blumhulle, William son of John de. Livery to of the manor of Bruwardeshalgh, a fishery in the Dee, the bailiwick and issues of the east gate of the city of Chester, three marks of rent received annually of the heirs of Richard de Pulford, and a plot of land in the city of Chester. [4 & 5 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 6 *d.*]

4 Ric. 2. Mascy, Robert, Kt. Protection to, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of William, Lord de Latymer. Dated 4th June 1379. [4 & 5 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 8.]

4 Ric. 2. Cromp', Henry de, of Wich-Malbank, and Matilda his wife, and Roger son of Robert Hollesone, of Wich-Malbank, and Agnes his wife. Fine. [4 & 5 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 11 *d.*]

4 Ric. 2. Grymesdyche, Nicholas. Protection to, on his going abroad on the King's service, in the retinue of Richard Grene, Kt. Dated 29th April 1381. [4 & 5 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 14.]

4 Ric. 2. Davenport, Roger de, clerk, and John de Halughton, and Peter de Wetenhall and Isabel his wife. Fine—three messuages and three acres of land in Chirchecristelton. [4 & 5 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 15 *d.*]

5 Ric. 2. Mottrum, Joesia who was the wife of Roger de, against John son of Roger de Mottrum. Dower of two messuages, forty acres of land, and three acres of wood in Stretton near Apelton. [4 & 5 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 18.]

5 Ric. 2. —— The same against John del Wodehous and Matilda his wife. Dower of one messuage and eight acres of land in Shurlache near Northwich. [*Ibid*, 21 *d.*]

4 Ric. 2. Mascy, John of Podyngton, Kt. Protection to, on his going to Normandy on the King's service, in the retinue of William de Wyndesore, warden of the castle and town of Chirburgh. Dated 28th May, 4 Ric. 2. [4 & 5 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 18.]

1 Ric. 2. Leycestre, John son of Nicholas de. Deed of, quitclaiming, in favour of John Doumvill, of Modberlegh, and Cecilia his wife, all right to the lands, rents, services, mills, and tenements which the same John and Cecilia held of the inheritance of the same Cecilia, in Modberlegh, Tatton, Plumlegh, Somerford near Swetenham, Odderode and elsewhere, in the county of Chester, together with the advowson of the church of Modberlegh. [4 & 5 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 18 *d.*]

—— The same, quitclaiming in favour of Matilda who was the wife of William de Modberlegh, all right to all lands, &c., held in dower by the said Matilda, in Modberlegh, Tatton, Plumlegh, Somerford near Swetenham, Odderode, and elsewhere in the county of Chester, together with the advowson of the church of Modberlegh. [*Ibid.*]

—— The same, in favour of Thomas Fyton, of Gouseworth, Robert le Grosvenor, John de Brunstath, parson of the church of Modberlegh, and John de Brerton, chaplain, who held of the said John de Domvill, of Modberlegh, and Cecilia, mentioned in the foregoing deeds. [*Ibid.*]

5 Ric. 2. Seintpere, Agnes who was the wife of Robert le, against David son of Robert le Seintpere. Dower of ten messuages, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, a hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, and twenty acres of moor in Sonde. [4 & 5 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 21.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

5 Ric. 2. Bunbury, Anilla who was the wife of Richard de, against David son of Richard de Bunbury, junior. Dower of one toft and three bovates of land in Beston. [5 & 6 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 9 *d.*]

5 Ric. 2. Wodehous, Matilda who was the wife of John de, of Monkescopenhale, against John de Wodehous, of Wistanston. Dower of two messuages, seventy-six acres of land, two acres of meadow and two acres of wood in Monkescopenhale. [5 & 6 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 15.]

5 Ric. 2. Cradok, David, Kt., Mayor of the city of Bordeaux. Protection to, on his going to Gascony on the King's service. Dated 12th June, 5 Ric. 2. [5 & 6 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 18.]

6 Ric. 2. Cheyne, Thomas, and Margaret his wife, who was the wife of Thomas le Smyth, against Ralph le Smyth and Margery his wife. Dower of one messuage and thirty acres of land in Chirchelauton. [5 & 6 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 21 *d.*]

5 Ric. 2. Wynyngton, Richard de, Kt. Deed of, granting to Hugh de Faryngton, clerk, and William Jallok, chaplain, their heirs and assigns, the manors of Wynyngton and Marthall, five messuages, three shops, five salt pits, 8*s.* rent, a moiety of two messuages, a hundred acres of land, four acres of meadow, ten acres of wood and two salt pits in Northwich and Wymyncham and a sixth part of the town "del Castell" near Northwich. [5 & 6 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 22.]

6 Ric. 2. Berde, Thomas de, and Joan his wife, late wife of Thomas de Morton, against Thomas son of Robert de Bulkylegh, of Eyton. Dower of one messuage and thirty acres of land in Oldewarden. [5 & 6 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 22 *d.*]

5 Ric. 2. Dutton, Laurence de, Kt., son and heir of Thomas de Dutton, Kt. Deed of, granting to William de Kecwyk, parson of the church of Thorneton, John Hallam, parson of the church of Lawton, Richard Sparke and Richard de Ines, chaplains, their heirs and assigns, his manor of Dutton, and all his possessions in the towns of Dutton, Berturton, Leghe, Berthington, Northwich, Acton, Ashton near Sutton, Preston, Kecwyk, Weston, Clyfton, Halton, and Thelwalle. [5 & 6 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 24.]

—— The same, granting to the same, their heirs and assigns, his manor of Harpesford, with all his messuages, lands, &c., in Harpesford and Stonydunham, near Manlegh. [*Ibid.*]

—— The same, granting to the same, all his goods and chattels in the county of Chester. [*Ibid.*]

—— Power of attorney from William Kecwyk, parson of the church of Thorneton, and Richard Sparke, chaplain, to John de Hallom, parson of the church of Lauton, and Richard de Ines, chaplain, to receive seisin of the manors, lands, &c., recited in the foregoing deeds. [*Ibid.*]

6 Ric. 2. Wodehous, Matilda who was the wife of John de, of Monkescopenhale, against John de Wodehous, of Wystanston. Dower. [5 & 6 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 25.]

6 Ric. 2. Berde, Thomas de, and Joan his wife, late wife of Thomas de Morton, against Thomas son of Thomas de Whelok. Dower of one messuage and four acres of land in Magna Morton. [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 1. 7 & 8 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 20.]

6 Ric. 2. Spark, Joan who was the wife of Roger, against Roger de Venables and Elizabeth his wife. Dower of lands in Norlegh. [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 1.]

6 Ric. 2. Maynwaryng, William le. Protection to, on his going to Aquitaine on the King's service. Dated 5th Nov. 1382. [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 2.]

6 Ric. 2. Massy, Robert le, Kt. Protection to, on his going to Calais on the King's service, in the retinue of John Devereux. Dated 20th Nov. 1382. [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 2.]

6 Ric. 2. Occleston, John de, and John Hare and Ellen his wife. Fine—five messuages in Middlewich. [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 3.]

6 Ric. 2. Thornton, Philippa who was the wife of Peter de, Kt., against Laurence de Dutton, Kt. Dower of two messuages, a hundred and twenty-four acres of land in Kyngeslegh, Norlegh, Codyngton, Ouston, Arwe, Stoke in Wirhale, Pikton, and Neuton near Frodesham. [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 8.]

6 Ric. 2. Lestraunge, Alina who was the wife of Roger, of Knokyn, Kt., against John Lestraunge. Dower of the manors of Dunham near Boudon, Budston, and Kelsale in Dunham near Boudon, with appurtenances in Dunham, Altryncham, Hale, Partynton, Asshelegh, Toft, Wermyth, Bromale, Echeles, Bolynton, Budston, Morton, Salghan, and Kelsale. [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 12.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

6 Ric. 2. Werberton, Alina who was the wife of Geoffrey de, Kt., against John son of Geoffrey de Werberton. Dower of the manors of Werberton, Hull, Apelton, Newton, and Stokton, of one thousand three hundred and six acres of land, 24*s.* rent, and of a moiety of the manor of Budworth near Comberbache, with appurtenaces in Werberton, Hull, Apelton, Aston near Pykemere, Budworth near Mersshton, Newton near Hatton, Bolynton near Dunham, Stokton, Arley, Stretton near Apelton, Haulton, Gildensutton, and Sutton. [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 12.]

6 Ric. 2. Penbrugge, Fulk de, Kt., and Margaret his wife, and William de Blumhull and Richard de Montgomery, parson of the church of Tonge. Fine—manor of Blaken. [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 15 *d.*]

6 Ric. 2. Blumhull, William de, and Fulk de Pembrugge, Kt., and Margaret his wife. Fine—manor of Assheton in the forest of Mara. [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 15 *d.*]

6 Ric. 2. Vernon, Richard de, and Alicia his wife, late wife of William de Bulkylegh of Chedle, against John le Bower of Middlewich. Dower of one messuage and one garden in Middlewich. [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 17.]

—— The same, against John de Calvylegh. Dower of one saltpit in Middlewich. [*Ibid.*]

6 Ric. 2. Spark, Joan who was the wife of Roger, against Roger de Venables and Elizabeth his wife. Dower of eight messuages, eighty acres of land, and a fourth of a hundred acres of pasture in Norlegh, [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 18. 7 & 8 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 10.]

7 Ric. 2. Berterton, William de, and Agnes his wife, and Randal de Wolvylegh, chaplain. Fine—two messuages, twelve acres of land, one acre of meadow, and one acre of moor in Halton. [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 19 *d.*]

7 Ric. 2. Jore, Cad' ap, and Cristiana his wife, late wife of John de Pulford, senior, against Thomas de Pulford, chaplain, and Agnes wife of John de Pulford, junior. Dower of four acres of land and four acres of wood in Pulford. [6 & 7 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 23. 7 & 8 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 14.]

7 Ric. 2. Sheteswell, Alicia who was the wife of William de, against John de Chorlegh, of Sheteswall. Dower of one messuage and sixteen acres of land in Bromhale. [7 & 8 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 1, 9 *d.* 8 & 9 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 5 *d.*]

7 Ric. 2. Wodehous, Matilda who was the wife of John de, of Copenhale, against John de Wodehous, senior, and Margery his wife. Dower of one messuage, twelve acres of land, and one acre of meadow in Copenhale. [7 & 8 *Ric.* 2, *m.* 8, 20, 24 *d.*]

—— The same, against Roger de Asshelegh, chaplain. Dower of lands in Munkescopenhale. [*Ibid. m.* 8 *d.*]

7 Ric. 2. Jon, William son of Roger, and Matilda his wife, and John de Legh. Fine—two messuages and eight acres of land in Halton. [7 & 8 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 10.]

7 Ric. 2. Smyth, Randal le, of Linton-under-line, and Margery his wife, late wife of Randal de Scolehall, against John son of Richard de Scolehall. Dower of one messuage, a hundred acres of land, six acres of wood, and four acres of moor in Rode. [7 & 8 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 10.]

7 Ric. 2. Wybbe, Robert, of Knottesford, and John Pykeryng and Margery his wife. Fine.—of one messuage in Knottesford. [7 & 8 *Ric.* 2, *m.* 10.]

7 Ric. 2. Stoke, Beatrice who was the wife of Randal de, against William de Beston and Isabel his wife. Dower of the manor of Stoke near Hurdeleston. [7 & 8 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 10 *d.*]

7 Ric. 2. Fouleshurst, Robet de, Kt. Inspeximus and exemplification of Letters Patent of Edward, Prince of Wales, of the 10th of Oct. 1372, exempting the said Robert from serving at assizes, on juries, &c. [7 & 8 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 12.]

7 Ric. 2. Wylaston, Margery who was the wife of Robert de, against Henry de Delves. Dower of one messuage and thirteen acres of land in Wylaston, near Wistanston, the said Henry vouches to warranty Hugh del Ruddynges. [7 & 8 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 12 *d.* 19.]

7 Ric. 2. Wodehous, Matilda who was the wife of John del, against Roger de Asshelegh, chaplain. Dower of one messuage and ten acres and a half of meadow, and 2*s.* 10*d.* rent in Munkescopenhale. [7 & 8 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 13, 24 *d.*]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

7 Ric. 2. Gryffyn, Robert and Alicia his wife, late wife of William de Holand, against Nicholas de Grymesdyche and Elizabeth his wife. Dower of eight messuages and sixty acres of land in Hulle and Apelton, and Stretton near Gropenhale. [7 & 8 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 17.]

7 Ric. 2. Wolvylegh, Cecilia who was the wife of Henry, against Randal de Berneton and Matilda his wife. Dower. [7 & 8 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 20.]

8 Ric. 2. Grene, Alicia who was the wife of Richard son of Hamo son of Richard del, of Hendebury, against Thomas son of Hamo son of Richard del Grene. Dower of one messuage, thirty acres of land, six acres of meadow, thirty acres of turbary, and a hundred acres of pasture in Hendebury and Pexhull. [7 & 8 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 24, 28.]

8 Ric. 2. Starky, Peter son of Thomas, of Stratton. Protection to, on his going on the King's service, and for the defence of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in the retinue of Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Warden of the same town. Dated 27th Nov. 1384. [8 & 9 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 3.]

—— The like, for Roger son of Geoffrey Starky, of Comberbache, going on the same service in the retinue of the said Earl. Dated 27 Nov. 1384. [*Ibid.*]

—— The like, for Thomas son of Thomas Starky, of Stretton, going on same service. Dated 27 Nov. 1384. [*Ibid.*]

—— The like, for Geoffrey son of Thomas Starky, of Stretton, going on the same service. Dated 27 Nov. 1384. [*Ibid.*]

8 Ric. 2. Leche, John, armiger. General pardon to. Dated 12th February 1384. [8 & 9 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 11.]

8 Ric. 2. Bruyn, Joan who was the wife of John le, of Kelsale, against Richard son of Thomas de Kelsale. Dower of two messuages and twelve acres of land in Kelsale. [8 & 9 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 11 *d.*]

9 Ric. 2. Holes, Hugh de, of Chester, Roger Brescy, and Robert Erneys, chaplains, and Thomas Willesone of Bradewell and Agnes his wife. Fine—one messuage, three gardens, two bovates and a half of land, and a sixth part of six acres of meadows in Upton. [9 & 10 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 5 *d.*]

9 Ric. 2. Pilkyngton, Robert de, of Pilkyngton, Steward of Halton. Protection to, on his going to Spain on the King's service, in the retinue of John, King of Castile. Dated 6th February 1385. [9 & 10 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 10.]

9 Ric. 2. Wode, John del, servant of Robert de Pilkyngton, of Pilkyngton. Protection to, on his going to Spain on the King's service, in the retinue of John King of Castile. Dated 6th February 1385. [9 & 10 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 10.]

9 Ric. 2. Massy, John. Protection to, on his going to Spain, on the King's service, in the retinue of John King of Castile. Dated 11th March 1385. [9 & 10 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 10.]

9 Ric. 2. Radclyf, John son of Richard de, of Ordeshale. Protection to, on his going to Normandy, on the King's service, in the retinue of Thomas de Holand, Earl of Kent, Captain of the castle and town of Cherbourg. Dated 22nd February 1385. [9 & 10 *Ric.* 2 *m.* 10.]

9 Ric. 2. Dutton, Laurence de, Kt., Thomas de Davenport, of Becheton, and Robert de Rosumgrene, Vicar of the Church of Overe, and William de Bromley and Cecilia his wife. Fine—one messuage, sixty-five acres of land, and three acres of meadow in Marleston and Lache. [9 & 10 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 11.]

9 Ric. 2. Henehull, Ellen who was the wife of Richard de, against Ralph de Vernon, Kt., guardian of the land of the heir of Richard de Henehull. Dower of the manor of Henehull. [9 & 10 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 11.]

9 Ric. 2. Clayton, Ellen who was the wife of Hugh de, against John son of Hugh de Clayton. Dower of thirty messuages, one mill, eighty acres of land, a hundred acres of meadow, forty acres of wood, ten acres of turbary, and three hundred acres of pasture in Hatton near Apulton, Thelewall, Overwalton, Hulle, and Gropenhale. [9 & 10 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 16.]

10 Ric. 2. Leylond, Richard son of Richard de, and Agnes his wife. Deed of, granting to John de Stathum, chaplain, all his the said Richard's land in the town of Hale, for twelve years, for the yearly service of one red rose. [9 & 10 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 17 *d.*]

10 Ric. 2. Faryngton, Roger de, parson of the Church of Bebyngton. Protection to, on his going to Jersey and Guernsey on the King's service, in the train of Hugh de Calvyley, Kt., warden of the said islands. Dated 16th July 1386. [9 & 10 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 25.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

9 Ric. 2. Bulkyley, Peter de, of Chedill. General pardon to. Dated 2nd June 1386. [9 & 10 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 28.]

10 Ric. 2. Bostok, Joan who was the wife of William de, against Alice del Bruche, of Wymbaldeslegh, and Thomas del Loundes and Joan his wife. Dower of one messuage, fifty acres of land, four acres of meadow, two acres of wood, and four acres of pasture in Wymbaldeslegh. [9 & 10 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 29 *d.*]

10 Ric. 2. Browe, Hugh, Kt. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [10 & 11 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 5.]

10 Ric. 2. Bruyn, Henry le, of Mortun in Wyrehale. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of John de Massy, of Potynton, Kt., all right to all lands in Potynton and in Le Grene. [10 & 11 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 5.]

10 Ric. 2. Calvyley, Hugh de, senior, Kt., and Walter de Cokeseye, Kt., and Isabel his wife. Fine—one acre of land in Bunbury and a moiety of the advowson of the Church of Bunbury. [10 & 11 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 7.]

10 Ric. 2. Wetenhale, John de, and Alicia his wife, and Agnes daughter of John de Wrennebury. Fine—a sixth part of the manor of Aldelym. [10 & 11 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 7.]

10 Ric. 2. Browe, Hugh, Kt, Protection to, on his going on the King's service, in the retinue of Richard, Earl of Arundel, Admiral of England. Dated 1st March 1386. [10 & 11 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 13.]

10 Ric. 2. Wodenotte, John. Protection to, on his going on the King's service, in the retinue of Richard Earl of Arundel, Admiral of England. Dated 1st March 1386. [10 & 11 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 13.]

10 Ric. 2. Dodde, David. Protection to, on his going on the King's service, in the retinue of Richard, Earl of Arundel, Admiral of England. Dated 1st March 1386. [10 & 11 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 13.]

10 Ric. 2. Dutton, Laurence de, and Adam de Werberton and Isabel his wife. Fine —one messuage, ten acres of land, three acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture, and 3*s.* 4*d.* rent in Elton. [10 & 11 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 13, 22.]

10 Ric. 2. Davenport, Eve who was the wife of Thomas de, against William de Legh, Kt., and Jocosa his wife. Dower of the manors of Neuton near Dokenfeld, Merton near Gouseworth, Tyngetwysell, Holynworth, Mottrom in Longedale, Romelegh, Hattreslegh, Goddelegh, Dokenfeld, Hyde, Stavele, Wyrnyth, Bredbury, Brenyngton, Chedle, Bromhale, Ponynton, Adlyngton, Bolyn, Pounale, Chorlegh, Mottrom Andrew, Capesthorn, Cholleford, Somerford, Davenport, Withinton, and Swetenham. [10 & 11 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 17.]

10 Ric. 2. Delves, John de, and Henry de Delves, and Thomas son of Hugh de Blakenhale. Fine—manor of Blakenhale, 12*d.* rent, and the rent of one pair of spurs and four barbed arrows in Chatkylegh and Dodyngton. [10 & 11 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 22.]

10 Ric. 2. Caton, John parson of the Church of Gowesworth, and John Gaze, parson of the Church of Grendon "in les Mores." Deed of, granting to Thomas Fyton, of Gowesworth, and his heirs the manor of Gowesworth and the advowson of the church of the same manor ; together with one messuage and two carucates of land in Lythe near Chester. [10 & 12 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 26.]

11 Ric. 2. Gaze, —, parson of the church of Grendon "in les Mores." Deed of, granting to — Fyton, of Gowesworth, and his heirs, the manor of Norclyf. [10 & 11 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 26.]

11 Ric. 2. Whelok, Thomas de, of Whelok. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [10 & 11 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 29.]

12 Ric. 2. Cholmundlegh, Margaret who was the wife of John de, against Richard de Vernon of Lostok and Anna his wife. Dower of one messuage, thirty acres of land, two acres of meadow, and two acres of wood in Wystanston. [11 & 12 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 22.]

12 Ric. 2. Dutton, Laurence de, and Randal son of Henry de Legh and Rosa his wife. Fine—one messuage and forty acres of land in Legh. [11 & 12 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 24.]

13 Ric. 2. Eyton, David de, constable of Holte. Pardon to. [12 & 13 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 23.]

13 Ric. 2. Dutton, Laurence de, Kt., and Robert de Rosumgrene, vicar of the church of Overe, and Henry Hamme and Agnes his wife. Fine—lands in Marleston and Lache near Marleston. [13 & 14 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 2.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

14 Ric. 2. Davenport, Margaret who was the wife of John de, of Wheltrogh, senior, against John son of Thomas son of John de Davenport, of Weltrogh, senior. Dower of sixty-seven messuages, two thousand and forty acres of land, three hundred acres of meadow, one thousand two hundred and six acres of pasture, six hundred acres of wood, seventy acres of turbary, a hundred acres of moor, and 4*s.* rent in Bredbury, Romylegh, Wyrnyth, Macclesfeld, Prestbury, Echeles, Hendebury, Pexhull, and Northrode. [14 & 15 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 2.]

13 Ric. 2. Kekwyk, William de, parson of the church of Thornton, John de Hullum, parson of the church of Lauton, Richard Sparke and Richard de Ines, chaplains. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Laurence de Dutton, Kt., his heirs and assigns, all right to the manors of Dutton, Legh, Berterton, Preston, Kekwyk, Weston, and Harpesford, also to all lands in the towns of Berthynton, Northwich, Acton, Aston near Sutton, Clyfton, Thelwall, Dunham, and Halton. [14 & 15 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 3.]

14 Ric. 2. Holes, Hugh del, and John Donne, and William de Becheton and Katherine his wife. Fine—five messuages, sixty-six acres of land, three acres of meadows, ten acres of wood, two acres of moor, forty-eight acres of heath, and a moiety of common of pasture in Bradewall and Buddeworth in Le Fryth. [14 & 15 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 4.]

15 Ric. 2. Bruyn, Richard le, of Barwe, and Adam de Huxlegh and Agnes his wife. Fine—one messuage and three acres of land in Barwe. [14 & 15 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 21 *d.*]

15 Ric. 2. Caryngton, Matilda who was the wife of William de, Kt., and Hugh de Arden and Cecilia his wife. Fine—manor of Carynton. [14 & 15 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 21 *d.*]

15 Ric. 2. Wystanston, Beatrix who was the wife of Hamo de, against Roger son of Richard de Bradewall, of Chirchecopenhale. Dower of a moiety of one messuage, twenty acres of land, two acres of meadow, and two acres of wood in Wystanston. [14 & 15 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 22 *d.*]

—— The same, against Joan who was the wife of Roger Sporth of Chester. Dower of one messuage and a moiety of one messuage, forty acres of land, three acres of meadow, four acres of wood, and four acres of turbary in Wystanston. [14 & 15 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 23.]

—— The same, against Richard de Bradewall, of Wystanston, senior. Dower, as above. [*Ibid.*]

—— The same, against Richard de Vernon, of Lostok, and Anna his wife. Dower of two parts of one messuage, twenty-four acres of land, two acres of meadow, two acres of wood, and one acre of turbary in Wystanston. [*Ibid.*, 23 *d.*]

—— The same, against John de Wodehous, of Munkescopenhale, senior, and Margery his wife. Dower of one messuage, forty acres of land, four acres of meadow, four acres of wood, and one acre of turbary in Wystanston. [*Ibid.*]

—— The same, against Margaret who was the wife of John de Cholmondelegh. Dower of one messuage, forty acres of land, four acres of meadow, and four acres of wood in Wystanston. [*Ibid.*]

15 Ric. 2. Holes, Hugh de, John Markam, and John Woderone, and Roger Hillary, Kt., and Margaret his wife, sister and one of the heirs of Nicholas de Audelegh, of Helegh, Kt. Fine—a moiety of twelve messuages, a hundred and forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture, three acres of moor, four acres of marsh, and the rent of three barbed arrow heads, in Wyreswall. [15 & 16 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 4 *d.*]

15 Ric. 2. Chester, West—Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonalty of. Letter of general protection to. Dated 25th Oct. 1391. [15 & 16 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 5.]

15 Ric. 2. Ardene, John, son of Thomas, Kt. Protection to, on his going to Berwick-upon-Tweed, for the defence of the same town, in the retinue of Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, warden of the said town. Dated 24th Nov. 1391. [15 & 16 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 5 *d.*]

15 Ric. 2. Occleston, Joan who was the wife of John de, and Richard son of William Nowell, of Newbold, and Sibyl his wife. Fine—one messuage and one salt-pit, in Middlewich. [15 & 16 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 11 *d.*]

16 Ric. 2. Morton, Thomas son of Thomas de. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Peter de Legh, Reginald de Dounes and John de Rossyndale, chaplain, their heirs and assigns, all claim to all the lands, tenements, &c., which the said Peter, Reginald, and John had of the gift of the said Thomas in Great Morton. [16 & 17 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 12.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

16 Ric. 2. Holes, Hugh de, and Henry le Walsshe, Chaplain, and Roger de Smalley and Alicia his wife. Fine—manor of Pykemere. [16 & 17 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 12.]

16 Ric. 2. Dutton, Margery who was the wife of Laurence de, Kt., against Peter son of Edmund de Dutton. Dower of the manor of Dutton. [16 & 17 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 16.]

16 Ric. 2. Browe, Hugh, Kt., and Richard son of David Balle, of Tussyngeham, and Margery his wife. Fine—one messuage, sixteen acres of land, two acres of meadow, and two acres of wood in Tussyngeham. [16 & 17 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 16 *d.*]

17 Ric. 2. Maynwaryng, William le, and Randal le Maynwaryng, and William de Burlond. Fine—two messuages, two tofts, sixty-seven acres of land, and one acre and a half of meadow in Burlond, Brundelegh, and Fadylegh. [16 & 17 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 26 *d.*]

17 Ric. 2. Clerke, John son of John le, of Hawardyn. Pardon to, for the death of Richard de Coghull. Dated 3rd June 1394. [17 & 18 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 2.]

17 Ric. 2. Legh, William de, Kt. Pardon to. Dated 15th Oct. 1393. [17 & 18 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 6.]

—— Protection to. Dated 22nd Nov. 1393. [*Ibid.*]

17 Ric. 2. Audelegh, Elizabeth who was the wife of Nicholas de, of Helegh, Kt., against Howel de Whyteney and Katherine his wife. Dower of one messuage, a hundred acres of land, six acres of meadow, ten acres of wood, and ten acres of turbary in Cowele and Aston near Bromale. [17 & 18 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 24 *d.*]

18 Ric. 2. —— The said Katherine vouches to warranty John Tuschet and Fulk son of Fulk Fitz-Waryn, kinsmen and heirs of Nicholas de Audelegh of Helegh. [18 & 19 *Ric.* 2, *m.* 15.]

17 Ric. 2. Maynwaryng, ———, and William le Hunte and Margery his wife. Fine —one messuage and twenty-four acres of land in Chedle. [17 & 18 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 24 *d.*]

17 Ric. 2. Wodehous, John de, parson of the church of Swetenham, and John Pygot of Buttelegh and Agnes his wife. Fine—ten messuages, a hundred acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood, twenty acres of pasture, and a fourth part of one water mill in Alstanton, Bertherton, and Alvandeston. [17 & 18 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 24 *d.*]

18 Ric. 2. Cholmundelegh, Hugh de, and William del Lowe and Margery his wife. Fine—one toft and one garden in Wich Malbank. [17 & 18 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 27 *d.*]

18 Ric. 2. Boydell, Thomas son of William le. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Peter de Legh and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of the same Margaret, all claim to eight messuages, ninety acres of land, three acres of meadow, and 7*s.* 4*d.* rent in Gropenhale, Werberton, Lymme, Thelewall, Tabbelegh, Sale, and Assheton near Caryngton and to a moiety of the manor of Gropenhale, which John Savage, who was the husband of the same Margaret, together with the said Margaret, had prosecuted out of the hands of the King, as in right of the same Margaret, after the death of Margaret who was the wife of Alan de Ryxton. [18 & 19 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 1 *d.*]

—— The same, quitclaiming in favour of Peter de Legh and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of the said Margaret, all claim to one messuage and certain acres of land and meadow, which after the separation made between the said Thomas and the aforesaid Peter and Margaret were delivered to the said Peter and Margaret, after the death of William de Legh, of Gropenhale. [*Ibid.*]

18 Ric. 2. Honford, John son of John son of Henry de. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Henry Mareschal, of Bosdon, and Margaret his wife, and their heirs, all claim to the messuages, lands, and tenements which Henry le Smyth, chaplain, and Margery who was the wife of Reginald del Brugge, and John de Ruggeway lately held of the before-mentioned John son of Henry, in Bosdon, Offerton, and Torkynton; the said lands to revert to the said John son of John, failing heirs to the said Henry and Margaret. [18 & 19 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 7.]

17 Ric. 2. Trussell, William, Kt. Inquisition taken 17 Ric. 2., finding that the said William held *in capite* on the day he died of the Earl of Chester the manor of Tetton and Wermyncham by barony, that the said manor on the death of the said William, and by reason of the minority of

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

Elizabeth daughter of Alured Trussell and Katherine his wife, heir of the said William, was taken into the King's hands, that the said William died on Quadragesima Sunday, 3 Ric. 2.; that the said manor was of the yearly value of 50*l.*; that the said manor was assigned in dower to Joan, Princess of Wales, on the 4th March, 2 Ric. 2., who held the same until it was prosecuted out of the hands of the said princess by Fulk de Penbrugge, Kt., and Margaret his wife heir to the before-mentioned Elizabeth. [18 & 19 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 22.]

20 Ric. 2. Parys, Robert, Chamberlain of Chester, Roger Brescy, clerk, Thomas de Frodesham, clerk . . . . . del Croftes, chaplain, and John de Horsley, chaplain, and William, son of Robert de Frodesham. Fine—twenty messuages, two burgages . . . . . and the rent of four barbed arrows in Neuton near Alvandelegh . . . . . and of a fourth part of the manor of Neuton near Kyngelegh. [20 & 21 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 2 *d.* Record defective.]

20 Ric. 2. Brunstath, John de, parson of the Church of Modburlegh, Thomas de Swetenham, of Modburlegh, and John Wych, chaplain, and Robert Starky, of Tranemoll, and Agnes his wife. Fine—two messuages, one dovecot, one bovate and eight acres of land, one piscary "uno volatu "gallorum silvestrum," estover by taking household and haybold, common of pasture for all cattle at all times of the year, a moiety of one piscary, and a third of a third of three hundred acres of wood and three hundred acres of pasture and heath in Tranemoll. [20 & 21 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 2 *d.*]

20 Ric. 2. Monte Acuto, William de, Earl of Salisbury. Deed of, granting to John Macclesfeld, clerk, senior, Adam de Kyngeslegh, John Pygot, Roger de Horton . . . . . Nicholas Baxter, parson of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Chester, their heirs and assigns, the manor of Bosle. [20 & 21 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 7. Record defective.]

20 Ric. 2. Davenport, John de, of Bromhale, and Alicia his wife. Licence to grant to Hugh Toft, chaplain, a twentieth part of the barony of Wich-Malbank, in trust to re-enfeoff the said John and Alicia and the heirs of their bodies of the same twentieth part; excepting two messuages, thirty-three acres of land, two acres of meadow, and a moiety of one messuage, fifty-six acres of land, two acres and a half of meadow, 34*s.* rent, and the rent of one pound of pepper, and a moiety of two barbed arrows; with remainders in fee-tail, to Robert, Oliver, George, and Thomas, sons of the said John and Alice, and them failing, to the right heirs of the said Alice; and the above excepted messuages and lands, &c., in fee-tail special to Robert . . . . and Joan his wife, with remainder in fee-tail to the said Oliver, George, and Thomas, and them failing to the right heirs of the said Alice. [20 & 21 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 13. Record defective.]

21 Ric. 2. Adamsone, John, and John de Bradford, and John de Bostok and Tibota his wife. Fine—a fourth part of the manor of Worleston and a fourth part of ten acres of land in Worleston. [21 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 3 *d.*]

21 Ric. 2. Trussell, Gilbert, and Leticia his wife, late wife of William de Praers, against William, son of William de Mawnwaryng. Dower of the manors of Badylegh, Fadylegh, Burlond, and Brundelegh. [21 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 2 *d.*]

21 Ric. 2. Chester. General pardon by the King to his lieges of the county of Chester, lately named the Principality of Chester. [21 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 3.]

21 Ric. 2. Pole, John de la, Kt. Inquisition taken 19 Ric. 2, finding that John de la Pole, Kt., died seised, jointly enfeoffed with Isabel his wife, of a moiety of the town of Netherpevere, held of the Earl of Chester *in capite* by knight's service; that the said John formerly gave the said moiety in fee simple to John Fitz-Herbert, who gave the same to the said John de la Pole and Isabel for life, with remainder to the heirs and assigns of the said John de la Pole; that the said moiety was of the yearly value of 10*l.*; that John, son of the said John and Isabel, was next heir, and of the age of 14 on All Saints' Day 'last' past, on which day the said John de la Pole died; and that the said John held no other lands in the county of Chester. [21 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 5.]

21 Ric. 2. Venables, William, of Troghford. General pardon to. Dated 3rd Feb., 21 Ric. 2. [21 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 7.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

21 Ric. 2. Fyton, Thomas, of Gouseworth. Inquisition finding that the said Thomas died seised in his demesne as of fee of lands called North Clyve, in Pounale, and of lands in Chorlegh, as parcener of the fee of Pounale, and held the same of the Earl of Chester, as of his manor of Macclesfield, by knight's service and the yearly rent of 5*s.* 9*d.* payable to the Lord of Bolyn for the time being; and that the said lands were of the yearly value of 20 marks; also of a forestership in the forest of Macclesfield, held of the King by great serjeanty, of no yearly value; also of the manor of Gouseworth, with the advowson of the church of the same manor, held of John de Arden, Lord of Aldeford, in soccage, and of the yearly value of 20*l.*; also of "Le Lythe," beyond the Dee, held of William de Venables, Lord of Bolyn, by knight's service, and of the yearly value of 40*s.*; also by the law of England, after the death of his wife Margaret, daughter of Peter de Legh, of a moiety of the manor of Becheton, held of Elizabeth who was the wife of Nicholas de Audelegh, Kt., by knight's service, and of the yearly value of 20 marks; and also of land called "Bancrofte," in Lostok-Gralam, held of John de Holford by the yearly service of a rose, and of the yearly value of 20*s.*; that the reversion of the said moiety of the manor of Becheton, and of the land called "Bancrofte," pertained to Lawrence, son and heir of the said Thomas and Margaret, and that the said Lawrence was of the age of 22 years. [21 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 7 *d.*]

21 Ric. 2. Chester, Abbot and convent of. General protection to. Dated 26th Feb., 21 Ric. 2. [21 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 8.]

21 Ric. 2. Boydell, Katherine who was the wife of Thomas son of William le, against Elizabeth who was the wife of Thomas le Boydell. Dower of a moiety of the manor of Gropenhale, and of a moiety of one messuage and twenty acres of land in Gropenhale. [21 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 12.]

21 Ric. 2. Legh, William Wilme, senior, outlaw. Inquisition taken in the 21 Ric. 2, finding that the said William held, in fee tail, on the day he died, three messuages, eighty acres of land, and one acre of meadow in Lymme, in a hamlet called Ughtrington, of the heirs of Thomas Boydell, by the yearly service of a rose, and that the said premises were of the yearly value of 59*s.* 2*d.*; that Peter de Ughtryngton was formerly seised of the said premises, and gave the same to Richard son of William de Legh, and Margaret his wife; that the same descended to Thomas son of the said Richard and Margery, and from the said Thomas to Thomas his son, and from him to the said William Wilme as son and heir of the said Thomas son of Thomas. [22 & 23 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 2.]

22 Ric. 2. Somerford, — who was the wife of Thomas de, against William son of William de Brerton, Kt. Dower of — messuages, three hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood in Somerford. [22 & 23 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 2. Record defective.]

22 Ric. 2. Ravenescroft, Henry de, and Robert Brotherson. Fine—tenements in Middlewich. [22 & 23 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 9 *d.*]

22 Ric. 2. Fyton, Laurence son of Thomas le. Deed of, granting to William de Hanford and Elizabeth his wife, formerly wife of the said Thomas, an annuity of 10*l.* in lieu of the dower of the said Elizabeth. [22 & 23 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 11.]

22 Ric. 2. Fyton, Laurence, and William de Honford and Elizabeth his wife. Fine—manors of Gouseworth and Northclyf, two carucates of land in "Le Lythe," near Honbrugge, and a rent of 20*s.* 6*d.* in Chester, Capesthorn, Snellesthorn, and Clyve. [22 & 23 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 14.]

22 Ric. 2. Honford, John son of John de, and Richard de Mascy, of Sale, and Ellen his wife. Fine—manor of Honford, excepting two messuages, a hundred acres of land, six acres of meadow, one acre of wood, and three acres of moor. [22 & 23 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 16 *d.*]

13 Ric. 2. Mascy, Hamo de, the second, and Lord of Dunham. Inquisition taken 13 Ric. 2, finding that the said Hamo was seised in his demesne as of fee of a moiety of the town of Bolynton, near Dunham, and gave the same to Geoffrey son of Geoffrey Dutton and Agnes his wife, in frank-marriage; that the said Geoffrey and Agnes had a daughter and heir named Alice; that the said Alice had a son and heir named Henry; that the said Henry had a son and heir named John; that the said John had a son and heir named Henry; that the said Henry had a son and heir named Thomas, then living; that the said Henry, father of the

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

same Thomas, bound himself to pay to Robert de Leversegge 20*l.*; that in default of such payment the same Robert prosecuted the said Henry, and had execution of the aforesaid tenements; that afterwards the said Henry enfeoffed the said Robert of the said tenements in fee; that the said Robert so enfeoffed gave the said tenements to Peter de Legh, Thomas Feton, of Pounale, and Hugh de Leversegge in fee during the life of the said Henry father of the said Thomas son of Henry; and that the said moiety of the town of Bolynton was parcel of the lordship of the said Hamo de Dounham, then held of the Earl of Chester by barony, and that the same was of the yearly value of 4*l.* 11*s.* [22 & 23 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 25.]

22 Ric. 2. Belot, Simon, of Gowesworth. Protection to, on his going to Ireland on the King's service. Dated 17th May, 22 Ric. 2. [22 & 23 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 31.]

22 Ric. 2. Rotour, William le, of Kyngeslegh. Protection to, on his going to Ireland on the King's service. Dated 30th May, 22 Ric. 2. [22 & 23 *Ric.* 3. *m.* 31.]

22 Ric. 2. Ardene, John son of Thomas de, Kt. Protection to, on his going to Ireland on the King's service. Dated 15th May, 22 Ric. 2. [22 & 23 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 31.]

22 Ric. 2. Danyers, Thomas son and heir of Thomas, Kt. Protection to, on his going to Ireland on the King's service. Dated 26th May, 22 Ric. 2. [22 & 23 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 31.]

22 Ric. 2. Fyton, Laurence, of Gowesworth. Protection to, on his going to Ireland on the King's service. Dated 17th May, 22 Ric. 2. [22 & 23 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 31.]

22 Ric. 2. Newton, Richard son of Richard de. Protection to, on his going to Ireland on the King's service. Dated 16th May, 22 Ric. 2. [22 & 23 *Ric.* 2. *m.* 31 *d.*]

1 Hen. 4. Chester. Creation of Henry Prince of Wales as Earl of Chester. Dated 15th Oct., 1 Hen. 4. [1 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 2.]

1 Hen. 4. Hope, Elizabeth who was the wife of Thomas son of William del Hope. Dower. [1 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 8.]

1 Hen. 4. Tochet, Thomas, of Whyttelegh. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of John Dabrichecourt, Kt., and John Tochet, Kt., son of John Tochet, his heirs and assigns, all right to the manor of Buglauton. [1 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 17.]

2 Hen. 4. Mascy, Richard de, of Hogh. Exemption to, from serving on juries, &c. [2 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 2.]

3 Hen. 4. Penbrugge, Margaret who was the wife of Fulk de, Kt., and kinswoman and heir of William Trussell, of Cublesdon, Kt. Inquisition of the 2 Nov., 2 Hen. 4, finding that the said Margaret died seised in her demesne as of fee of the manor of Bruardeshalgh, within the liberty of the city of Chester, together with the bailiwick and issues of the custody of the east gate of the aforesaid city; that the said manor and bailiwick were of the yearly value of 13*l.*, and held of the Earl of Chester in soccage by the service of 1*d.* yearly and the finding one bailiff to serve the said Earl and the mayor and sheriffs of the city of Chester in the office of bailiff of Estegatestrete; that William son of Laurence Trussell was kinsman and heir of the said Margaret, viz., son of Laurence Trussell son of Waren Trussell, Kt., brother of William Trussell, Kt., father of the said Margaret; and that he was of the age of 13 on the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle last past, on which day the said Margaret died. [3 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 3 *d.*]

3 Hen. 4. Holt, James del, and Eleanor his wife, and Henry de Norreys and Alicia his wife. Fine—tenements in Neuton. [3 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 6.]

4 Hen. 4. Moston, John, Richard, and Reginald de, and Margaret who was the wife of Peter de Legh. Fine—moiety of the manor of Gropenhale. [4 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 1 *d.*]

4 Hen. 4. Rathebon, William. Inquisition taken in the 2nd Hen. 4, finding that the said William died seised, in his demesne as of fee-tail, of three messuages, twenty-one acres and a third of land, in Masefen of the gift of John son of Roger son of Hona de Tussyncham, with remainder to John son of the same William, by deed of the 4th Ric. 2; that the said premises were held of Philip de Eggerton by knight's service, and were of the yearly value of 10*s.*; also of one messuage and twenty acres of land in Great Egge of the gift of the aforesaid John his father by deed of the

No. 6 —Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

17th Ric. 2 ; that the same were held of John de Sutton by knight's service, and were of the yearly value of 20*s.* ; also of one messuage and twenty acres of land in "Le Malpas," with remainder to the said John his son, by virtue of the last-recited deed, held of the said John de Sutton by knight's service, yearly value 14*s.* ; also of three messuages and sixteen acres of land in Wiglond of the gift of the said John, with remainder as above, held of John de Sutton and Philip de Eggerton by knight's service, yearly value 20*s.* ; that the said William died on Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Martin, in the winter, 20 Ric. 2 ; and that the aforesaid John was his son and heir, and of the age of seven years on the Feast of the Purification "last" past. [4 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 18.]

4 Hen. 4. Mascy, Richard de, of Sale, and Ellen his wife, late wife of John son of Henry de Honford, against Henry le Marchall, of Bosdon. Dower of three messuages, two hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, forty acres of wood, and a hundred acres of pasture in Chedle, Offerton, and Torkynton. [4 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 18 *d.*]

4 Hen. 4. Mascy, Richard de, of Honford, and Elizabeth his wife, late wife of John de Honford, Kt., against Henry le Marchall and Margaret his wife. Dower of six messuages, eighty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and six acres of wood in Chedle, Offerton, and Torkynton. [4 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 18 *d.*]

4 Hen. 4. Belewe, Thomas. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [4 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 22.]

5 Hen. 4. Chester county. General pardon by the King, in consideration of 3,000 marks to be paid within three years, to his lieges of the said county, the mayor and commonalty of the city of Chester being excepted. Dated 3rd Nov., 5 Hen. 4. [5 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 6.]

5 Hen. 4. Chester, mayor and commonalty of the city of. General pardon to, on condition of their paying to the King a fine of 300 marks, or finding shipping sufficient for the men appointed to go by sea on the King's service for the rescue of the castle of Beaumareys. Dated 3rd Nov., 5 Hen. 4. [5 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 6 *d.*]

5 Hen. 4. Stanley, William de, Kt. General pardon to, for offences committed by him whilst in rebellion with Henry Percy the son, and other rebels. Dated 3rd Nov., 5 Hen. 4. [5 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 7.]

5 Hen. 4. Aleyn, Thomas son of John, of the city of Chester. General pardon to, for all offences committed by him whilst in rebellion with Henry Percy the son, and other rebels. Dated 3rd Nov., 5 Hen. 4. [5 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 7.]

5 Hen. 4. Stanley, William son of William de, Kt. General pardon to, for all offences committed by him whilst in rebellion with Henry Percy the son, and other rebels. Dated 3rd Nov., 5 Hen. 4. [5 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 7.]

5 Hen. 4. Dutton, Peter de, Kt. A like pardon. [*Ibid.*]

5 Hen. 4. Fyton, Laurence, Kt. A like pardon. [*Ibid.*]

5 Hen. 4. Pulle, James de. A like pardon. [*Ibid.*]

5 Hen. 4. Pulle, John de, Kt. A like pardon. [*Ibid.*, and *m.* 9.]

5 Hen. 4. Bromley, Richard de, of Chester. A like pardon. [*Ibid.*]

5 Hen. 4. Lytherland, John de. A like pardon. [*Ibid.*, *m.* 9.]

5 Hen. 4. Kyngesleye, alias Kyngeslegh, John de. General pardon. Dated 20th Jan., 5 Hen. 4. [5 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 11.]

5 Hen. 4. Maistresson, Thomas. Exemption from serving on juries. [5 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 11.]

5 Hen. 4. Blakenhale, Idonea who was the wife of Thomas de, against David le Seintpiere. Dower of twenty messuages, three hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood in Sonde ; the said David vouches to warranty Nicholas le Baxter, chaplain. [5 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 18 *d*, 23 *d*, 25.]

5 Hen. 4. Mascy, Richard de, of Sale, and Ellen his wife, late wife of John son of Henry de Honford, against Henry Marchall. Dower of three messuages, forty acres of land, six acres of meadow, and two acres of wood in Chedle, Offerton, and Torkynton. [5 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 25.]

1 Hen. 4. Burghes, Laurence de. Inquisition p. m. of the 1st Hen. 4, finding that the said Laurence died seised in his demesne as of fee, in right of Joan his mother late wife of John de Burghes, of two messuages, fifty acres of land, two acres of meadow, half an acre of wood, and a moiety of one piscary in Wallerscote, held of the Earl of Chester in soccage, yearly value 66*s.* 8*d.* ; also of a plot of land in Shurlache, held of the same

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

Earl in soccage, yearly value 13*s.* 4*d.*; also of two messuages and thirty acres of land in Plumlegh, held of Henry Duke of Lancaster as of his lordship of Halton, in soccage, by the rendering of a rose yearly, yearly value 27*s.*; also of a salt-pit in Northwich, of no value, and held of the said Earl; that Hugh de Littelore was kinsman and heir of the said Laurence for the said lands and tenements, viz., son of William son of John brother of Randal father of the said Joan mother of the said Laurence, and of the age of 26; also that the said Laurence died seised in his demesne as of fee-tail of one messuage in Whitlegh and twenty acres of land which Hugh de Burghes purchased of Henry Duke of Lancaster, to hold to himself and the heirs of his body, and, them failing, with reversion to the said Duke, and held of the Earl of Chester *in capite* because the said alienation was made without licence, yearly value 12*d.*; also in his demesne as of fee of a moiety of one messuage and fourteen acres of land, which were of Hamo del Heth, in Coggeshull, held of the said Duke, as of the manor of Halton by the annual service of 3*s.*, yearly value 8*s.*; also of a plot of seven acres of land called "Filcokesfeld," in Coggeshull, held of the said Duke, yearly value 7*s.*; also of one messuage and three acres of land in Netherwhitlegh, held of Geoffrey de Mascy in soccage, yearly value 5*s.*; also of eight acres of land in Coggeshull, held of the said Duke, yearly value 8*s.*; also of twelve acres of land in Dereslegh, in Legh, near Berterton, held of Roger de Dutton in soccage, yearly value 13*s.* 4*d.*; also of four messuages and eight acres of land in Cumberbache, of which one messuage and two acres of land were held of Matthew de Legh in soccage at 1*d.* yearly, and the other messuage and two acres were held of Richard Starky, of Stretton, at 1*d.* yearly; and the remaining two messuages and four acres were held of the said Duke as of the manor of Halton, in soccage, yearly value 8*s.*; that Margaret wife of Hugh Dayok, and Ellen daughter of William Batte were kinswomen and heirs of the said Laurence for the said lands and tenements, viz., the said Margaret being daughter of Hugh father of John father of the said Laurence, and of the age of 30; and the said Ellen daughter of Margaret daughter of Agnes daughter of the said Hugh father of the said John father of the said Laurence, and of the age of 10; that the said Margaret was married to the said Hugh Dayok, and had issue Richard and William; also that the said Laurence died seised in his demesne as of fee, in right of the said Joan, of one messuage, ten acres of land, and two acres of wood in Waverton, held of Ralph de Wever by the service of one rose yearly, and that Agnes de Balshagh was kinswoman and heir of the said Lawrence for the same messuage and lands, viz., daughter of Randal father of Margery mother of the said Joan mother of the said Laurence, and of the age of 30, and that the said Laurence died on the Monday next after the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, 23 Ric. 2. [6 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 1.]

6 Hen. 4. Calvyley, Juliana who was the wife of John de, Kt., against John de Swerkeston. Dower of eight messuages, six salt-pits, a hundred and twenty acres of land, and twenty acres of meadow in Middlewich. [6 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 5 *d.*, 12. 7 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 23.]

6 Hen. 4. Stathum, John, son and heir of Hugh de. Deed of, granting to John de Stathum his son, and the heirs male of his body, all his lands and tenements in Lymme, Lymbothes, and Stathum, with successive remainders in fee-tail male, to John and Thomas other sons of the said John; and Thomas, Richard, and William de Stathum, sons of Ralph de Stathum, of the county of Derby; with reversion failing such remainders to the said John, son of Hugh, and his right heirs. [6 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 9.]

6 Hen. 4. Haster, Nicholas le, kinsman and heir of John Scolehall, citizen of Chester, and William, his son. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Richard de Aston, Kt., William Venables of Kynderton, and John Donne, of Utkynton, all claim to a moiety of the manors of Molynton Toront in Wyrhalle, excepting two messuages, two bovates of land, one plot of waste near "Le Newfeld" containing two acres. Housebolt and haybolt, estovers for fuel for the said two messuages, in all the woods of the said moiety, common of pasture for all their beasts at all times of the year, a certain "cokshote" in the wood of Lower Molynton called "Le Wetewaishote" and mast for fifteen hogs at every mast time, quit of pannage, in the woods of the said moiety. [6 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 12.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

6 Hen. 4. Penbrugge, Margaret who was the wife of Fulk de, Kt., and kinswoman and heir of William Trussell, of Cublesdon, Kt. Inquisition taken before Matthew del Mere, Escheator of Chester, finding that the said Margaret died seised, in her demesne as of fee, of the manor of Assheton in the forest of Mara, and of seventy-one acres of land within the said forest, which had formerly been approved without licence to the said manor, by William Trussell of Cublesdon, Kt., kinsman and ancestor of the said Margaret, and lord of the said manor; that the said land was held of the Earl of Chester *in capite* by knight's service; that the said manor was of the yearly value of 20*l.*; and that William, son of Lawrence Trussell was kinsman and heir of the said Margaret, viz., son of Lawrence, son of Warren, Kt., brother of William Trussell, Kt., father of the said Margaret; and of the age of 13 at the feast of St. Barnabas, 1 Hen. 4. [6 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 20. 8 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 17.]

6 Hen. 4. Pygot, Matilda who was the wife of William. Deed of, granting to Henry de Byrtheles and Randal le Maynwaring, in fee-simple, the reversion of a plot of land called "Le Bothegrene" in Macclesfield, which Robert Barwe held on lease; and an annual rent of 4*s.* issuing from a plot of land in "Walgate" of Macclesfield, formerly held by William le Frenshe and then by John Legh, which said reversions descended hereditarily to the said Matilda from Alan her father and Alicia her mother; also an annual rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* arising out of two plots of land in Tyderynton, one called "Le Cooker" and the other "Le Bradall," held of the grant of Thomas de Worthe of Tyderynton. [6 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 22.]

7 Hen. 4. Harper, Hugh le. Deed of, granting to John his son by Alice de Davenham, all his the said Hugh's lands in "Le Whitepulle," to hold to the said John and the heirs of his body, and, them failing, with remainder to his, the said Hugh's heir male of the body of the said Alice, and the heirs of his body, and failing them with reversion to the right heirs of the said Hugh. [7 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 12.]

7 Hen. 4. Brescy, Joan who was the wife of Roger le, of Morefeld, against William le Brescy, of Morefeld. Dower of one messuage, thirty-six acres of land, two acres of wood, and a moiety of one acre of meadow, in Wystanston and Wylaston near Wystanston. [7 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 13.]

7 Hen. 4. Ardene, John son of Thomas de. Protection to, on his going to Picardy in the retinue of John Norbury, Captain of the castle of Guynes, there to remain for the defence of the said castle. Dated 17th March, 7 Hen. 4. [7 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 15.]

7 Hen. 4. Whytemore, John son of John de. Protection to, on his going to Ireland on the King's service, in the retinue of Thomas de Lancastre, Steward and Admiral of England and Lieutenant of Ireland. Dated 19th Dec., 7 Hen. 4. [7 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 18.]

8 Hen. 4. Venables, William de, of Kynderton. Deed of, granting, in fee-tail, to Hugh, son of Richard de Venables, of Kynderton, Kt., fifty-six messuages, three hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, four acres of wood, and ten acres of pasture in Kynderton, Wytton, Cros, Ecleston, Sprouston, Bradwall, and Hulme near Bradwall; also four saltpits, a moiety of one toft, with "Lendesmyth and Rake" and all other messuages, &c., in Middlewich and Northwich, together with common of turbary and pasture in Legh and Berterton near Dutton, which were of Richard de Venables, of Kynderton, Kt., with successive remainders to the heirs of the body of the said Richard de Venables, and the heirs of the body of Hugh, father of the said Richard, and failing such heirs with reversion to the said William and his heirs. [8 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 19.]

8 Hen. 4. Aldecroft, Ellen who was the wife of John de, of Ollerbarwe, against Henry de Mascy, of Caryngton, and Isabel his wife. Dower of one messuage, ten acres of land, one acre of meadow, and forty acres of pasture in the town of Hale; the said Henry and Isabel vouch to warranty Richard del More, vicar of the church of Boudon and William Spencer, chaplain. [8 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 21 *d.*]

8 Hen. 4. Wystanston, Richard de. Deed of, granting to Joan wife of Roger le Brescy, all his, the said Richard's, share of the manor of Wystanston, which same share William Hamelyn formerly gave to Hamo his son. [9 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 12.]

9 Hen. 4. Leftwyche, Robert de. Inquisition taken on Thursday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 9 Hen. 4., finding that Robert de Leftwyche died seised in his demesne as of fee of a thirtieth part of the

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

barony of Wich-Malbank, consisting of two messuages and one saltpit in Wich-Malbank, held of the Earl of Chester *in capite*, yearly 13*s.* 8*d.*, a plot of land in Acton, yearly value 3*s.* 4*d.*; one messuage and a plot of land in Hurdleston, yearly value 3*s.*, and one messuage and lands in Hurdleston, held in dower by Agnes who was the wife of Richard de Leftwyche, father of the said Robert, the reversion pertaining to the said Robert and his heirs; also that the said Robert died seised, in his demesne as of fee, of a sixth part of the barony of Shibbrok, excepting a third part held in dower by the said Agnes, the reversion thereof pertaining to the said Robert, which third part together with 9*s.* rent in Stanthorn issuing out of the lands and tenements of Richard Scot, and also one messuage and forty acres of land in Shibbrok and lands and tenements in Leftwyche, formed the said sixth part, yearly value, excepting the said third part, four marks; that William de Wetenhale of Alpram and Robert Godemon junior, a long time prior to the death of the said Robert entered upon a messuage, seven acres one rod and one perch of land and half an acre of waste in Ruddeheth, claiming the same as their heritage, which same messuage and land was formerly held of the said Robert by Thomas de Lyttelover; that the said Robert died on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle "last" past, and that Richard his son was next heir and of the age of six years. [10 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 1.]

9 Hen. 4. Ardene, John de, Kt. Inquisition taken on Thursday next before the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, 9 Hen. 4., finding that Robert de Hampton, parson of the church of Alderlegh and John, son of Roger de Motlowe, were seised, in their demesne as of fee, of the manors of Aldeford, Alderdelegh, and Echeles, and of the advowsons of the churches of Aldeford and Alderdelegh, together with an annual rent of ten marks issuing out of the manor of Upton in Wyrehale, and gave the same for life to John de Ardene and Ellen his wife, with successive remainders in fee-tail male to Thomas and Wacelin, sons of the said Ellen, and, failing them, to the heirs male of John de Ardene and Ellen, and them, failing, to the right heirs of the said John and Ellen; that the said John and Ellen had issue two daughters, Matilda and Isabel; that Wacelin died without heirs male; that the said Thomas had issue John de Ardene, Kt., who entered upon the said estate and died without issue male; that Robert son of Robert de Legh, married the said Matilda, and had issue Robert de Legh, Kt., then living; that the said Matilda died; that Hugh de Wrottesly, Kt., married the said Isabel and had issue one John, who had issue Hugh, then living; that the said Hugh and Isabel died; that the said John their son died; that after the decease of the said John son of Thomas, the estate remained to the said Robert de Legh, Kt., as son and heir of the said Matilda daughter, and one of the heirs of the said John and Ellen, and to Hugh son and heir of the said John son of Hugh and heir of the said Isabel, other daughter and heir of the said John and Ellen; that the manor of Echeles was held of Lord Lestraunge as of his manor of Dunham Mascy, by knight's service, and was of the yearly value of 50*l.*; that the manor of Aldeford was held of the Earl of Chester *in capite* by knight's service and was of the yearly value of 40*l.*; that the manor of Alderdelegh was held of the said Earl *in capite* by knight's service, and was of the yearly value of 10*l.*; that the manor of Upton was held of the said Earl *in capite* by knight's service; that the said John died on Monday next before the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul "last" past; and that the said Robert de Legh was of the age of 40, and the said Hugh of the age of 8 years. [10 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 9.]

10 Hen. 4. Fouleshurst, Thomas de, of Edlaston. Inquisition taken on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Michael, 10 Hen. 4., finding that Thomas de Fouleshurst, of Edlaston, died seised, in his demesne as of fee, of a thirty-sixth part of the barony of Wich-Malbank, with appurtenances in Wich-Malbank and Conele, held of the Earl of Chester *in capite*, yearly value 20*s.*; that the said Thomas held no other lands in the county of Chester; that the said Thomas, on Friday next before the feast of Pentecost 1399, enfeoffed John Ostage and Roger Jallock, chaplains, of the manor of Edlaston and all his possessions in Wich-Malbank, Edlaston, Magna Aldresey, Sonde, Wylaston, Henyll, and Worleston, excepting the said

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

thirty-sixth part of [the said barony; that the said enfeoffment was made by collusion to exclude the then Earl of Chester of the custody of the same manors, lands, &c., and to the intent that after the death of the same Thomas the said John and Roger should pay his debts and enfeoff his heir of all the said lands and tenements, when the same heir should be of full age, and that the lands, &c., were of the yearly value of 160 marks; that the said Thomas died on the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, 2 Hen. 4.; that Thomas, son of the same Thomas, was next heir and of the age of five years on the Thursday in the feast of the Ascension next before the death of the said Thomas his father; and that William le Venables of Kynder had occupied and received the issues of the said lands, &c., from the time of the death of the said Thomas. [11 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 12.]

11 Hen. 4. Typerton, Thomas de, otherwise called Thomas son of Thomas Typerton, mason. General pardon to. [11 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 14.]

11 Hen. 4. Lestraunge, Richard, of Knokyn. Licence to grant the manor of Dunham Mascy to John le Vernay, chaplain, Richard de Swanlowe, chaplain, and Thomas Fitz-Thomas, in fee-simple, in trust to enfeoff the said Richard Lestraunge and Constancia his wife their heirs and assigns, of the same. [11 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 17.]

11 Hen. 4. Mascy, Robert de, of Preston. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [11 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 20.]

11 Hen. 4. Malbon, Ellen who was the wife of Thomas, against Thomas le Eir. Dower of one messuage and ten acres of land in Barrettespull. [11 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 20.]

11 Hen. 4. Holynworth, Joan who was the wife of Thomas, against Hugh de Holynworth. Dower of three messuages, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of wood, a hundred acres of pasture, and eighty acres of turbary. [11 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 21. 12 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 9 *d.*]

12 Hen. 4. Moldeworth, Nicholas de. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of John del Dedwode, his heirs and assigns, all right to the messuages and lands in Overescroft, which the said John then held of the said Nicholas. [12 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 8.]

12 Hen. 4 Holt, Clemence who was the wife of William del, senior, against William son of William del Holt. Dower of the manors of 'Del Lee' and 'Del Holt,' and of thirteen messuages, one salt-pit, one water mill, four hundred and eighty acres of land, twenty-two acres of meadow, and ninety-two acres of wood in Midelewich, Newton near Middlewich, Sutton near Occleston, and Wymbaldeslegh. [12 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 11 *d.*]

11 Hen. 4. Chance, Thomas. Inquisition taken on Thursday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 11 Hen. 4., finding that the said Thomas held not any lands or tenenements in the county of Chester because the said Thomas on the Saturday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, 10 Hen. 4, being then ill and unconscious, gave, by fine, to Robert Hele, chaplain, eight messuages and a hundred acres of land in Wyghtreton and Wilaston, held, by knight's service, of Hugh son and heir of Walter son of Walter de Cokesey, Kt., a minor in the custody of the Earl of Chester, and of the yearly value of ten marks; four messuages in Wich-Malbank, held of the said Earl in soccage, yearly value four marks; one messuage and fourteen acres of land in Hurdleston, held of the said Hugh son of Walter, by knight's service, yearly value 13*s.* 4*d.*; and one messuage and twenty acres of land in Acton near Wich-Malbank, held of the said Earl *in capite*, by knight's service, yearly value 20*s*; that the same grant was made by collusion and to the intent that the same Robert should grant the said premises, for life, to Margery who was the wife of the said Thomas Chance, with remainder, in fee simple, to Thomas son and heir of the said Thomas, and to exclude the said Earl from the custody of the said heir and lands; that the said Thomas died on the Monday next after the said Saturday, and that the said Thomas his son and heir was sixteen on the same day. [12 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 13 *d*, 42.]

12 Hen. 4. Bressy, John son of John. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of John Delves, senior, Nicholas Bradshawe, Thomas Harecourt, junior, Richard Harecourt, Thomas Thickenes, Richard de Wykenberg, John Marshall,

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

John Bowyer, junior, John Wordhull, chaplain, and John Bertrem, chaplain, all right to the manors of Dodynton and Weston, and to all the lands and tenements, &c., in the county of Chester, of which the said John Delves and others were then seised. [12 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 21.]

12 Hen. 4. Leftwich, Robert de. Inquisition taken on Monday next before the feast of Pentecost, 12 Hen. 4. finding that the said Robert died seised, in his demesne as of fee, of all the messuages, lands, &c., set forth in the writ under which the said inquisition was taken, and more, viz., one messuage and lands in Shibbrok, yearly value 26*s.* 8*d.*; a plot of land in Litel-shibbrok, yearly value 16*d.*; another plot of land in the same place, yearly value 3*s.* 4*d.*; a sixth part of one water mill in Shibbrok, yearly value 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the advowson of the church of Davenham; that the said messuages, &c., formed part of a sixth part of the barony of Shibbrok, and that the said Robert held no other lands in the county of Chester. The lands set forth in the above-mentioned writ, as contained in former inquisitions, are two messuages and one salt-pit in Wich-Malbank, yearly value 14*s.* 8*d.*; a plot of ground in Acton, yearly value 3*s.* 4*d.*; one messuage and a plot of land in Hurdeleston, yearly value 3*s.*, and the reversion of one messuage and lands in Hurdeleston, held in dower by Agnes who was the wife of Richard de Leftwiche, father of the said Robert, which premises formed part of a thirty-sixth part of the barony of Wich-Malbank; a sixth part of the barony of Shibbrok, excepting a third part held by the said Agnes in dower, the reversion pertaining to the said Robert; 9*s.* rent in Stanthorn; one messuage and forty acres of land in Shibbrok, and lands and tenements in Leftwiche, which together with the said third part held by the said Agnes formed the sixth of the barony aforesaid, and were, excepting the said third part, of the yearly value of four marks; and sixteen acres of land in Bradford and Shurlache, held of the Earl of Chester *in capite*, by knight's service, and of the yearly value of 13*s.* 4*d.* [12 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 21 *d.*]

13 Hen. 4. Pole, Richard, son of Nicholas de, of the county of Chester. General pardon to. [13 *Hen.* 4, *m.* 1 *d.*]

14 Ric. 2. Kingeslegh, Richard de. Inquisition taken on the Monday next after the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin, 14 Ric. 2., finding that the said Richard, Lord of Kyngeslegh, granted to the abbot and convent of St. Werburge the town of Catenhale, parcel of the fee of Kyngeslegh, and held of the Earl of Chester *in capite* by knight's service, to find two chaplains to perform divine service for ever, yearly value of the said town five marks; that afterwards a certain abbot of the same convent gave the said town to one William Gerard and his heirs for ever, subject to the finding of the said two chaplains; and that afterwards one Peter Gerard granted the same town to Robert Gryffyn and his heirs for ever. [13 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 11 *d.*]

14 Hen. 4. Cawardyn, William de, and William de Wyglond. Deed of, granting all their messuages, lands, &c., in Clutton, to David de Caurdyn and Richard de Overton for one year, with remainder in fee simple to Henry Earl of Chester. [14 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 3.]

14 Hen. 4. Hale, Randal de, of Dunham, and Alicia his wife, late wife of William de Tatton, against John son of William de Tatton. Dower of one messuage and twenty acres of land in Northerdene and Sale. [14 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 3.]

14 Hen. 4. Richard, John, clerk, parson of the church of Bangor. General pardon to. [14 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 5 *d.*]

1 Hen. 5. Salesbury, Gilbert de. Pardon to. [1 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 7.]

1 Hen. 5. Donne, John, of Utkynton, senior, forester of the forests of Mara and Mondrem. Pardon to. [1 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 18.]

1 Hen. 5. Ardern, Hugh de. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [1 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 23.]

2 Hen. 5. Kyngeslegh, John de. General pardon to. [2 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 2.]

2 Hen. 5. Starky, Thomas, of Wrennesbury, and Peter his brother. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [2 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 3.]

2 Hen. 5. Docunfeld, Robert son of Thurstan de, kinsman and heir of Richard Folejambe, of Wormhul, and Robert Folejambe his brother. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Henry then abbot of Basyngwerk and the convent of the same place and their successors for ever, all right to the manor of Chisseworth, Derby, which manor the said Richard and

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

Robert had given to Richard de Acton, formerly abbot of the said convent, to find a chaplain to perform divine service, for ever, for the souls of the said Richard and Robert. [2 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 5.]

1 Hen. 5. Tuchet, John, Kt., Lord of Awdeley. Inquisition taken on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 1 Hen. 5., finding that the said John died seised, in his demesne as of fee, of a third part of a third part of the barony of Wich-Malbank, held *in capite* of the Earl of Chester, yearly value 20*l.*; of the manor of Buglauton, held of the Lord of Kermyncham, in soccage, yearly value 20 marks; that the said John died on the Friday next before the feast of the Nativity, 10 Hen. 4.; that James son of the said John was his heir, and of the age of 12 on the said Friday; that the said John, a long time prior to his death, enfeoffed Thomas Tuchet, parson of the church of Makworth, and others, of the manor of Tatenhall, by collusion, to exclude the said Earl from the issues of the said manor, and to the intent that they should, on the death of the said John, enfeoff his heir of the said manor of Tatenhall when the same heir should be of full age; that the manor of Tatenhall was held *in capite* of Richard son of Richard de Vernon, Kt., by knight's service, and was of the yearly value of 20*l.*; and that John Tuchet, parson of Middlewich, then held the said manor, and had done so from the death of the said John. [2 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 9.]

2 Hen. 5. Mascy, Richard le, of Honford, and Elizabeth his wife, late wife of John de Honford, Kt., against Henry Marchall. Dower of ten messuages, a hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, and two hundred acres of pasture in Bosdon, Offerton, and Torkynton. [2 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 14.]

2 Hen. 5. Honkylowe, Elizabeth who was the wife of William de, against Roger de Horton and John de Bradford, of Bradford. Dower of two tofts, sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow, five acres of wood, and two acres of moor in Honkylowe. The said Roger and John vouch to warranty Richard son of William de Honkylowe. [2 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 15. 3 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 1, 9.]

2 Hen. 5. Werburton, Alicia who was the wife of Peter de, against Geoffrey son and heir of Peter de Werburton. Dower of forty messuages, one salt-pit, two water-mills, five hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, forty acres of wood, a hundred acres of moor, 29*s.* 9*d.* rent, a fourth of a rent of four swine, two pounds of cinnamon, and one rose in Werburton, Hylle, Apulton, and Northwich. Against the said Geoffrey and Beatrice his wife. Dower of twenty messuages in Hylle and Apulton; and against Ralph de Werburton. Dower of sixteen messuages in Neuton, near Preston. [2 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 18. 3 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 12 *d*, 15.]

3 Hen. 5. Holes, Hugh de, Kt. Deed of, granting to William de Brerton, Kt., William his eldest son, Randal le Maynwaryng, Thomas de Holes, and Edmund his brother, the custody of the lands and tenements which were of Richard de Vernon, of Shibbrok, Kt., in the county of Chester, which custody the said Hugh had received of the King's grant, to hold the same during the minority of Richard son and heir of the said Richard. [3 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 1.]

3 Hen. 5. Laylond, Roger, of Knotesford, yeoman. General pardon to. [3 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 5.]

3 Hen. 5. Bostok, Ralph de, of Bostok, armiger. Protection to, on his going abroad in the King's retinue. Dated 17th July, 3 Hen. 5. [3 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 7.]

3 Hen. 5. Manlegh, Beatrix who was the wife of Richard de, against John de Manlegh. Dower of the manor of Manlegh and of one messuage and twenty acres of land in Alvandelegh. [3 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 7.]

1 Hen. 5. Belewe, Robert le. Inquisition taken on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 1 Hen. 5., finding that Thomas le Carpenter, chaplain, gave for life to Richard Brayn, chaplain, the manor of Golburne Belewe and all his lands and tenements in Newbolde, Chirton, and Hanley, which he had of the gift of Robert le Belew, with successive remainders in fee tail male to Robert le Belew, of Golburne, and Agnes his wife, Robert son of Robert, William son of the said Robert and Agnes, and Hugh del Heth, and, failing them, to the right heirs of the aforesaid Robert; that the said Robert le Belewe, of

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

Golburne, and Agnes died seised of the said estate; that the said Robert survived the said Agnes; that the said Robert son of Robert died without male issue in the lifetime of his father; that on the death of the said Robert the father the said William le Belew entered upon the said estate, and died without male issue; that Thomas le Belewe then entered upon the estate, as heir of the said Robert and Agnes; that Cecilia daughter of the aforesaid William quitclaimed to the said Thomas all right to the tenements aforesaid; that the said Thomas was ousted from the said estate by Alice daughter of Margery daughter of William; that the said Thomas le Belewe was in debt to the Crown 86*l.*; that the said Thomas had no lands, &c., in the county of Chester, and that the aforesaid premises were of the yearly value of 4*l.* [3 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 25. 4 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 2 *d.*]

3 Hen. 5. Cholmundeley, William son of John de. Inquisition taken on Thursday the eve of St. Cuthbert, 3 Hen. 5., finding that the said William son of John held not on the day he died any lands *in capite* of the Earl of Chester, but that he died, seised in his demesne as of fee, of all the lands, &c., which were of John de Cholmundeley, of Chorley, his father, in Chorley near Wrennebury, and Wich-Malbank, held of James son and heir of John Tuchet, Lord of Awdeley, *in capite* by knight's service; that the said John was a minor in the custody of the Earl of Chester; that the lands, &c., were of the yearly value of 10*l.*; that the said William died on Thursday next after the feast of St. Valentine "last" past, and that Leticia daughter of the said William was next of kin, and of the age of eighteen weeks. [4 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 2.]

4 Hen. 5. Legh, Matilda who was the wife of Robert de, of Adlyngton, against Thomas de Asthull. Dower of one messuage, thirty acres of land, three acres of meadow, and three acres of wood in Fulshagh. [4 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 11 *d*, 13 *d.*]

4 Hen. 5. Werburgh, St., abbey of. Letters Patent of the King of special protection to, and granting the custody of all the possessions, &c., of the abbey, to Henry Bishop of Winchester, Chancellor, to be administered by him for the benefit of the abbot and convent, whose revenues had been greatly reduced and much embarrassed by the bad government and improvidence of former abbots. [4 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 13.]

4 Hen. 5. Legh, Matilda who was the wife of Robert son of Robert de Legh, Kt., against John de Macclesfeld, clerk, senior, and Katherine de Kyngesley. Dower of one messuage, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood in Hurdefeld and Ravenowe. [4 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 16 *d.* 5 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 2 *d.*]

5 Hen. 5.—The said John and Katherine vouch to warranty Robert son and heir of Robert son of Robert de Legh, Kt. [5 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 6.]

4 Hen. 5. Tayllyour, William le. General pardon. [4 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 20 *d.*]

4 Hen. 5. Godemon, Cecilia who was the wife of Robert son of Robert, against Thomas Godemon, of Mulneton. Dower of one messuage, a hundred and fifteen acres of land, five acres of meadow, and twenty acres of pasture in Golburn-David and Rudheth. [4 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 24.]

3 Hen. 5. Legh, Robert de, of Adlynton. Inquisition taken on the Saturday next after the feast of All Saints, 3 Hen. 5., finding that the said Robert died seised, in his demesne, of 10*l.* granted to him and his heirs by Thomas de Stanley, to be received of the issues of the manor of Alderley; that the said manor was held of the Earl of Chester *in capite* by knight's service; that the said Robert de Legh died on the Thursday next before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel "last" past, and that Robert his son was next heir and of the age of five years, and was married by the said Robert his father a long time prior to his death. [4 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 25.]

11 Hen. 4. Parker, Nicholas le. Inquisition taken on Thursday in the second week of Lent, 11 Hen. 4., finding that the said Nicholas, on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, 10 Hen. 4., was outlawed, for the death of one Thomas Malbon, that on the day of his outlawry he held, in his demesne as of fee, one messuage and thirty acres of land in Copenhale, of John Lovell, Kt., in soccage, yearly value 24*s.* 6*d.*; one messuage in Wich-Malbank held of the Earl of Chester *in capite*, by knight's service, yearly value 13*s.* 4*d.*; that the said Nicholas a long time prior to his outlawry entered upon three messuages in Sydynton, claimed

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

by one Joan who was the wife of Thomas del Laundes ; that the same Joan immediately entered upon possession of the same premises and occupied the same at the time of the said outlawry. [5 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 6.]

5 Hen. 4. Werburton, Alice who was the wife of Peter de, against John Birkyn parson, of a moiety of the church of Lyme. Dower of 100*s.* rent in Aston near Budworth. [5 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 7.]

5 Hen. 4. Morton, Ralph son of Richard de. Deed of granting in fee simple to Matthew de Lytherlond, parson of the church of Astbury, John son of Peter de Legh, Thomas Kendale, and Robert del Bothes, chaplains, all his the said Ralph's lands in the town of Odderode and Morton, or elsewhere in the county of Chester, together with reversions of dower. [5 *Hen.* 4. *m.* 10.]

3 Hen. 5. Stokes, Robert de. Inquisition taken on the Saturday in the first week of Lent, 3 Hen. 5., finding that the said Robert held not any lands on the day he died of the Earl of Chester ; that the said Robert died seised, in his demesne as of fee, of the manor of Stoke near Hurdelston, held of Thomas son and heir of Thomas de Fouleshurst, of Crue, Kt., *in capite*, by knight's service ; that the said Thomas was a minor and in the custody of the King because the said Thomas his father held the manors of Crue and Bertomely of the said Earl, *in capite*, by knight's service ; that the said manor of Stoke was of the yearly value of 100*s.* ; that the said Robert died on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, 2 Hen. 5. ; that Henry his son was next heir and of the age of five ; that Katherine who was the wife of the said Robert held the said lands and received the issues of the same, and that the said heir was not married. [5 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 10.]

5 Hen. 5. Radclyf, Thomas de, and Mabel his wife, who was the wife of Henry Ravene, against William Ravene, of Elleworth. Dower of one messuage, twenty acres of land, three acres of wood, and twenty acres of pasture in Sondebache. [5 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 10. *d.* 16.]

5 Hen. 5. Roulegh, Randal son of Randal de, and Margaret his wife, formerly wife of John de Mynshull, against John son of John de Mynshull. Dower of thirty messuages, a hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, six acres of turbary, and a third part of ten acres of wood in Knottesford and Netherpever. [5 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 26, 30.]

5 Hen. 5. Daveneport, Hugh de. Inquisition, taken on Thursday next before the feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, 5 Hen. 5., finding that the said Hugh died seised, in his demesne as of fee, of a fourth part of one messuage and six acres of land called "Whelley" near Macclesfield, together with a fourth part of the office called "Pokery" within the said hundred of Macclesfield, held of the Earl of Chester as of his lordship of Macclesfield, *in capite*, by knight's service, yearly value 6*s.* 8*d.* ; also of a moiety of one messuage and eight acres of land in Somerford in the hundred of Macclesfield, held of the Earl of Kermyncham, *in capite*, by knight's service, yearly value 6*s.* 8*d.* ; that the said Hugh enfeoffed Roger de Venables, parson of the church of Rouesthorne, and John Chartheroe, chaplain, of all his lands, &c., in the towns of Hennebury, Pexhull, Macclesfield, Sydynton, Northrode, Bancroft in Lostok, and Becheston, in fee simple ; that notwithstanding the said enfeoffment the said Hugh entered upon the said premises without the consent of the said feoffees, and died seised of the same, to wit, of the manor of Hendebury, held of William Trussell, Kt., as of his manor of Tetton and Wermyncham, *in capite*, by knight's service, yearly value 4*l.* ; one burgage in Macclesfield held of the Earl of Chester, in soccage, as of the lordship of Macclesfield, yearly value 2*s.* ; one messuage and ten acres of land in Sydynton, held of John de Sydynton, in soccage, yearly value 10*s.* ; one messuage and thirteen acres of land in Northrode, held of William Trussell, Kt., in soccage, yearly value 14*s.* ; one messuage and twenty acres of land called "Bancroft" in Lostok, held of William de Holford, in soccage, yearly value 20*s.* ; two parts of a moiety of the manor of Becheston, held of James, Lord de Audeley, a minor and in the custody of the Earl of Chester, *in capite*, by knight's service, yearly value 4*l.* ; of two parts of the manors of Bredbury, Bromeley, and Wyrnyth in Macclesfield, together with the reversion of a third part of the same manors, which Margaret, who was the wife of William de

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

Brereton, Kt., held in dower, and also the reversion of Alvenley Hey and Ruyll in Echeles ; that the said manors of Bredbury, Romeley and Wyrnyth were held of the Lord of Stokport in soccage, yearly value 10*l.*; that Alvenley Hey and Ruyll in Echeles were held in soccage of Thomas de Stanley in right of Matilda his wife, daughter and heir of John de Ardern, Kt. ; and one toft in Prestbury held of the Abbot of St. Werburgh, in soccage, yearly value, 2*d.*; that the said Hugh died on the Friday next before the feast of St. Bartholomew, 3 Hen. 5., and that Thomas de Davenport was next heir and of the age of twelve years, and that Margaret who was the wife of the said Hugh occupied the said manors, &c., excepting Alvanley Hey and Ruyll, from the death of the said Hugh till the Tuesday next after the feast of the close of Easter "last" past, and from the said Tuesday, Thomas de Staveley had occupied the same ; and that the said Thomas, son and heir of the said Hugh was married to Margery, daughter of Robert de Legh of Adlynton, by his father two years before his death. [5 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 31. 6 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 17.]

6 Hen. 5. Staneley, Thomas de, and Margaret his wife, late wife of Hugh de Davenport, against Roger de Venables, parson of the church of Routhestorn, and John Chartheroo, chaplain. Dower of sixty messuages, a thousand acres of land, a hundred acres of meadow, eighty acres of wood, five hundred acres of pasture, and a hundred acres of moor in Bredbury, Romylegh, Wyrnyth, and Echeles. [6 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 1 *d.*]

6 Hen. 5. Bostok, Ralph de, Kt. Protection to, on his going to France on the King's service, in the retinue of Thomas, Duke of Exeter. Dated 4th April, 6 Hen. 5. [6 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 6.]

5 Hen. 5. Griffyn, John son of John, Kt. Inquisition taken on Monday next after the feast of the Circumcision, 5 Hen. 5., finding that the said John died seised, as well in his demesne as in service, of the manors of Bertherton and Grayste, held of James Lord de Audeley *in capite*, by knight's service, as of the barony of Wich-Malbank ; that the said James was a minor and in the custody of the Earl of Chester ; that the said manor of Bertherton was of the yearly value of 4*l.*, and the manor of Graysty, 4*l.* ; that the said John also died seised in his demesne of one messuage and sixty acres of land in Saltersyche, Wyghtreston, and Wylaston, held of the said James Lord Audeley *in capite*, by knight's service, yearly value 40*s.* ; that the said John died on the Saturday next before the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, 10 Hen. 4, and that John his son was next heir and of the age of twelve. [5 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 11. 7 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 6, 15.]

6 Hen 5. Strangweys, James de, and Richard Lestrange and Constance his wife. Fine—three hundred acres of wood and two hundred acres of moor in Hale. [6 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 19 *d.*]

6 Hen. 5. Werburgh, St., Abbot and convent. Lease by, to Thomas Langsly, Bishop of Durham, of their manor of Weston-upon-Trent and all other their lands, &c., in Weston, Aston, Shardlowe, Wilne, Morley, Smalley, and Kydesley, Derby, excepting advowsons of churches, for twelve years, at 44*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* yearly, and the payment for the said abbot and his successors of a yearly pension of 30*s.* to the prior of the House of Jesus of Bethleem, of Shene, tenant of the Priory of Ware. [6 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 21.]

—— Deed of, acknowledging the receipt of the total rent of the above-said manor, &c., for the twelve years, the said Bishop of Durham having paid the same beforehand out of commiseration for the indigence of the said abbot and convent. [*Ibid.*, 21 *d.*]

6 Hen. 5. Bulkyley, William de, of Eyton, Gentilmon, and Richard de Bulkyley of Chedle and John Starky of Northwich. Fine—manor of Eyton, fifty messuages, four hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, eighty acres of heath, twenty acres of moor, and 10*s.* rent in Alsache, Stanthorn, Bostok, Davenham, Lostokgralam, Witton, Northwich, Codynton, Wareton in the hundred of Northwich, Worleston, and Bryddesmere. [6 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 23 *d.*]

6 Hen. 5. Bulkylegh, Peter de, of Halghton, and Margery his wife, late wife of Richard de Honkylowe, against Thomas son of William de Honkylowe, of Honkylowe. Dower of one messuage, thirty acres of land, six acres of meadow in Hatherton. [6 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 30.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

7 Hen. 5. Langeton, John de, son of Joan daughter of John de Merbury, wife of Richard de Pilkyngton of Blakerode, Lancaster, Gentilmon, and Richard de Pilkyngton and Joan his wife. Fine — two messuages, thirty acres of land, one acre of meadow, eight acres of pasture, six acres of wood, two acres of moor, 8*s.* rent, and a moiety of one salt-pit in Merbury and Northwich. [7 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 2.]

—— Merbury, Laurence de, Kt., and John de Langeton, son of Joan, daughter of John de Merbury. Fine—[the same as the foregoing.] [*Ibid.*]

7 Hen. 5. Werburton, Alicia who was the wife of Peter de, against Geoffrey, son of Peter de Werburton. Dower of twelve messuages and eighty acres of land in Aston near Budworth. [7 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 23.]

7 Hen. 5. Honford, William de, of Yayton, senior. Deed of, granting to John son of Peter de Legh, Robert del Bothes, and John de Bosdon, chaplains, all his the said William's lands, &c., in Alsegre in the parish of Bertumeley called Ormeswode or Ormeshalgh, which were formerly of Thomas de Badyley. [7 *Hen.* 2. *m.* 45.]

7 Hen. 5. Bromley, Richard de, of Barkesford. Inquisition, taken on Wednesday the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, 7 Hen. 5., finding that the said Richard held not on the day he died any lands of the Earl of Chester; that he died seised of the manor of Barkesford, yearly value ten marks, and a moiety of the manor of Chorley near Badiley, yearly value 100*s.*; that the said premises were held *in capite*, by knight's service, of James de Audelegh, a minor in the custody of the Earl of Chester, as of his share of the barony of Wich-Malbank; and of a moiety of one messuage in Wich-Malbank not known of whom held, yearly value 12*d.*; that the said Richard died on the Monday next after the feast of St. Michael "last" past; that Henry de Bromley was son and heir of the said Richard, and of the age of ten years on the said Monday, and that the said Henry was eloined by Randal de Wetenhale of Wich-Malbank, and married to the daughter of the said Randal. [7 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 48.]

8 Hen. 5. Beston, Margaret who was the wife of John de. Inquisition taken on Thursday next after the feast of the Epiphany "last" past [7 Hen. 5.], finding that the said Margaret died seised, in her demesne as of fee, of the manor of Teverton, seven messuages, ten acres of meadow, six acres of pasture, four acres of moor and moss, a hundred acres of heath, and six acres of wood in the same manor, held of the Earl of Chester *in capite*, by Knight's service, yearly value 8*l.*; of one messuage, a hundred acres of land, two acres of meadow, and one acre of wood in Munshulvernon, held of the heir of the Lord of Munshulvernon, yearly value 53*s.* 4*d.*; and of one burgage with a curtilage in Torpurley, held of Lord Reginald de Gray, Lord of Ruthyn, by burgage, yearly value 10*d.*; that the said Margaret died on the Saturday next after the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin "last" past, and that Margaret her daughter by the said John was next heir, and of the age of twenty-seven on the said Saturday. [8 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 3 *d.*]

8 Hen. 5. Crue, Maria who was the wife of John de, of Sond, against Thomas de Fouleshurst, of Crue. Dower of eight messuages, two hundred acres of land, and twenty acres of meadow in Sonde, Fouleshurst, Wyreswall, Wich-Malbank, Chirchecopenhale, Aston near Mondrem, Pull, Cholmundeston, Over Hadyley, and Worleston. [8 *Hen.* 5 *m.* 4 *d.*]

—— The same, against Robert de Cholmondeley, of Chorley. Dower of twelve messuages, a hundred acres of land, and twelve acres of meadow in Sonde, Fouleshurst, Wich-Malbank, Worleston and Alvandeston.

—— The same, against William Warde, of Horton. Dower of one messuage, fifty acres of land, and six acres of meadow in Grafton and Broxon. [*Ibid.*]

8 Hen. 5. Dutton, Ellen who was the wife of Laurence de, daughter and heir of Alan de Acton, and Richard de Halton, vicar of the church of St. Bertelin, of Runcorne. Fine—six messuages, two salt-pits, two bovates, and sixty acres of land, and two acres and a half of meadow in Acton near Dutton, Hellesby, and Northwich. [8 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 8 *d.*]

7 Hen. 5. Crue, Thomas son of David de, of Sond. Inquisition taken on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, 7 Hen. 5., finding that the said

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

Thomas died seised, in his demesne as of fee, of one messuage and forty acres of land in Grafton, held, *in capite*, by knight's service, of John de Sutton, Baron of Malpas, a minor in the Earl of Chester's custody, yearly value 26*s.* 8*d.*; that the said Thomas died on the Monday next after the Purification of St. Mary, 6 Hen. 5., and that William le Warde, kinsman of the said Thomas, viz., son of Mabot, daughter of William de Grafton, aunt of the said Thomas de Crue, and Margaret, Ellen, and Alicia, daughters of William de Mulneton of Grafton, son of Matilda sister of the said Mabot mother of the aforesaid William de Mulneton, were heirs of the said Thomas, and of the ages,—viz., Margaret six years, Ellen four years, and Alice three years, and in the custody of Robert Fyton and William le Warde of Horton. [8 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 11 *d.*]

8 Hen. 5. Massey, Peter, and John Horn, of Daventre, and Alice his wife. Fine—a moiety of twelve messuages, three hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood, six acres of moor, a hundred acres of pasture, and 40*s.* rent in Golburnebelewe, Neuton near Tatenhale, Neubold, Chirton, Hanley, Hawardyne, and Maincote. [8 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 17.]

7 Hen. 5. Vernon, Christopher le, Richard de Pedley, executors of the will of Ralph de Stanely, and John del Bothe, of Barton, senior. Deed of, by which, after setting forth that Oliver de Staneley having by grant the wardship and marriage of the heirs of William le Venables, Kt., with the custody of their lands, &c., granted the same to the said John del Bothe, and Ralph de Staneley, the said Christopher, Richard, and John grant to the King all their estate in the lands, rents, and services which Peter de Werberton held, on the day he died, in Aston and Budworth, of Esmond de Trafford and Alicia his wife and Robert del Bothe and Douce his wife, in right of the said Alicia and Douce, who were minors in the custody of the said King at the time of the death of the said Peter; the said King to hold the same during the minority of the said Alicia and Douce. [8 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 20.]

8 Hen. 5. Nedeham, Robert de, and William de Berynton. Fine—six messuages, a hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, and twenty acres of moor in Bradwall. [8 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 22 *d.*]

8 Hen. 5. Overton, Margaret who was the wife of Robert de, against Philip, Hugh, and William del Malpas. Dower of four messuages, a hundred acres of land, and twenty acres of meadow and twenty acres of wood in Clotton and Hulfeld. [8 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 24.]

8 Hen. 5. Eggerton, Urian de, and Margaret his wife, and Roger le Bruyn, and Richard de Bulkyley, of Chedle. Fine—manor of Pendravan, twelve messuages, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture, and six acres of wood in Shoklache, Onyot, Cawardyn, and Cudynton. [8 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 26.]

9 Hen. 5. Parker, Matilda who was the wife of John son of Thomas le, of Munkescopenhale, and formerly wife of the said Thomas, against Adam son of Thomas le Parker. Dower of one messuage, sixty acres of land, two acres of meadow, and one acre of wood in Munkescopenhale. [9 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 7 *d.*]

9 Hen. 5. Werburton, Richard de, of Burghes, and Randal de Rouley. Fine—sixty-four acres of land, two acres of meadow, three acres of wood, and two acres of moor in Coggeshull, Overwhitlegh, Netherwhitlegh, and Cumberbache, and of a moiety of ten messuages and one water mill in the same towns. [9 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 13 *d.*]

9 Hen. 5. Fyton, Richard, and Hugh de Sondell and Matilda his wife. Fine—a fourth part of one messuage, forty acres of land, eight acres of meadow, and eight acres of wood in Pownall. [9 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 13 *d.*]

9 Hen. 5. Bolde, Bawdewinus de, and Margaret his wife, and Robert le Maderer, clerk. Fine—manors of Upton and Fraunkeley in Wyrall, and twelve messuages and three tofts in the city of Chester. [9 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 20 *d.*]

8 Hen. 5. Barton, Alicia who was the wife of Ralph de, daughter and heir of Matthew de Wereham. Inquisition taken on Wednesday next before the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, 8 Hen. 5., finding that the said Alicia died seised, as one of the heirs of Peter de Thornton, in her demesne as of fee, of three messuages and sixty acres of land called "le hey" in Kyngesley, held of the Earl of Chester by knight's

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

service, yearly value 40*s.*, and of twenty acres of land in Norley, Codynton, Ouston, Stoke, Chorleton, and Arwe in Wyrehale held of the Earl of Chester, *in capite*, by knight's service, as of the fee of Kyngesley, yearly value 20*s.*; that the said Alice died on the Thursday next before the Assumption of St. Mary "last" past, and that Thomas son of the said Ralph and Alice was next heir, and of the age of nine years. [9 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 22.]

9 Hen. 5. Tryket, John, and Margery his wife, against Robert Jacsone, of Frodsham, and Emma his wife and Margaret daughter of Robert Torfot, senior. Dower of three messuages, four acres of land, and one acre of meadow in Frodsham. [9 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 22 *d.*]

7 Hen. 5. Bromley, John de, Kt. Inquisition taken on Wednesday the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, 7 Hen. 5., finding that the said John died seised, in his demesne as of fee, of the manor of Cholmundeston in the forest of Mondrem, held of the Earl of Chester, *in capite*, by knight's service, yearly value 10*l.*; of the manors of Badynton and Bromhale, held as of the barony of Wich-Malbank, of James Lord de Audelegh, a minor in the custody of the King, yearly value 40 marks; of one messuage, a hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, and forty acres of wood in Alstaneston, yearly value 10 marks; of a moiety of the manor of Alvaston, yearly value 20*s.*; of thirty messuages and ten acres of land in Wich-Malbank, yearly value 10*l.*; of forty acres of land and ten acres of meadow in Wolstanwode, yearly value 50*s.*; of four acres of land in Monkescopenhale, yearly value 40*d.*; of one messuage in Chirchecopenhale, yearly value 5*s.*; of ten acres of land in Leghton, yearly value 6*s.* 8*d.*, and of 20*s.* rent issuing out of one messuage and twenty acres of land in Sonde, held by David le Seintpiere; that the said John died on the Monday next before the feast of the Nativity of St. Mary the Virgin, 7 Hen. 5., that William de Bromley was his son and heir, and of the age of thirteen, that the said William was eloined by Margery, mother of the said William, and was then in the custody of Randal de Maynwaryng; that the said John de Bromley, Kt., on Monday next before the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 5 Hen. 5., proposing to go into France in the King's retinue, demised to Margery his wife, the manor of Badynton aforesaid, enjoining her to live there, and to conform to the counsel of Alicia, late wife of John le Mascy, of Tatton, Kt., her mother, and Thomas le Mascy, of Tatton, her brother, during his absence; and that the said Margery, during the absence of her husband, committed adultery with one Thomas de Wetenhale, with whom she eloped and lived with at Wich-Malbank, during the life of the said John, without any reconciliation having taken place between her and the said John. [9 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 24.]

9 Hen. 5. Brid, Nicholas, and George de Caryngton and Elizabeth his wife. Fine—manor of Caryngton, forty-six messuages, six hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, a hundred and sixty acres of pasture, sixty acres of wood, five hundred acres of moor, 5*d.* rent, and the rent of four barbed arrows and one pair of gloves in Caryngton, Assheton super Mercy, Partynton, Kenworthy, Stokport, Hattreslegh, Mottrum, and Woley. [9 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 26 *d.*]

9 Hen. 5. Brescy, Agnes who was the wife of Thomas, of Wistanston, against John son of the said Thomas. Dower of two messuages, twenty acres of land, and two acres of meadow in Wilaston, near Wistanston. [9 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 29, 35, 39.]

9 Hen. 5. Massy, Henry le, of Dunham, and Richard Lestraunge, Lord of Knokyn, Kt., and Constance his wife. Fine—one messuage and fifty acres of land in Dunham, near Boudon, and Altryncham, and common of pasture and turbary in a hundred acres of pasture and moor in the same towns. [9 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 34.]

9 Hen. 5. Caryngton, John de, and Isabel his wife, and Ralph de Beston. Fine—six messuages, three hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, ten acres of wood, and twenty acres of moor in Aldeford, Chirton, Farndon, Barton, Caurthyn, Cudynton, Clutton, Codynton near Barton, Aldresey, Hanley, Burwardesley, and Egge. [9 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 39 *d.*]

9 Hen. 5. Vernay, John le, John Savage, Roger de Howode, chaplain, and James de Legh and James Vernon. Fine—one hundred messuages, five hundred

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

acres of land, forty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of wood, a hundred acres of waste and heath, 40*s.* 8*d.* rent, and a rent of four pairs of gloves and ten arrows in Shurlache, Bradford, Stanthurle, Conele, Hurdeleston, and Newhalle, the manors of Shibbrok, Munshul Vernon, and two parts of the manor of Leftwyche, a sixth part of the manor of Wich-Malbank, the advowsons of the church of Davenham and the chapel of Haselyngton, and three knights' fees and the eighth part of one knight's fee in Tatenhale, Aldeleyme, Henhull, Merbury near Budworth, Magna Moldeworth, Parva Moldeworth, Assheton, and Horton near Tervyn. [9 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 39 *d.*]

9 Hen. 5. Leycester, Randal de, and Hugh Byran and John Snoweball. Fine. [9 *Hen.* 9. *m.* 39 *d.* Record defective.]

10 Hen. 5. Bulkyley, Ellen who was the wife of Hugh de, against Richard son of Hugh de Bulkyley. Dower of five messuages, eighty acres of land, two acres of meadow, and six acres of pasture in Farndon and Chirton. [13 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 1 *d.*]

10 Hen. 5. Wolfe, Margery who was the wife of Thomas, against Edward de Legh, of Chirchelauton, and Felicia his wife. Dower of three messuages, a hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, and of a third part of a moiety of one messuage in Chirchelauton and Rode. [10 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 2.]

10 Hen. 5. Aby, Robert, vicar of Tervyn, and Hugh de Dutton, sheriff of Chester, and Petronilla his wife. Fine—twenty-seven messuages, eighteen tofts, nine hundred acres of land, and three hundred and four acres of pasture in Waverton, Chollegh, Broxon, Parva Cristelton, and Aldresey [10 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 3 *d.*]

Hen. 5. Malpas, David son of John del. Inquisition taken on the Thursday next before the feast of the Purification of St. Mary, 8 Hen. 5., finding that the said David held not on the day he died any lands, &c., of the Earl of Chester *in capite*; that he died seised, in his demesne as of fee, of a plot of land called "Crounemosse," near Bykurton, yearly value 5*s.*; of the manor of Bykurton, yearly value, 9*l.* 4*s.*; of the manor of Hampton, near Eggerton, yearly value 14*l.* 3*s.*; of one messuage and forty acres of land in Chirchonheth, yearly value 40*s.*; of one messuage in Ebnale, in the hundred of Broxon, yearly value 20*s.*; of one messuage in Broxon, yearly value 10*s.*; of two messuages in Malpas, held by William le Walker and Margaret de Horton, yearly value 30*s.*; of a water-mill in Magna Ege, yearly value 21*s.*; of two messuages in Magna Alderesay and Croke Alderesay, yearly value 20*s.*; and of lands and tenements in Chidelowe, held by William del Halgh and Thomas Henryson, yearly value 13*s.*; and that all the said premises were held by knight's service of John de Sutton, Baron of Malpas, a minor in the custody of the King. [10 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 20. 1 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 15.]

—— Inquisition taken on the Friday next before the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 8 Hen. 5., finding the same as in the foregoing inquisition, and, in addition, that the said David held land called "Le Mulnefyld," in Bykurton, yearly value 13*d.*, and three messuages and a hundred acres of land in Hauton, near Eggerton, yearly value 10 marks; that the said premises were held of John de Sutton, as above; also that the said David held lands in Neuton, near Tatenhale, held of Lord de Tatenhale; that the said David died on Tuesday after the feast of Trinity "last" past, and that his sisters Ellen and Katherine were next heirs, and of the respective ages of five and three years. [10 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 22. 1 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 18.]

10 Hen. 5. Filkyn, Thomas, and Rosa his wife, against John Mascy, of Preston, and Elizabeth his wife. Dower of six messuages, three hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood in Buglauton. [10 *Hen.* 5. *m.* 24.]

1 Hen. Moreton, Joan who was the wife of Ralph de, against John son of Peter de Legh, Robert del Bothe, parson of the church of Bebynton, and Thomas Kendall, chaplain. Dower of the manor of Moreton, and of sixteen messuages, one mill, five hundred and sixty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of moss, eighty acres of pasture, and twenty acres of wood in Rode, near Chirchelauton and Berthynton. [1 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 1, 6 *d.*]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

1 Hen. 6. Byran, Hugh, and John del Yate, of Congulton, and Elizabeth his wife. Fine—one messuage, sixteen acres of land, one acre of wood, and one acre of moor in Kernicham. [1 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 4.]

1 Hen. 6. Legh, John son of Peter de, and Stephen White and Ellen his wife. Fine—seven messuages, a hundred and twelve acres of land, and 6*s.* 8*d.* rent in Macclesfield, Hurdesfeld, and Sutton. [1 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 6 *a*, *d.*]

1 Hen. 6. Wever, Edward de, Kt. Deed of, granting to Thomas del Bothe and Isabel his wife, for the life of the said Isabel, the manor of Wodeley, and all the lands, &c., which were of Thomas de Wever, father of the said Edward, in Bretlebury and Romeley, also all the lands held in dower by the said Isabel. [1 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 13.]

1 Hen. 6. Radclyf, Thomas de, and Mabel his wife, who was the wife of Henry Raven, against William Raven, of Sondebache. Dower of two messuages, forty acres of land, four acres of meadow, and twenty acres of pasture in Sondebache. [1 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 14.]

1 Hen. 6. Brayne, John, of Fadiley, and Richard de Pull and Ellen his wife. Fine—one messuage, fourteen acres of land, one acre of meadow, and one acre of wood in Fadyley. [1 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 14 *d.*]

1 Hen. 6. Glayve, Alicia who was the wife of John de Whitemore, guardian of the land and heir of John Glayve. Dower of the manor of Prenton, in Preuton. [1 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 23 *d.*]

10 Hen. 4. Cumbermere, monastery of St. Mary. Deed of Thomas the Abbot, and of the convent of the said monastery, granting to Richard Neuport, clerk, an annuity for life of six marks, to be received of the manors of Chesthull and Clyve, Salop, and of the manors of Smethton and Wylseley. Dated 4th Dec., 10 Hen. 4. [1 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 29.]

1 Hen. 6. Belewe, John le. Deed of, granting to John de Ruycroft, chaplain, his heirs and assigns, all the lands, &c., in Ruysshall, in Golburn Belewe, which the said John had for life, of the demise of William Troutebek, armiger. [1 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 29.]

2 Hen. 6. Shawe, Thomas del, of Wich-Malbank, mason. Deed of, granting to John Tochet, rector of the church of Middlewich, William del le Armiger, and Thomas de Kendale, chaplain, their heirs and assigns, all his lands, &c., in Middlewich. [2 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 15.]

2 Hen. 6. Peek, Geoffrey de, and Margery his wife, against Richard Hassall and Elizabeth his wife, late wife of Richard de Sondebache, against Richard Hassall and Elizabeth his wife, Nicholas de Moldeworth and Margaret his wife, and John de Berynton and Agnes his wife. Dower of forty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, and one water-mill in Hindeheth. [2 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 23, 28 *d.*]

2 Hen. 6. Talbot, Edmund son of Thomas, Kt., and Geoffrey son of Ralph le Mascy, of Hale, and Margaret his wife. Fine—six messuages, two hundred acres of land, four acres of meadow, two acres of wood, and ten acres of pasture in Hale. [2 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 23.]

2 Hen. 6. Browe, Robert, armiger, and Robert son of Nicholas Fare. Fine—ten messuages, two tofts, eighty acres of land, eight acres of meadow, and a moiety of ten messuages, two tofts, sixty acres of land, and four acres of meadow in Malpas and Egge. [2 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 30 *d.*]

2 Hen. 6. Maynwaryng, Randal le, and Randal de Rolegh and Margaret his wife. Fine—one messuage, eighteen acres of land, and three acres of meadow in Gostre and Blakedene. [2 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 30 *d.*]

10 Hen. 5. Davenport, Ellen who was the wife of Nicholas de. Inquisition taken on Thursday next after the feast of St. Laurence the Martyr, 10 Hen. 5., finding that the said Ellen died seised, jointly enfeoffed in fee-tail with Edward de Mascy, of Tymperlegh, her husband, of the gift of Richard de Wevere, vicar of the church of Boudon, and John Proudeglove, chaplain, of the manor of Bacford, held of the Earl of Chester, *in capite*, by knight's service, yearly value 10*l.*; that the said Ellen died on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Hilary, 3 Hen. 4.; that Cecilia daughter of the said Edward and Ellen was next heir, and of thirty-six years of age; that Nicholas de Assheton married the said Cecilia to one Richard de Chaderton; and that the said Richard and Cecilia, immediately on the death of the said Ellen, entered upon the said manor without duly prosecuting the same out of the King's hands. [2 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 31 *d.*]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

2 Hen. 6. Werburton, Robert de, and Matilda his wife, late wife of Richard de Hellesby, against John de Hellesby, of Harpesford. Dower of one messuage, twenty acres of land, and four acres of meadow in Harpesford and Hellesby. [2 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 37. 3 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 28 *d.*]

2 Hen. 6. Wythynshagh, Thomas de. Inquisition taken on Wednesday next before the feast of St. Agnes, 2 Hen. 6., finding that the said Thomas held not any lands on the day he died of the Earl of Chester; that he died seised in his demesne as of fee of three messuages and eighty acres of land in Arclyde, yearly value 53*s.* 4*d.*, and held by knight's service of Hugh de Venables, of Kynderton, a minor in the custody of the King; that the said Thomas died on the Monday next after the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop "last" past; and that John son of Richard son of the said Thomas was next heir and of the age of eight years. [3 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 2.]

3 Hen. 6. Mascy, William le, of Codynton, and Adam de Wotton, of Chester, and Joan his wife. Fine—one messuage and thirty acres of land in Oggerley. [3 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 17 *d.*]

3 Hen. 6. Pedyver, William, and Ellen his wife, late wife of John Wildebore, against Thomas Wildebore. Dower of six messuages and eight shops, and of a third of a moiety of three messuages in Wich-Malbank. [3 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 25.]

3 Hen. 6. Lynham, Peter de, and Alice his wife, who was the wife of Roger de Horton, against William de Bulkyley, of Ayton. Dower of lands in Northwich, Twembroke, Davenham, Worleston, and Lostok-Gralam. [3 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 25.]

3 Hen. 6. Legh, John son of Peter de, and John de Bosdon, chaplain, and Richard de Bulkyley, vicar of the church of Wibunbury. Fine—seven messuages, a hundred and twelve acres of land, and 6*s.* 8*d.* rent in Macclesfeld, Hurdesfeld, and Sutton. [3 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 25 *d.*]

3 Hen. 6. Grene, Philip son of Thomas del, of Congelton, and Thomas son of William de Rolegh and Rosa his wife. Fine—one messuage, one toft, one garden, fourteen acres of land, one acre of meadow, and one acre of wood. [3 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 25 *d.*]

3 Hen. 6. Holt, James del, and Alianora his wife, and James Brown, chaplain. Fine—a moiety of the manor of Bruggetroghford and a moiety of a seventh part of the manor of Alpram. [3 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 25 *d.*]

3 Hen. 6. Brette, William, and Robert Mascy and Pelerina his wife. Fine—two salt-pits in Wich-Malbank. [3 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 25 *d.*]

3 Hen. 6. Norfolk, Elizabeth Duchess of. Deed of, granting to Norman Babyngton and Margaret his wife, and the heirs and assigns of the said Norman, all her the said Elizabeth's share of the manors of Magna Troghforde and Staure Dunham, and of lands and tenements in Staure Dunham, Magna Troghforde, and Hole which descended to her hereditarily on the death of Thomas Earl of Arundel, her brother, which manors, &c., were held by William Troutbek for life, of the demise of the said Elizabeth, Joan Beauchamp, Dame de Burgevenny, Roland Lentale, Kt., and Margaret his wife. [3 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 31.]

3 Hen. 6. Scot, Agnes who was the wife of Hugh, against Henry Scot, of Whiteley. Dower of six messuages, two mills, two hundred acres of land, and two acres of meadow in Nether Whiteley. [3 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 32 *d.*]

4 Hen. 6. Eton, John de, and Beatrice his wife against John de Manley. Dower of the manor of Manley, twelve messuages, eight tofts, a hundred and forty acres of land, six acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood, eight acres of turbary, and a hundred acres of pasture in Manley and Alvandley. [4 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 2.]

4 Hen. 6. Bexwyk, Gilbert de, and Elizabeth his wife against John de Caryngton, son and heir of George de Caryngton, Kt. Dower of the manor of Caryngton, eighteen messuages, four hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, a hundred acres of pasture, a hundred acres of wood, and two hundred acres of turbary in Caryngton, Hattresley, Mottrum, Woley, Stopport, Kynworthey, Partynton, and Assheton. [4 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 2.]

4 Hen. 6. More, Randal del. Deed of, granting to John Fyton, parson of the church of Stokport, and Hugh Fyton, their heirs and assigns, all his messuages, lands, and tenements in Haslynton, Crue Husterton, Chirchecopenhale, and Hacsale in the county of Chester, and in "Le Bodylegh" in the county of Stafford. [4 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 5.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

4 Hen. 6. Troutbek, William, and Joan Beauchampe, Dame de Bergevenny, one of the sisters and heirs of Thomas late Earl of Arundel. Fine—a third part of the manors of Magna Troghford, Staure Dunham, and Hole, and of three messuages, fifty acres of land, and eighty acres of pasture in Hole. [4 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 11. 5 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 21 *d.*]

4 Hen. 6. Denys, Richard, and Leticia his wife, late wife of John Wodenote, against Hugh Welesone, of Middlewich. Dower of six acres of land in Hauthorne. [4 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 18 *d.*]

4 Hen. 6. Mascy, Hamo de, Kt., lord of the manor of Dunham Mascy. Inquisition taken on the Monday next before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 4 Hen. 6., finding that the said Hamo was seised, in his demesne as of fee, of the manor of Dunham Mascy, held of the Earl of Chester, *in capite*, by knight's service, yearly value 50*l.*, and gave the same without licence to Hamo, his bastard son, and his heirs and assigns for ever; that the said Hamo the bastard died in Gascony without issue; that on the death of the said Hamo the son, one Roger Lestraunge, of Knokyn, senior, entered upon the said manor, from whom it descended successively to Roger son of the same Roger, and Richard his son, who held the same on the day of the taking the inquisition, but by what title the jury were ignorant; and that the said Hamo de Mascy, Kt., died on the morrow of Michaelmas, 18 Edw. 3. [4 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 22 *d.*]

4 Hen. 6. Beauchampe, Joan, Dame de Burgevenny. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of William Troutebek, his heirs and assigns, all claim to a third part of the manors of Magna Troghford, Staure Dunham, and Hole, which descended hereditarily to the said Joan on the death of her brother Thomas Earl of Arundel. [4 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 31 *d.*]

4 Hen. 6. Litherlond, Alicia who was the wife of John de, against Henry de Lytherlond. Dower of a moiety of the manor of Kirkeby in Waley, of a fourth of the manors of Pulton in Waley and Liscark, four messuages, one hill, and six bovates of land in Kirkeby in Waley, Luscark, Secum, and Pulton near Secum. [4 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 35 *d.* 5 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 8 *d*, 15.]

5 Hen. 6. Cruwe, Alice de. Inquisition taken on the Monday next before the feast of St. Edward, 5 Hen. 6., finding that the said Alice de Cruwe was seised, in her demesne as of fee, of one messuage and sixty acres of land in Cruwe, as parcel of the manor of Cruwe, held of the Earl of Chester *in capite* by knight's service, yearly value 40*s.*, and gave the same without licence to John de Lobursbagh, parson of the church of Bertumley, and his heirs and assigns for ever; that the said John afterwards gave the said premises to the said Alice and the heirs of her body, with remainder to Thomas son of Robert de Fouleshurst, Kt., his heirs and assigns; that the said Alice gave the said premises to John de Kyngesley, armiger, for her life, and that in virtue of that grant the said John was then seised of the said estate. [5 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 7 *d.*]

5 Hen. 6. Delves, John, and John son of John Brescy and Anabel his wife. Fine—manors of Dodynton, Weston, and Blakenall. [5 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 10.]

5 Hen. 6. Heth, Thomas del, chaplain, and William Wilkynson, of Wythynton, in Lancashire, and Margery his wife. Fine—two messuages, two gardens, and one acre of land in Knottesford. [5 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 20.]

5 Hen. 6. Legh, John son of Richard de, and Joan his wife, against John de Davenport. Dower of two hundred messuages, five hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, a hundred acres of wood, and four hundred acres of pasture in Davenport, Merton, Wythynton, Swetenham, Kerryncham, Somerford, Chirchehulme, and Bromehale. [5 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 26.]

6 Hen 6. Longford, Richard de, and Alicia his wife, late wife of John son of Richard de Wetenhale, against Cecilia who was the wife of Robert Daweson, of Wich-Malbank. Dower of twelve messuages, six tofts, two hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, ten acres of wood, sixty acres of pasture, and 10*s.* rent, in Tilston, Farnhale, Chirchecopenhale, Overe, Wetenhale, and Middlewich [6 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 23.]

6 Hen. 6. Longford, Richard de, and Alice his wife, against Thomas Brayn. Dower of twelve messuages, six tofts, two hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, sixty acres of pasture, and 10*s.* rent in Tilston, Farnhale, Chirchecopenhale, Overe, Wetenhale, Middlewich, and Bunbury. [6 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 23 *d.*]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

6 Hen. 6. Stanley, Margaret who was the wife of William de, against William de Stanley, armiger. Dower of the manors of Hoton and Storton, eighty messuages, four hundred acres of land, eighty acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood in Magna Storton, Parva Storton, Roweshotewyk, Hoton, Childrethorneton, Brumburgh, Bebynton, Spetyll, Pulton, Upton, Morton Meles, and Shotewyk. [7 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 30.]

6 Hen. 6. Bulkyley, Thomas de, of Wolstanwode. Inquisition taken on the Thursday next after the feast of St. Barnabas, 5 Hen. 6., finding that the said Thomas died seised, in his demesne as of fee, of one messuage and a hundred acres of land in Wolstanwode, held of the Earl of Chester by knight's service, yearly value 12*s.*; of one acre and a half of land in Chirchecopenhale, held of the said Earl, yearly value, 16*d.*; that the said Thomas died on the Wednesday next before the feast of St. Gregory the Pope "last" past, and that Margery wife of William de Brundeley and Joan and Matilda her sisters, daughters of the said Thomas, were next heirs and of the respective ages of twenty-four, twelve, and nine years. [7 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 31.]

8 Hen. 5. Werberton, Peter de. Inquisition taken on Wednesday the eve of the feast of Corpus Christi, 8 Hen. 5., finding that the said Peter died seised, in his demesne as of fee, of the manors of Aston near Budworth, and Budworth near Merssheton, held of Alice wife of Edmund de Trafford, and Dulcia wife of Robert del Bothe, *in capite* by knight's service, that the said Alice and Dulcia were at the time of the death of the said Peter under fourteen years of age, and in the custody of the Earl of Chester, because their father William le Venables of Bolyn, Kt., died seised of the manor of Bolyn, held of the said Earl, *in capite*, by knight's service; that the said Peter died on the Monday next after the feast of St. James the Apostle, 13 Hen. 4., that Geoffrey his son was next heir, and that the said manors were of the yearly value of 40 marks, and had been occupied since the death of the said Peter, by Peter de Dutton, Kt. [8 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 9 *d.*]

8 Hen. 6. Trafford, Edmund de, Kt., and John Baumford and Hugh del Scoles, chaplain. Fine—one messuage, twenty acres of land, four acres of meadow, and two acres of wood in Northerden, the advowson of the church of Wylmeslowe, and a moiety of the manors of Bolyn, Norclyf, Thorneton-super-le-More, and Hellesby. [8 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 10.]

8 Hen. 6. Vernon, Alicia who was the wife of John le, against Geoffrey le Vernon, of Chedle. Dower of ten messuages, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, forty acres of wood, and two hundred acres of turbary in Chedle. [8 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 10 *d.*]

4 Hen. 6. Eggerton, Ralph son of William. Deed of, granting to Richard le Flecchcr, parson of the church of Hasulwall, and Richard Hawkyn, vicar of the church of Madeley, their heirs and assigns, the manors of Smalewode, Newbold, and Caldecote, and all his lands, &c., within the Lordships of Pekemere, Shokelache, Newton, Horton, Norton, Farndon, Crewe, and Haywode. Dated on the Monday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 4 Hen. 6. [8 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 25.]

8 Hen. 6. —— Deed of quitclaiming in favour of the said Richard and Richard all right to the manors and lands set forth in the foregoing deed. Dated on the feast of the Annunciation, 8 Hen. 6. [*Ibid.*]

8 Hen. 6. Hulme, Agnes daughter and heir of Roger, of Middlewich. Deed of William Symonell, parson of the church of Modburley, John Blomer, parson of the church of Chedle, William de Toft, and Henry Wylaboy, chaplains, granting to the said Agnes and the heirs of her body all the lands, &c., in Middlewich, Newton near Middlewich, Hulme near Brereton, Wich-Malbank, and Knottesford which they had of the grant of the said Agnes, with remainder for life to Hugh son of Randal le Maynwaryng and Margaret his wife; then in fee-tail to Hugh le Maynwaryng son of the said Hugh and Margaret; then to the heirs of the bodies of the said Hugh and Margaret; then successively in fee-tail to Adam son of Ralph de Bostok, Kt., Hugh brother of the said Adam, Thomas son of Hugh de Davenport of Hendebury, Hugh brother of the said Thomas and Henry de Bostok, and, failing them, to the right heirs of the said Agnes. [9 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 18.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

9 Hen. 6. Glayve, Elizabeth who was the wife of Richard, against John Glayve. Dower of two parts of the manor of Prenton, and of one toft, and two bovates of land, and two acres of meadow in Prenton and Hole. [9 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 19 *d*, 26.]

9 Hen. 6. Okor, Thomas and Elizabeth his wife, late wife of Ralph son of Thomas de Moreton, against John Belot and Katherine his wife. Dower of the manor of Magna Moreton. [9 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 22.]

10 Hen. 6. Holyns, Hugh de, of Mosley, and Ellen his wife, late wife of George de Assheley, against John son of George de Assheley. Dower of two parts of the manor of Assheley, and of four acres of land and four acres of meadow in Assheley and Hale. [10 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 1.]

10 Hen. 6. Wode, Elias del, of Chester, and Elizabeth his wife, late wife of Ralph de Dutton, against William le Frodesham. Dower of one messuage, sixteen acres of land, and six acres of meadow in Elton. [10 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 13.]

10 Hen. 6. Twyford, Walter, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Cecilia who was the wife of John de Bradburn. Deed of, granting to William Troutbek, armiger, the manor of Budworth in le Fryth, and all their lands, &c., in Lytelneston, Hargreve, and elsewhere in the county of Chester. [10 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 22.]

—— Deed of Robert and Ralph Twyford, quitclaiming in favour of the said William Troutbek all right to the manor and lands, &c., mentioned in the foregoing deed. [*Ibid.*]

10 Hen. 6. Pensell, Richard, parson of the church of St. Mary on the Mount, and Thomas de Rode and Margaret his wife. Fine—two messuages, forty acres of land, three acres of meadow, and three acres of wood in Rode. [10 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 32.]

10 Hen. 6. Mores, Thomas del, and Ellen his wife, and Robert David and Elizabeth his wife. Fine—one messuage, forty acres of land, four acres of meadow and five acres of wood in Prestbury. [10 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 33.]

11 Hen. 6. Denet, Elizabeth who was the wife of Thomas Denet, against Sybil who was the wife of Henry Coke, of Somerford. Dower of two messuages, twenty acres of land, and four acres of meadow in Smethewyk. [11 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 18. 12 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 1.]

11 Hen. 6. Belot, Thomas, and John Belot and Katherine his wife. Fine—two messuages, twenty-five acres of land, and one acre of meadow in Magna Moreton. [11 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 35.]

11 Hen. 6. Belot, John, and Roger de Bolton, clerk, and Randal del Hope, of Thurlewode. Fine—Manor of Magna Moreton, excepting two messuages, twenty-five acres of land, and one acre of meadow. [11 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 35.]

12 Hen. 6. Bolde, John de, Kt., Margery who was the wife of John Chaunterell, Robert del More, John de Assheton, William Bothe, clerk, Seth de Wrokesley, Thurstan de Longeley, parson of the church of Prestwiche, and Richard del Ewode, vicar of the church of Eccles, and Richard de Radclif, of Radclif, James son of Richard de Radclyf, Henry de Longeley, Henry de Radclif, and Thomas son of John de Radclif, Kt. Fine—manors of Dunham Mascy, Hale, and Altryncham, thirty messuages, three hundred acres of land, twenty acres of wood, two hundred acres of pasture, and two hundred acres of turbary in Dunham Mascy, Hale, and Altryncham. [12 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 3 *d.*]

12 Hen. 6. Rope, John de. Deed of, granting in perpetuity to Laurence Fyton, Kt., Robert Henster, parson of the church of Gowesworth, William Bruyne, and Henry Peyrsone, chaplain, the manor of Stapeley and all his the said John's lands in Rope, Wystanston, Wyghterston, and Wich-Malbank. [12 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 5.]

—— John de, and Clemence his wife. Deed of, granting in perpetuity to Laurence Fyton, Kt., and Robert Henster, parson of the church of Gowesworth, all their lands in Hellesby and elsewhere in the county of Chester. [*Ibid.*]

12 Hen. 6. Bolde, John de, Kt., and Margery who was the wife of John Chauntrell. Deed of, granting in perpetuity to William Chaunterell and Thomas de Bolde, a fourth part of the manors of Dunham Mascy, Hale, and Altryncham, and a fourth part of thirty messuages, three hundred acres

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

of land, twenty acres of wood, two hundred acres of pasture, and two hundred acres of turbary in Dunham-Mascy, Hale, and Altryncham. [12 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 5.]

12 Hen. 6. Macclesfeld, Ellen who was the wife of John de, against William de Macclesfeld. Dower. [12 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 10 *d.*, 24 *d.*]

12 Hen. 6. Troutbek, William, armiger, and John Wynwhik, of Coventry, and Sibyl his wife. Fine—a moiety of four messuages, three tofts, one garden, and thirty acres of land, in Parva Cristelton, Ledesham, Wodchirche, and Chester. [12 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 11 *d.*]

12 Hen. 6. Davenport, Henry de, and Margaret his wife, and John Bruyn, of Tervyn. Fine—two messuages, sixteen acres of land, and two acres of meadow in Torpurley. [12 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 11 *d.*]

12 Hen. 6 Caryngton, John de, Kt., and Isabel his wife, and Adam de Irelond, parson of a moiety of the church of Malpas. Fine—forty-five acres of land, eleven acres of meadow, and two acres of wood in Stoke. [12 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 32.]

12 Hen. 6. Cokker, Hugh son of John le, of Pykmere. Deed of, granting to Richard Cokker his son, his heirs and assigns, all his messuages, lands, &c., in More, Pykemere, Knottesford, and Strethull, together with the reversion of land, &c., in Strethull le Mere and Knottesford held in dower by Isabel le Venables. [13 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 4.]

12 Hen. 6. Cokker, Richard son of Hugh. Deed of, granting to Nicholas de Rysheton, John Humbleton, and Richard de Catlawe, chaplains, all his goods and chattels. [13 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 4.]

12 Hen. 6. —— The same, granting to the same, all his messuages, &c., in Mere, Pykmere, Knottesford, Strethull, and Berneton, together with the reversion of the lands, &c., held in dower by Isabel le Venables. [13 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 4.]

13 Hen. 6. Wevere, Elizabeth who was the wife of Edward de, Kt., against Thomas de Wevere, Richard Pygot, and John Duncalf, vicar of the church of Prestbury. Dower of the manor of Nether Alderley, one mill, thirty messuages, four hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, a hundred acres of wood, and two hundred acres of turbary in Wevere, Rissheton, Neuton near Middlewich, Clyff, Middlewich, Manley, Barettespoole, Nether Alderlegh, Over Alderlegh, Bredbury, Upton, and Romeley. [13 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 8.]

13 Hen. 6. Caryngton, John de, Kt., and Isabel his wife, and William de Stoke, and Adam de Ireland, clerk. Fine—forty-five acres of land, one acre of meadow, and two acres of wood in Stoke. [13 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 31 *d.*]

13 Hen. 6. Danyell, William, of Deresbury, and Richard son of Peter de Dutton, Kt. and Margaret his wife. Fine—the manors of Upton and Fraunkeby in Wyrehale. [13 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 31 *d.*]

13 Hen. 6. Bromley, Matilda who was the wife of Roger de, against Nicholas de Bromley. Dower of one messuage, forty acres of land, and four acres of meadow in Bromhale. [13 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 38.]

13 Hen. 6. Heth, Thomas de, chaplain, and John Thornycroft and Margery his wife. Fine—a fourth part of one messuage, sixty acres of land, eight acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture . . . . . wood, and ten acres of moor and a sixth part of one messuage, eighty acres of land, two acres of meadow, a hundred . . . . . wood, and a hundred acres of moor in Chedle, Baguley, and Sydynton. [13 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 52. Record defective.]

13 Hen. 6. Mulynton, Isabel who was the wife of Richard de, of Macclesfield, against Alice who was the wife of Thomas son of Roger de Mulynton, and Ralph son of the said Alice. Dower of one messuage, ten acres of land, two acres of meadow, and four acres of wood in Mulynton. [13 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 57.]

13 Hen. 6. Holynshed, William, and John Brescy and Anabel his wife. Fine—one messuage and forty acres of land in Buglaweton. [13 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 62.]

13 Hen. 6. Par, John de, and Ellen his wife, late wife of Peter le Mascy, against Isabel daughter of Peter le Mascy. Dower of twelve messuages, a hundred and sixty acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, and twenty acres of wood in Hertford and Northwich. [13 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 69.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

14 Hen. 6. Bryan, Hugh, and John Somerton and Agnes his wife. Fine—of a moiety of two messuages, two tofts, a hundred and sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture, ten acres of moor, and 9*s.* 7½*d.* rent in Nether Whitley, Bacford, Chorleton in Wyrehale, and Neuton near Chester. [14 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 6 *d.*]

13 Hen. 6. Swetenham, Thomas de. Inquisition taken on the Saturday next before the Ascension, 13 Hen. 6., finding that the said Thomas was seised, in his demesne as of fee, of the manor of Keryncham otherwise Kermyncham, held of Hen. 4th by knight's service and the payment of 16*s.* yearly; that he gave the same manor to Matthew de Swetenham, his heirs and assigns for ever; that the said Matthew died on the Monday next after the feast of the Ascension, 4 Hen. 6.; that Richard de Swetenham and Petronilla who was the wife of John Kyngesley, otherwise called John Clerke, then occupied the said manor and held the same until the feast of the Epiphany, 7 Hen. 6., on which day the said Petronilla died; that on the death of the said Petronilla, John de Kyngesley entered upon a moiety of the said manor and held the same till the time of the taking of the inquisition; that on the death of the said Richard de Swetenham, 20th Dec., 10 Hen. 6., the said John de Kyngesley entered upon the other moiety and held the same at the time of the taking the inquisition, and that the said manor was of the yearly value of 10 marks. [14 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 7.]

15 Hen. 6. Wicstyd, Sybil who was the wife of Reginald, against John Wicstyd, of Merbury. Dower of six messuages, forty acres of land, four acres of meadow, and ten acres of pasture, in Wyreswall, Merbury near Norbury, Tilston, and Caurthyn. [15 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 13 *d.*]

15 Hen. 6. Holes, Elizabeth who was the wife of David, against Thomas Holes. Dower of the manor of Briddesmere, two messuages, a hundred acres of land, two acres of meadow, and twenty acres of moor in Briddesmere and Norbury. [15 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 14 *d.*]

16 Hen. 6. Swetenham, Thomas de, and William de Bulkeley and Margery his wife. Fine—thirty acres of land and a moiety of one acre of meadow in Kawardyne. [16 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 14 *d.*]

16 Hen. 6. Flecchcr, Richard, clerk, and Robert de Wasshynton, citizen of Chester, and Margery his wife, and Hugh de Croxton, son of the said Margery. Fine—one messuage, one toft . . . . acres of land, three acres of meadow, and five acres of wood in Chatkyley near Briddesmere. [16 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 14 *d.* Record defective.]

16 Hen. 6. Scot, Agnes who was the wife of Hugh, against Gilbert Scot and Margaret his wife. Dower of three messuages, forty acres of land, and one acre of meadow in Nethirwhitley. [16 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 15.]

—— The same against Gilbert Scot. Dower of two mills and sixty acres of land in Nethirwhitley. [16 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 15 *d.*]

—— The same against Roger de Chernok and Alicia his wife. Dower of twenty acres of land in Netherwhitley. [16 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 16.]

16 Hen. 6. Mascy, Maria who was the wife of Roger le, of Sale, against Margaret who was the wife of Robert le Mascy, of Godley. Dower of twenty-seven messuages, six hundred and twenty acres of land, one acre of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, twenty-three acres of wood, three hundred acres of turbary, and two kiddles in Nether Walton, Godley, and Sale. [16 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 20 *d.*, 31.]

—— The same against John le Mascy, of Godley. Dower of thirteen messuages, a hundred and forty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, two hundred and fifty acres of pasture, and twenty acres of wood in Northirden, Matteley, Neuton in Longdendale, Holynworth, Mottrum in Longdendale, Hale, and Stokport. [16 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 20 *d.*, 31.]

16 Hen. 6. Merbury, James son and heir of Laurence de, Kt. Deed of, granting for life his manor of Merbury, together with all his lands, &c., in Chester, Northwych, Hatton, Berterton, Anderton, and Alsager, to Joan wife of Roger Aston, Kt. [16 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 21.]

—— The same, bond for two hundred pounds that the said James abide the arbitration of the said Roger, touching the title and possession of the manor of Merbury. [16 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 21.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

16 Hen. 6. Wode, Emma who was the wife of Christopher del, against Gilbert del Wode. Dower of two messuages, eighty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and twenty acres of pasture in Tydleston Farnhale. [16 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 50.]

17 Hen. 6. Gresley, John, Kt., and Margaret his wife, against Richard Delves. Dower of twelve messuages, one mill, four hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, a hundred acres of pasture, twelve acres of wood, and 40*s.* rent in Weston near Dodynton and Blaken. [17 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 15.]

17 Hen. 6. Larketon, Leticia who was the wife of Patrick de, against William del Lee, of Avon, and Ralph Kerdiff, of Walgherton. Dower of four messuages, four hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, and eight acres of wood in Hampton, Larketon, Bikerton, and Egge. [17 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 20.]

17 Hen. 6. Maynwaryng, Randal, and John de Leeke and Matilda his wife. Fine —one toft and one garden in Wich-Malbank. [17 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 23.]

17 Hen. 6. Grysley, John de, Kt., and Margaret his wife, against Richard Delves and Elizabeth his wife. Dower of thirty messuages, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, thirty acres of wood, fifty acres of pasture, and forty acres of moor in Weston near Dodynton and Blaken. [17 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 27 *d.*]

17 Hen. 6. Troutbek, John, armiger, and William de Modberley and Alicia his wife. Fine—one messuage, a hundred and forty acres of land, three acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, four acres of wood, and five hundred acres of heath in Berneston. [17 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 37 *d.*]

18 Hen. 6. Hope, Katherine who was the wife of John, of Chester, against Oliver del Hope and Lucy his wife. Dower of two acres of land in Clareton. [18 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 23 *d.* 28 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 23 *d.*]

18 Hen. 6. Crue, Thomas de, and Ellen his wife, and Adam de Wotton and William de Horton. Fine—two messuages, eighty acres of land, and six acres of meadow in Wymbaldestroghford and Stonydunham. [18 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 23 *d.*]

18 Hen. 6. Wode, Emma who was the wife of Christopher del Wode, against Gilbert del Wode. Dower of six messuages, eighty acres of land, four acres of meadow, and one acre of meadow in Tidleston, Farnhale, Hole, and Stonydunham. [18 & 19 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 2 *d.*, 18.]

18 Hen. 6. Hare, Ellen who was the wife of Thomas, against Hugh Lumbard and Ellen his wife. Dower of two messuages, thirty-two acres of land, two acres of meadow, and two acres of wood in Hassal. [18 & 19 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 2 *d.*, 20 *d.*]

18 Hen. 6. Larketon, Roger de, son and heir of John son of Ken' de. Deed of, setting forth that John, grandfather of the said Roger, by his deed of the 6th April 1366, granted and quitclaimed to Thomas de Larketon his brother and John Dod, of Broxon, and the heirs of the body of the said Thomas, and failing them to his heirs and assigns, all his the said John's right to the lands, &c., as well in demense as in reversion, which belonged to Felicia wife of the said John Dod, mother of the said John son of Ken', in Tilstan and Caurthyn; that afterwards John Say, chaplain, by deed of 28th May, 7 Hen. 4., granted for life to the before-mentioned Thomas son of Ken' de Larketon all the lands, &c., in Caurthyn and Tilstan, with the reversion of seven acres of land in Caurthyn held in dower by David de Bulkyley and Joan his wife, late wife of John son of the said Thomas, and of one messuage, four acres and one selion of land in Caurthyn which the same John Say had of the gift of the said Thomas, for life, with remainder to David son of Hugh de Clutton and his heirs of the body of Isabel daughter of David de Caldecot, and, them failing, to the heirs of the body of the said David, and, them failing, to William brother of the said David son of Hugh and the heirs of his body, and, them failing, to Thomas son of Thomas son of John de Larketon and the heirs of his body, and, them failing, to the right heirs of the said Thomas son of Ken', whose heir the said Roger de Larketon was, and confirming the right of the said David son of Hugh to the said estate, the said Thomas son of Ken', being dead. [18 & 19 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 4 *d.*]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

19 Hen. 6. Gerves, Richard, and Cecilia his wife, late wife of William Hasilden, against William Weleson and Matilda his wife. Dower of five messuages in Middlewich. [18 & 19 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 20.]

19 Hen. 6. Sonde, John, of Copenhale, and Randal de Wetenhale and Alice his wife. Fine—one toft and 10*s.* rent in Wich-Malbank and Wordeleston. [19 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 9.]

19 Hen. 6. Overescroft, Hugh de, chaplain, and Richard Toft and Alice his wife. Fine—one messuage, one toft, six gardens, sixteen acres of land, one acre of meadow, one acre of wood, and ten acres of moor in Magna Barowe, Parva Barowe, and Clotton. [19 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 14.]

20 Hen. 6. Hokynhull, Sybil who was the wife of Richard de, against William de Stanley, William de Orell, chaplain, William son of William de Orell, a bastard, Robert de Moldeworth, James de Eulowe, Thomas Glegge, and James le Bridde, chaplain. Dower of eighteen messuages, three hundred and forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, and 5*s.* 5*d.* rent in Chircheshotewik and Hokynhull. [20 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 2, 9.]

17 Hen. 6. Holt, Eleanor who was the wife of James del. Deed of John de Radclyff, rector of the church of Thorneton-in-the Moors, and James Brown, chaplain, by which, after stating that they had granted in fee-tail to Thomas de Stanley, Kt., Richard de Radclyff, senior, and Roger de Hulton an annual rent of 20*l.*, to be received of the manor of Bruggestroghford, and of lands and tenements in the town of Bruggestroghford, which said manor, &c., the said John and James had of the gift of the said Eleanor, they grant the said manor, &c., to the said Eleanor for life, with remainder to Thomas son of Arthur de Troghford and the heirs of his body begotten of Ellen daughter of William de Stanley, and them failing with successive remainders in fee-tail male to Alan son of Robert del Holt, late of Chosom', James son of William del Hope, a bastard, John son of Arthur de Troghford, a bastard, Cecilia daughter of William del Hope, Joan del Hope, Agnes de Troghford, Cecilia de Troghford, and, them failing, in fee-tail to the aforesaid Alan, and, that failing, to the right heirs of the said Eleanor. Dated 20th Aug., 17 Hen. 6. [20 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 40.]

21 Hen. 6. Mere, Thomas del, and Henry del Broke and Alice his wife. Fine—one messuage, twenty-four acres of land, one acre of meadow, and one acre of moor in Somerford in Northwich. [21 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 7.]

21 Hen. 6. Bruyn, William, chaplain, and Thomas Chaun and Agnes his wife. Fine—manor of Wighturston, twelve messuages, six tofts, three hundred and forty-three acres of land, eighteen acres of meadow, thirteen acres of wood, thirty acres of heath, and 7*s.* 7*d.* rent in Wilaston, Walgherton, Wistanston, Wich-Malbank, Acton, and Hurdelston. [21 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 7.]

21 Hen. 6. Bostok, Adam de, and Margaret who was the wife of David del Malpas Fine—eighteen acres of land, one acre of meadow, and three acres of wood in Wyglond. [21 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 10 *d.*]

22 Hen. 6. Rowe, Alicia who was the wife of Stephen del, against Roger del Rowe. Dower of two hundred acres of land and twenty acres of meadow in Macclesfeld. [22 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 18, 25.]

22 Hen. 6. Lenthale, Roland, and Edmund son and heir of the said Roland, and of Margaret his late wife. Deed of, granting in perpetuity to Richard Tounley, Richard Bolde, and Richard Pensell, clerk, the third part of the manors of Stauredunham, Magna Troghford, and Hole, and all the lands, &c., in Stauredunham, Magna Troghford, and Hole which descended hereditarily to the said Margaret on the death of her brother Thomas Earl of Arundel. [22 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 26.]

—— Richard Tounley, Richard Bolde, and Richard Pensell, clerk, and Roland Lenthale, Kt., and Edmund son and heir of the same Roland and Margaret his late wife, one of the sisters and heirs of Thomas Earl of Arundel. Fine—a third part of the manors of Stauredunham, Magna Troghford, and Hole, and of three messuages, fifty acres of land, and eighty acres of pasture in Hole. [22 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 26 *d.*]

22 Hen. 6. Glover, William, and Alan Withiford and Joan his wife. Fine—seven messuages, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, and fifteen acres of wood in Smalwode, near Astbury. [22 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 26 *d.*]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

23 Hen. 6. Wodenote, Ellen who was the wife of Richard, against John Wodenote. Dower of two messuages, twelve acres of land, and two acres of meadow in Burlond. [23 & 24 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 2, 9.]

23 Hen. 6. Troutebek, Joan who was the wife of William, armiger, against John Troutebek, armiger. Dower of two messuages, two hundred and thirty acres of land, one acre of meadow, a hundred and fifty acres of pasture, twelve acres of wood, and a third of one piscary in Leghton and Pulton Launcelyn, in Wyrehale, [23 & 24 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 11.]

24 Hen. 6. Dedwode, Agnes who was the wife of John del, against John Donne, armiger, Ralph de Eggerton, armiger, Robert Donne, Ralph Wright, vicar of the church of Tervyn, and Thomas Donne. Dower of the manor of Bruynstapulford, twelve messuages, three hundred acres of land, thirty acres of heath, and 3*s.* 2*d.* rent in Stapelford and Burton. [24 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 8 *d.*]

24 Hen. 6. Delves, Elizabeth who was the wife of Richard, against John Delves. Dower of eighty messuages, five hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of wood, and four hundred acres of pasture in Blakenhale, Chatkyley, Hunsterton, Bryddesmere, Weston, and Godunsley. [24 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 29. 25 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 5.]

—— The same against John Delves and Ellen his wife, Ralph de Eggerton, and Nicholas Wybunbury. Dower of eighty messuages, five hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of wood and four hundred acres of pasture in Dodynton. [*Ibid.*]

—— The same against Ralph de Eggerton, John Bulkyley, and William Wall, chaplain. Dower of eighty messuages, five hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of wood, and four hundred acres of pasture in Blakenhale, Dodynton, Hunsterton, and Weston. [*Ibid. m.* 29 *d.* and 25 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 5 *d.*]

24 Hen. 6. Dutton, Thomas, of Dutton, son and heir of John Dutton, late of Dutton, brother and heir of Thomas Dutton, late of Dutton, Kt. General pardon. [24 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 38 *d.*]

25 Hen. 6. Wright, Cecilia who was the wife of Richard, against John son of John Wright. Dower of four messuages and two gardens in Wich Malbank. [25 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 17 *d.*, 21 *d.*]

25 Hen. 6. Donne, John, son of John, son of John, of Utkinton, senior. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Joan who was the wife of William Troutbek, armiger, and John Troutbek, armiger, and the heirs of the same John, all right to all "pituras," profits, and rents in Stonydunham. [26 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 17.]

27 Hen. 6. Smyth, Thomas son of Richard, of Middlewich. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Ellen daughter and heir of Alicia de Henhull, her heirs and assigns, all right to lands and tenements, parcel of the manor of Henhull, which were formerly in the possession of the said Alicia. [27 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 25.]

—— The like, in favour of Elizabeth daughter and heir of Margaret de Henhull, her heirs and assigns, all right to the parcel of the manor of Henhull, formerly in possession of the said Margaret. [*Ibid.*]

—— The like, in favour of Richard son and heir of Thomas de Golburne, his heirs and assigns, all right to the parcel of the manor of Henhull, formerly held by the said Thomas. [*Ibid.*]

—— The like, in favour of Matilda daughter and heir of Sybil of Henhull, all right to the parcel of the manor of Henhull, formerly in the possession of the said Sybil otherwise called Tibot. [*Ibid.*]

27 Hen. 6. Werburton, Ellen who was the wife of Geoffrey de, Kt., against Peter de Werburton. Dower of the manors of Werburton, Hull, and Appelton, and of one messuage, forty acres of land, and six acres of meadow in Norlegh. [*Hen.* 6. *m.* 31, 33.]

27 Hen. 6. Tatton, Margery who was the wife of John de, against Thomas Vaudray. Dower of one messuage and twenty acres of land in Northerden. [27 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 31.]

28 Hen. 6. Crue, Thomas de, and Ellen his wife, and Adam de Wotton and William de Horton. Fine—two messuages, eighty acres of land, and six acres of meadow in Wymbaldestroghford, Hole, and Stonydunham. [28 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 23.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

29 Hen. 6. Mascy, Joan who was the wife of John, late of Kelsale, against John son of John Mascy, late of Kelsale. Dower of six messuages, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of pasture, and ten acres of wood in Kelsale, Neuton near Hole, Godlegh, and Neuton in Longdendale. [29 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 25.]

29 Hen. 6. Bothe, Richard, and Petronilla his wife, against Geoffrey Starkey and Elizabeth his wife, late wife of Hugh Venables, of Kynderton. Dower of twenty messuages, three hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of wood, and three hundred acres of pasture in Kynderton and Sprouston. [29 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 37.]

31 Hen. 6. Caryngton, Isabel who was the wife of John de, Kt., against Thomas de Caryngton and Blanche his wife. Dower. [31 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 3.]

31 Hen. 6. Meculfen, Ellen who was the wife of Thomas, citizen of Chester. Deed of, granting in perpetuity all her lands, &c., in the city of Chester and Honbrigge to Henry Ardwyk and William Talmer, chaplains. [31 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 20.]

31 Hen. 6. Bulkeley, Hugh and Katherine, and John Bostok and Matilda his wife, and Richard Dod, of Broxon. Fine—one messuage, twenty acres of land, and two acres of meadow in Barton. [31 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 25.]

32 Hen. 6. Massy, Edward son of John, of Hale, and Hugh de Bostok, son of Nicholas de Bostok, of Modburley, and William Maynwaryng and Margaret his wife. Fine—manor of Rokeley and thirty-eight messuages, two mills, seven hundred and forty acres of land, eighty acres of meadow, sixty acres of pastures, a hundred and ten acres of wood, sixty acres of moor, and 2*s.* rent in Stretton, Broxon, Cholley, Aldresay, Chidlowe, and Merbury. [32 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 11.]

32 Hen. 6. Mascy, William, of Codynton, and Morgan his son, and John Cormedon and Alice his wife, Hugh Bostok and Joan his wife. Fine—two tofts, sixty acres of land, and one acre of meadow in Aldresey and Eggerley. [32 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 14.]

32 Hen. 6. Warde, William son of John, of Capesthorn, and John Warde, of Capesthorn. Fine—three messuages, sixteen tofts, one mill, five hundred acres of land, five acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, twenty acres of moss, and twenty acres of moor in Capesthorn. [32 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 16.]

32 Hen. 6. Strangways, James, Kt., Robert Danby, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, John Nedeham, sergeant-at-law, and Richard Carlill, and John Hertcombe, kinsman and heir of Richard Hertcombe. Fine—castle, manor and lordship of Hawardyn. [32 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 18.]

32 Hen. 6. Maynwaryng, John, Kt., and Joan his wife, and John Wareyn, armiger, William Maynwaryng son of John Maynwaryng, and Randal son of Randal Maynwaryng, armiger. Fine—manor of Badeley and fourteen messuages, two tofts, one mill, seven hundred acres of land, forty acres, of meadow, forty acres of pasture, two hundred acres of wood, and 35*s.* 2*d.* rent in Badeley, Fadeley, Boorlond, Brundeley, Stoke, and Fouleshurst. [33 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 8.]

33 Hen. 6. Maynwaryng, Hugh le, and Margaret his wife, and Agnes and Clemence Croxton, daughters of Richard Croxton. Fine—six messuages, ten tofts, two salt-pits, six gardens, three hundred acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, twelve acres of wood, and 5*s.* 9*d.* rent, one barbed arrow, one pair of spurs, and one pair of gloves, in Croxton, Middlewich, and Neuton near Middlewich. [33 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 12.]

33 Hen. 6. Aldelym, Margaret who was the wife of John, and Richard Mon, of Wich-Malbank. Fine—a moiety of one messuage, twenty acres of land, two acres of meadow, and three acres of wood in Hunkelowe. [33 *Hen* 6. *m.* 12.]

34 Hen. 6. Swetenham, Matthew, and Margaret his wife, and William Brereton, senior, armiger, and John son of Lawrence Fyton, Kt. Fine—two messuages, a hundred acres of land, four acres of meadow, two acres of wood, and twenty acres of moor in Hassall and Rode. [34 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 5.]

34 Hen. 6. Brerton, William, of Brerton. General pardon to. [34 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 12.]

35 Hen. 6. Filkyn, Philip, and Allen Witheford and Joan his wife. Fine—five messuages, sixty acres of land, three acres of wood, and a moiety of one acre of meadow in Tatenhale. [35 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 21 *d.*]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

35 Hen. 6. Horton, William, and Alan Witheford and Joan his wife. Fine—one messuage, a hundred acres of land, four acres of meadow, and three acres of wood in Eton. [35 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 21 *d.*]

37 Hen. 6. Chorley, William, and Isabel his wife, late wife of John Tochet, against John Tochet, clerk, and Thomas Tochet. Dower of the manor of Nether Whitley. [37 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 9 *d.*, 15.]

—— The same, against Thomas Tochet. [37 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 15.]

37 Hen. 6. Hulme, John, clerk, and Robert Tomlynson and Isabel his wife. Fine—one messuage, two tofts, fifteen acres of land, and six acres of meadow in Tilstan, near Caurthyn. [37 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 14.]

37 Hen. 6. Sutton, Richard, and John Wensden, otherwise called John Coteler, and Alice his wife. Fine—two messuages in Overe. [37 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 15.]

38 Hen. 6. Lyversegge, Alicia who was the wife of John, senior, against Margaret who was the wife of John Lyversegge, junior. Dower of one messuage, forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and eight acres of wood in Akedon, Bolynton, Macclesfeld, and Sutton near Macclesfeld. [38 *Hen.* 6. *m.* 34.]

1 Edw. 4. Mascy, Hamo, of Podynton, and William Picke and Margaret his wife. Fine—one messuage and sixteen acres of land in Chircheshotewyk. [1 & 2 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 2.]

1 Edw. 4. Fissher, Robert le, and Richard de Wolley and Margery his wife. Fine—one messuage, and two acres of land in Northwich and Witton. [1 & 2 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 2.]

1 Edw. 4. Worth, Ellen who was the wife of John, against Thomas Worth. Dower of the manor of Tydryngton, and of six messuages, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, a hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, and ten acres of turbary in Tydrington, Bolynton, Hurdesfeld, Macclesfeld, and Upton. [1 & 2 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 2 *d.*]

1 Edw. 4. Mascy, Henry, chaplain, and William Picke and Margaret his wife. Fine—two messuages and forty-two acres of land in Rogh, Shotwyk, and Halghton. [1 & 2 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 3.]

1 Edw. 4. Barwe, John, vicar of the church of St. Oswold, Chester, and Richard Gerrard, armiger, and Joan his wife. Fine—two tofts, three salt-pits, three gardens, six acres of land, ten acres of turbary, and 2*s.* rent in Middlewich, Kynderton, Neuton, and Stanthurll. [1 & 2 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 3.]

1 Edw. 4. Bostok, Thomas son of Nicholas, and Randal Baskervile and Agnes his wife. Fine—two messuages, a hundred acres of land, four acres of meadow, and two acres of wood in Modburley and Werford. [1 & 2 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 13.]

2 Edw. 4. Dodde, David, armiger, and Alicia his wife, and John Chaunterell, son and heir of William Chaunterell late serjeant-at-law, and Henry Chaunterell, brother of the said John. Fine—ten messuages, seven bovates and a hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, sixteen acres of wood, fourteen acres of turbary, and forty acres of pasture in Bradeley and Neuton, in the parish of Frodesham, Assheton, and Kelsall in the parish of Tervyn, and Kyrkeby in Waley, a moiety of sixty bovates of land, twenty acres of meadow, and a hundred acres of pasture in Pulton in Waley, Secum, Bebynton, and Neuton in Wirehale; a moiety of a moiety of the manors of Pulton in Waley and Neuton in Wirehale, and a moiety of a fourth part of the manor of Liscark. [1 & 2 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 23.]

2 Edw. 4. Bromburgh, William, and Ellen his wife, late wife of Thomas Caerden, against Urian de Caerden. Dower of two messuages, a hundred acres of land, two acres of meadow, one acre of pasture, and of a third of a water-mill in Caerden, Horton, Tylston, Cudynton, Overton, Bikley, and Malpas. [1 & 2 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 25 *d.*]

2 Edw. 4. Wykstyd, Thomas, and Thomas de Burghall and Joan his wife. Fine—seven acres of land and two acres of meadow in Wyreswall and Bradeley. [1 & 2 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 41.]

2 Edw. 4. Grene, Ralph del, and Randal Baskervile and Agnes his wife. Fine—one messuage, thirty acres of land, two acres of meadow, twenty-eight acres of heath, and one acre of turbary in Oldewethynton. [1 & 2 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 41.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

3 Edw. 4. Cheswys, John, of Burland, senior, and Matilda his wife, daughter of John Bostok, late of Wich-Malbank, and John Eggerton, of Bromall, and Roger Nurtur'. Fine—thirty-two acres of land, eight acres of meadow, and ten acres of wood in Henhull. [3 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 6.]

3 Edw. 4. Multon, Hugh, and Randal Wetenhall and Alice his wife. Fine—five acres of land and 12*d.* rent in Barrettespull and Worleston. [3 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 10.]

3 Edw. 4. Rode, Thomas, and Richard Clyve, and Thomas Wilbram and Margaret his wife. Fine—manor of Rode, twelve messuages, twenty tofts, six hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, ten acres of wood, twelve acres of turbary, and a thousand acres of pasture in Rode. [3 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 22.]

4 Edw. 4. Hyll, Humphry, and Agnes his wife and Randal de Apulton, chaplain. Fine—a fourth part of fifteen messuages, eight tofts, four hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, and twenty acres of wood in Chorleton, Shokelache, Onyate, Cudynton, Horton, Tylston, Buyrton, and Broxon, and a fourth part of 13*s.* 4*d.* rent in Chorleton. [4 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 3.]

4 Edw. 4. Cawardyne, Urian, of Cawardyne, and John Wright, of Bulkeley. Fine—one messuage, sixteen acres of land, one acre of meadow, and one acre of turbary in Bikley. [4 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 23.]

6 Edw. 4. Wetenhale, Randal, and Alicia his wife and Thomas Lord Stanley, Kt. Fine—20*s.* rent in Wich-Malbank. [6 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 40 *d.*]

8 Edw. 4. Aston, Thomas, and Robert and Richard Aston, and Matilda his wife, and John Aston. Fine—manors of Aston, Liskarke, Teverton, Hulgreve, and Stoke near Hurdeleston, twelve messuages three hundred acres of land, thirty-two acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, and 5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* rent in Overwhitley, Nether Walton, Frodesham, Kyngesley, Buglawton, Codynton, Caureden, Burwardesley, Barton, Clutton, Churton, Farnedon, Cudynton, Aldersey, Halton, and Hanley. [8 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 5 *d.*]

9 Edw. 4. Tabley, John, and George Asshton. Fine—six messuages, a hundred and eighty acres of land, eight acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, four acres of wood, and twelve acres of moor in Overtabley. [9 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 5 *d.*]

10 Edw. 4. Markeham, John, Kt., Robert Danby, Kt., Richard Byngham, Kt., and John Nedeham, Kt., and John, Earl of Shrewsbury, and Thomas, Viscount Lysle. Fine—manor of Merbury. [10 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 1.]

10 Edw. 4. Clerke, Thomas, parson of the church of Eccleston, and John Redehode, vicar of the church of Whicham, and Thomas Glegge, and William Botiller and Joan his wife. Fine—a messuage in Claverton. [10 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 10 *d.*]

13 Edw. 4. Donne, John, Kt., and Robert Donne his brother. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of John Mascy, of Chester, and Hugh Grymesdiche, all right to the manor of Utkynton, and to a moiety of the manor of Clotton, to two parts of the manor of Alpram, a fourth part of the manor of Kyngesley, the bailiwick of the forests of Mara and Mondrem, eighty messuages, forty tofts, one water mill, five hundred acres of land, a hundred acres of meadow, a thousand acres of pasture, a hundred acres of wood, a hundred acres of heath, a hundred acres of turbary, a hundred acres of moor, and a 100*s.* rent in Utkynton, Alpram, Berneton, Northwich, Torpurley, Clotton, Frodesham, Newton, Kyngesley, Norley, Cudynton juxta Norley, and Acton. [13 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 12.]

13 Edw. 4. Aspull, Henry, and Katherine his wife, late wife of Gilbert Wode, against Robert del Wode. Dower of fifty messuages, two hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood, and three hundred acres of pasture in Chester, Dunham, Parva Cristelton, Tydleston, Farnehale, and Alpram. [13 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 46 *d.*]

13 Edw. 4. England, Elizabeth, Queen of, and the King. Fine—castle, town, lordship, and manor of Halton, and the manors of More, Runcorne, Whitley, and Congleton, and the parks of Thistilstak and Northwode, and the appointment to the office of bailiwick of the serjeanty of Halton. [15 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 22.] [This is on a membrane dated 13 Edw. 4.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

15 Edw. 4. Hall, John son and heir of Thomas. Deed of, granting to Christopher Hawkeshawe and Joan daughter and heir of John Warde, of Grafton, all his, the said John's, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and services in Horton and Tilston. [15 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 23.]

16 Edw. 4. Wiche, William son and heir of David. Deed of, quitclaiming to Humphry Starky, Recorder of the city of London, his heirs and assigns, all right to a moiety of two tenements called Wichehowses in the town of Northwich, which were of Richard Starky, and afterwards of Laurence Starky, also to all lands, &c., in the same town which were of William Bate or Ellen Bate his daughter and heir. [16 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 36.]

20 Edw. 4. Heghfeld, John, and Elizabeth his wife, who was the wife of Robert Venables, against Peter Venables. Dower of twenty messuages, two hundred and forty acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, and three acres of wood in Northwich, Newton, Norcotes, Middlewich, Lachedenys, Holford, Plumley, Lostok Gralam, Wynyncham, Coggeshull, Stublache, Berneton, and Anterbus. [20 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 32 *d.*]

20 Edw. 4. Eggerton, John, armiger, and Ellen del Egge, daughter of William del Egge. Fine—twenty acres of land in Egge and Kydynton. [20 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 51.]

20 Edw. 4. Mascy, John, senior, of Codynton, and William Reynford and Ellen his wife. Fine—one messuage, one toft, one garden, seven acres of land, four acres of wood, forty acres of heath, forty acres of moor, and twenty acres of marsh in Broxon. [20 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 51.]

21 Edw. 4. Spurstowe, Richard, senior, of Spurstowe, armiger. Deed of, granting to Master James Stanley, Archdeacon of Chester, Robert son of John Mascy, and William Tatton lands, &c., in Spurstowe, then in the tenure of Nicholas Geffez, John Brouster, John Hancokson, William Percival, John Kilche, Geoffrey Chaloner, Ralph Rede and William Light, and also all his land, &c., in the same town, called Lartonfeld, Brownecrofte, Rileyfeld, Marlecrofts, Woldscroftes, Swynchey, and le Duffehowse medowe, of the yearly value of twenty marks, to hold during the life of Matilda late wife of Thomas Cotyngham. [21 *Edw.* 4. *m.* 20.]

22 Edw. 4. Mascy, Robert, of Crosseley. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [22 *Edw.* 4. and 1 *Edw.* 5.]

22 Edw. 4. Stanley, William, and Ralph Bulkeley, son and heir of Alice late wife of Thomas Bulkeley, and daughter and heir of William Dod. Fine—one messuage, forty acres of land, and two acres of meadow in Bikerton. [22 *Edw.* 4. and 1 *Edw.* 5.]

22 Edw. 4. Mere, Thomes del. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [22 *Edw.* 4. and 1 *Edw.* 5.]

22 Edw. 4. Duncalfe, Elizabeth late wife of Thomas, against James Duncalfe. Dower of eight messuages, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood, and a hundred acres of pasture in Butteley, Mottrum Andrewe, Mynshull, and Middlewich. [22 *Edw.* 4. and 1 *Edw.* 5. *m.* 40, 45 *d.*]

22 Edw. 4. Eign', John ap, and Ellen his wife, who was the wife of William Lawton, against Robert Lawton. Dower of three messuages, twenty acres of land, and three acres of meadow in Aldeford. [22 *Edw.* 4. and 1 *Edw.* 5. *m.* 44, 48.]

1 Ric. 3. Keffes, Nicholas son and heir of John, of Chorleton. Deed of, granting in perpetuity all his lands, &c., in Chorleton, to Laurence Rooper, armiger. [1–3 *Ric.* 3.]

18 Edw. 4. Cholmundeley, Richard, senior, of Cholmundeley, armiger. Deed of, granting in perpetuity to Hugh Calveley, Kt., and George Massy, chaplain, the manors of Cholmundeley, Chorley near Wrenbury and Caponhurst, and all his the said Richard's land, &c., in Malpas, Larketon, Hampton, Rowton, Boghton, Sutton, and Wich-Malbank, and in the city of Chester, or elsewhere in the county of Chester, also all his lands, tenements, &c., in the town of Prees, or elsewhere in the county of Shropshire. [1–3 *Ric.* 3. *m.* 13 *d.*]

18 Edw. 4. —— Deed of Hugh Calveley, Kt., and George Mascy, chaplain, reenfeoffing in tail-male the said Richard Cholmundeley of all the manors, &c., granted to them by the above deed, excepting the manor of Chorley, and the lands, &c., in Chorley, Capenhurst, Boghton, and

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

Sutton, which Elizabeth daughter of Roger Corbet, Kt., wife of Richard Cholmundeley, junior, had of the gift of the said Hugh and George, and excepting certain annual rents of twenty-four marks, granted by them to William, Randal, Hugh, and Fulk, sons of the said Richard Cholmondeley, with successive remainders in tail-male to James Lee, Kt., William Cholmondeley, of Whytchurch, and John Cholmondeley, of Norton in Halys, and them failing to the right heirs of the said Richard. [1–3 *Ric.* 3. *m.* 19.]

1 Hen. 7. Hawardyn, Thomas, and John Stathum and Elizabeth his wife. Fine—ten messuages, six tofts, two hundred and forty acres of land, sixteen acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, four acres of wood, and 4½*d.* rent in Lymme, Lymebothes, and Stathum. [1 & 2 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 5.]

1 Hen. 7. Fissher, George, and Cristiana his wife, late wife of Randal Hokenhull, against Richard Bruyn, guardian of the heir and of the lands of the said Randal. Dower of four messuages, one toft, a hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and forty acres of pasture in Duddon and Burton. [1 & 2 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 20 *d.*]

1 Hen. 7. Vernon, Ralph, of Haslyngton, armiger. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of John Savage, senior, "Miles pro corpore Domini Regis," all right to fifty messuages, three hundred and forty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, thirty acres of wood, a hundred acres of pasture, and a hundred acres of heath in Shurlache, Bradford, Stanthurle, Conele, Hurdelston, Picton, and Newhall; the advowson of the church of Davenham, two parts of the manor of Mynshull Vernon, three and the eighth part of one knight's fee in Tatenhale, Aldlyme, Henhull, Merbury near Bodworth, Magna Moldworth, Parva Moldworth, Assheton, and Horton near Tervyn; two parts of a sixth part of the manor of Wich-Malbank, excepting the manor of Hasslyngton, and the advowson of the chapel of Haselyngton; the manor of Shibbrok, thirty messuages, a hundred acres of land, and twenty acres of meadow in the said towns of Shurlache, Merbury, Conele, Hurdelston; two parts of the manor of Leftwiche, twenty messuages, sixty acres of land in Shurlache, Bradford, Stanthurle, Conele, Hurdelston, and Newehall; a third part of the manor of Mynshull Vernon, and the advowson of the church aforesaid; and a third of a sixth part of the manor of Wich-Malbank, excepting the before excepted; all which premises were then held by the said John Savage. [1 & 2 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 31.]

3 Hen. 7. Rediche, Thomas, and Robert Rediche, his son and heir apparent. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Henry Byrom and Constance his wife, and James Holt and Isabel his wife, and the heirs and assigns of the said Constance and Isabel, all right to the manor of Hanley, and to lands and tenements in Hanley, Lacheforde, Ryngay, Stokport and Stoke, or elsewhere in the county of Chester, which premises were held by the said Henry and James in right of the said Constance and Isabel; also all right to the passage over the Mersey between Runcorne and Thelwall. [3 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 9.]

3 Hen. 7. Huxley, Ralph, and Urian Friser and Joan his wife, and John Friser their son. Fine—twenty-two acres of land in Larketon. [3 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 27 *d.*]

5 Hen. 7. Caryngton, Katherine who was the wife of Hamo, armiger, against John Both, Kt., John Legh, of Baguley, Kt., Richard Aston, armiger, William Mynshull, clerk, and Uchtred Caryngton. Dower of fifteen messuages, one water-mill, a hundred and sixty acres of land, forty acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, and a thousand acres of turbary in Caryngton and Assheton. [5 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 9, 10.]

5 Hen. 7. Venables, William, armiger, and Katherine his wife, late wife of Richard Wynynton, against William Gruffith, Kt., guardian of the heir of Richard Wynynton, armiger. Dower of the manors of Wynynton, thirty-five messuages, three cottages, one mill, six hundred and forty acres of land, a hundred acres of meadow, a hundred and sixty-five acres of pasture, forty-three acres of wood, twenty acres of moor, and 30*s.* rent in Wynynton, Northwich, Castle Northwich, Marchall, Twembroke, and Anderton. [5 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 10 *d.* 7 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 1.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

5 Hen. 7. Browe, Hugh. Deed of, granting in perpetuity one messuage, with appurtenances, in Norbury to Dame Alice Wiksted and Thomas Wiksted her son. [5 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 19.]

5 Hen. 7. Mascy, Ellen who was the wife of Richard, against Thomas Mascy, late of Chedle. Dower of one messuage, thirty acres of land, and two acres of meadow in Chedle. [5 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 22 *d.*]

6 Hen. 7. Boidell, Isabel who was the wife of Geoffrey, against John Boidell. Dower. [6 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 12.]

6 Hen. 7. Ley, William son and heir of Richard, of Frodsham. Deed of, granting in fee-simple to John Batrych, of Little Barowe, one messuage in Little Barowe. [6 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 16.]

7 Hen. 7. Beryngton, Sybil who was the wife of John, against John Beryngton. Dower of one messuage, sixty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, ten acres of wood, and ten acres of pasture in Sondebach. [7 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 2.]

7 Hen. 7. Venables, William, of Kynderton, armiger, and Katherine his wife against William Gruffith. Dower of forty messuages, six salt-pits, ten cottages, one mill, six hundred acres of land, a hundred acres of meadow, forty-three acres of wood, a hundred and sixty-five acres of pasture, twenty acres of moor, and 30*s.* rent in Wynynton. [7 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 10 *d.*, 89.]

7 Hen. 5. Venables, Thomas son and heir of William. Deed of, granting in fee-simple, all his messuages, lands, &c., which were late of the said William his father in Knottesford and Knottesford Bothes, otherwise Netherknottesford, and Overknottesford, excepting a parcel of land in Knottesford granted by the said Thomas to Henry Hewster. [7 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 22.]

8 Hen. 7. Bruyn, Margaret who was the wife of John, against James Bruyn and Anna his wife. Dower of three messuages, a hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, and ten acres of wood in Wymbaldestroghford and Chirchcristelton. [8 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 3 *d.*]

8 Hen. 7. Bruyn, Richard, of Tervyn, and Katherine his wife, late wife of James Clive, against Richard Clive, of Huxley. Dower of twenty messuages, one water-mill, forty acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, forty acres of wood, and 17*s.* 2*d.* rent in Huxley, Neuton, Sidnall, Halghton, Rowecristelton, Foukstapleford, Hokenhull, Wareton near Middlewich, Clive, Davenport, and Middlewich. [8 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 12 *d.*]

8 Hen. 5. Shakerley, Geoffrey, armiger, and Anna his wife, late wife of John Legh, armiger, against Philip Legh, of Bothes. Dower of twenty messuages, two hundred acres of land, and forty acres of meadow in Modburley. [8 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 30.]

—— The same. Ten messuages and a hundred acres of land in Torkynton. [8 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 30 *d.*]

—— The same. The manor of Knottesford Bothes. [*Ibid.*]

8 Hen. 7. Hawarden, Thomas son and heir apparent of Thomas, of Wolston, and Thomas Wynyngton, of Birches, and Ellen his wife. Fine—a moiety of one messuage, eighteen acres of land, two acres of meadow, and a moiety of a moiety of one acre of land in Stathum. [8 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 30 *d.*]

9 Hen. 7. Calveley, Hugh, Kt. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [9 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 5.]

9 Hen. 7. Fitton, Thomas, of Gouseworth, Kt. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [9 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 5.]

9 Hen. 7. Johnson, Thomas, of Egge. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [9 *Hen*, 7. *m.* 5.]

9 Hen. 7. Pownall, John. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [9 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 5.]

9 Hen. 7. Neuton, Richard, of Neuton. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [9 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 5.]

9 Hen. 7. Lecester, John, of Tabley, armiger. Exemption from serving on juries. [9 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 13.]

9 Hen. 7. Glegge, Henry, constable of the castle of Chester, and Thomas son of James Glegge, and Thomas Glegge, senior. Fine—two messuages, fifty acres of land, three acres of meadow, and 9*s.* 6*d.* rent in Chester and Clareton. [9 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 19 *d.*]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

9 Hen. 7. Broun, Thomas, chaplain, and Richard Caryngton, chaplain, and Hugh Bentley and Alice his wife. Fine—three messuages, twenty-eight acres of land, one acre of meadow, two acres of wood, and three acres of pasture in Routhesthorne. [9 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 19 *d.*]

9 Hen. 7. Aldresey, John, senior, of Aldresey. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [9 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 20 *d.*]

9 Hen. 7. Venables, Katherine who was the wife of William, armiger, against William Gruffith, guardian of the heir of Richard Wynynton. Dower of ten messuages, one mill, a hundred and forty acres of land, twenty-five acres of meadow, twenty-six acres of wood, sixty acres of pasture, ten acres of moor, and 10*s.* rent in Wynynton. [9 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 27.]

—— The same. Dower of forty messuages, three cottages, four hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, twenty-four acres of wood, a hundred and twenty acres of pasture, twelve acres of moor, and 20*s.* rent in Northwich, Marchall, Anderton, Witton, and Neuton near Chester. [*Ibid.*]

9 Hen. 7. Spurstowe, Matilda who was the wife of Richard, against Randal Spurstowe. Dower of five messuages, a hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood, forty acres of pasture, one water-mill, and 2*s.* 8*d.* rent in Spurstowe. [9 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 29.]

10 Hen. 7. Snelleston, Thomas. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [10 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 13.]

10 Hen. 7. Starky, Alicia who was the wife of Roger, against John Starky. Dower of six messuages, one salt-pit, eight "plumborum," two shops, and ten acres of land in Northwich and Middlewich. [10 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 16, 23 *d.*]

10 Hen. 7. Moore, Randal. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [10 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 30.]

10 Hen, 7. Dod, John, senior, of Egge. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [10 *Hen.* 7, *m.* 35.]

11 Hen. 7. Venables, Richard, and Alicia his wife against Richard Boroes. Dower of two messuages, one water-mill, one windmill, a hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood, ten acres of heath, and one garden in Overwhitley and Netherwhitley. [11 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 34.]

11 Hen. 7. Vaudrey, Robert. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [11 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 40.]

11 Hen. 7. Cholmundeley, Ellen who who was the wife of Richard, against Elizabeth Cholmundeley. Dower of ten messuages, four tofts, one windmill, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, six acres of wood, and forty acres of heath in Chorley near Wrenbury, Capenhurst, Kynarton, Boghton, and Sutton near Hole. [11 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 40.]

12 Hen. 7. Venables, Katherine who was the wife of William, armiger, against Richard Wynyngton son and heir of Richard Wynyngton, armiger. Dower of the manors of Wynyngton and Marshall, and of fifteen messuages, six salt-pits, and 21*s.* 10*d.* rent in Wynyngton, Northwich, Marshall, Anderton, Witton, Newton near Chester, and Castell Northwich. [12 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 4 *d.*]

12 Hen. 7. Bulkeley, Edmund, and Robert Chauntrell, and Katherine Venables, late wife of Richard Wynyngton, Edward Fyton, Robert Fyton, and Thomas Fyton, of Pounall, and Richard Dutton. Fine—manor of Pulford and advowson of the church of Pulford, fifteen messuages, five hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of wood, forty acres of meadow, a thousand acres of pasture, and 12*d.* rent in Pulford, Allostok, Overpevere, Netherpevere, and Chester. [12 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 45.]

12 Hen. 7. Tatton, William, and William Wootley and Margery his wife. Fine—two messuages in Chester. [12 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 51.]

13 Hen. 7. Chirche, Nicholas, and Robert Heyfeld, chaplains. Deed of, granting to Ralph Malbon in fee-tail all the messuages, &c., in Haslyngton or elsewhere in the county of Chester, and the lands and tenements, &c., in Baltereley, in the county of Stafford, which the said Nicholas and Robert had of the gift of William Malbon, with remainder to John son of Thomas Malbon and the heirs male of his body, and them failing to Agnes daughter of the said William Malbon and the heirs of her body. [13 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 3.]

No. 6.—Welsh Decords : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

13 Hen. 7. Davenport, Thomas son of John, of Davenport. Deed of, granting to Ralph de Davenport, in perpetuity, all his lands, &c., in Swetenham, Somerford, Newbolt, Kermyncham, Ollurton, and Sydynton, which he the said Thomas had of the gift of the said John his father. [13 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 7.]

13 Hen. 7. Mere, William. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [13 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 7.]

13 Hen. 7. Dod, William, of Broxon. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [13 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 12 *d.*]

1 Hen. 7. Newton, Humphry, of Newton. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [13 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 37.]

3 Hen. 7. Mottrum, Roger son of Roger. Deed of, granting to Peter Legh, Kt., in perpetuity, one messuage, a hundred acres of land, six acres of meadow, and four acres of wood in Distleystanley, also the office of bailiff of the new park of the forest of Macclesfield. [13 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 37.]

15 Hen. 7. Strangways, Joan who was the wife of Roger Dutton, against Laurence Dutton. Dower of the manors of Dutton, Weston, Nesse, and Arowe, and of five hundred messuages, two thousand acres of land, two hundred acres of wood and underwood, two hundred acres of turbary, and 10*l.* rent in Dutton, Berberton, Acton, Credynton, Harpesford, Pikton, Stoke, Stony Dunham, Weston, Nesse, Arrowe, Parva Moldeworthe, Preston, Middlewich, and Pulton Launcelyn. [15 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 1 *d.*]

15 Hen. 7. Venables, George, and Ellen his wife, who was the wife of John Haesse, against Thomas Haesse of Lytteley. Dower of three messuages, one salt-pit, two hundred acres of land, five acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood in Aston, Berneton, and Northwich. [15 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 4.]

16 Hen. 7. Assheton, Thomas, Kt. Deed of settlement on the marriage of John, son and heir apparent of the said Thomas, with Jane Stanley daughter and heir apparent of Dame Jane, wife of Edward Pikryng, Kt., and late wife of Thomas Stanley. [16 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 18.]

16 Hen. 7. Caryngton, Hamo, armiger. Deed of, granting to John Bothe, Kt., John Legh, of Bayguley, Kt., Richard Ashton, kinsman and heir apparent of Richard Aston, Kt., William Mynshull, vicar of the church of Bawdon, and Uchtred Carryngton, in perpetuity, all his manors, messuages, &c., in Carryngton, Partyngton, Asshton, Kenworthey, Stokport, Hattresley, Woley, and Mottrome. [16 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 20.]

17 Hen. 7. Mascy, Margaret who was the wife of John, of Sale, against Hamo Mascy, of Sale. Dower of forty messuages, two hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of pasture, forty acres of meadow, four acres of wood, three hundred acres of turbary, and 5*s.* rent in Sale, Godley, Northerden, and Netherwalton. [17 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 2.]

17 Hen. 7. Tatton, William, of Chester, and John Legh, Kt., and Ellen his wife and William Legh son and heir apparent of the same John. Fine—three messuages, twenty-six acres of arable land, two acres of meadow, three acres of wood, six acres of heath, and six acres of moor in Northerden. [17 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 7.]

18 Hen. 7. Ardern, John, of Tymperley. Deed of, granting to Elizabeth Barlowe, widow, all his lands in Tymperley, then in the tenure of Laurence Hunt and Edward Legh. [18 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 17.]

—— The same, granting to William Tatton, Robert Tatton, rector of the church of Warton, and James Barlowe, to hold during the life of Elizabeth who was the wife of Henry Barlowe, fields called "Wheitfild" and "Medelwodfild," in the tenure of William Janny, messuages and lands in the several tenures of Ralph Harday and Robert Legh, a field called "Milnefild" in the tenure of the said John, a croft called "Marled" in the tenure of the said Richard Taillior, a croft in the tenure of Robert Rile, a field called "Kylnefild" in the tenure of Randal Mirys, and a field called Alton in the tenure of the said John, all which premises were in Tymperlegh. [18 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 18.]

18 Hen. 7. Maynwaryng, Charles, of Croxton, armiger, and Isabella his wife. Letters Patent of the King, granting to the said Charles, Isabella, and their heirs all the rights and privileges of burgesses of the town of Middlewich. [19 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 6.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

19 Hen. 7. Walker, Edward, of Altryngham. Deed of, granting in perpetuity to Thomas Deyne, of Altryngham, and Margery his wife three burgages in Altrynghan, of which one was situated between the burgage of Edward Mascy, and that "late" of Richard Chadurton, of Tympyrley, called "Flaxyorde" and two burgages called "Tayntre Crofts," in the same town. [19 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 17.]

19 Hen. 7. Percyvale, John, Kt., "late" Mayor of London. Deed of, founding a free grammar school at Macclesfield. [19 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 19.]

19 Hen. 7. Savage, Thomas, Archbishop. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Edward Fytton, of Godsworth, Ralph Damport, of Damport, William Damport, of Bromall, Thomas Hyde of Norbury, John Sutton, of Sutton, senior, John, eldest son of John Worth, of Tetrynton, John, eldest son of Thomas Sherygley, of Berystowe, Thomas, eldest son of Roger Rowe, and Richard his eldest son, all right to the lands and tenements, &c., in Macclesfield, Tetrynton, Rano, Huddesfeld, and Sutton which were of Robert Falibrom, excepting one messuage in Macclesfield tenanted by Richard Smyth, and to all lands and tenements in the said towns which were of Hugh Rowe, in trust to find a chaplain to perform daily service in the church of Macclesfield for the souls of John Percyvale, Dame Thomassine his consort, and Richard Sutton, and for the foundation of a free grammar school in Macclesfield. [19 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 19 *d.*]

20 Hen. 7. Lovell, Thomas, Kt., and Edmund Dudley, armiger, and Thomas Venables, of Kynderton, armiger, and Cecilia his wife. Fine—one acre of land called "Cokesere" and the avowson of the church of Rousthorne, in Kynderton and Rousthorn. [20 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 12.]

20 Hen. 7. Brereton, William, of Brereton, armiger. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [20 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 13.]

20 Hen. 7. Shawe, Randal. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [20 *Hen.* 7 *m.* 13.]

20 Hen. 7. Swanwik, David, of Swanwik. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [20 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 13.]

20 Hen. 7. Dutton, Laurence, of Dutton. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [20 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 16.]

20 Hen. 7. Ardren, John of Tymperley. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [20 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 16.]

20 Hen. 7. Fitton, Edward, of Gawseworth. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [20 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 16.]

Launcelyn, William. Charter of Randal Earl of Chester, granting to Robert Launcelyn and his heirs that they should hold their land of Pikton and Bebynton quit of suit of shire and hundred; that they should not answer for any offence, but before the Chief Justice of Chester, and that they should render 18*d.* for Shirrestuth and Streward, the said Robert to give to the Earl one bay charger. [Not dated. 20 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 16.]

20 Hen. 7. Fitton, Thomas, of Pownall, armiger. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [30 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 28.]

20 Hen. 7. Stanley, John, of Echelles, armiger. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [20 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 28.]

20 Hen. 7. Sutton, Richard, and Edward Torfot and Alicia his wife. Fine—manor of Helde, ten messuages, twelve burgages, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, fifty acres of wood, a hundred acres of moor, a hundred acres of marsh, and 20*s.* rent in Frodesham, Overton, Bradeley, Upper Bradele, Lower Neuton near Deresbury, Twembroke, Gropenhale, Budworthe, Aston, and Thelwall. [20 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 28.]

21 Hen. 7. Kyncy, William, of Gosetre. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [21 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 4.]

21 Hen. 7. Brereton, John, Kt. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [21 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 4.]

21 Hen. 7. Davenport, Thomas, of Henbury, armiger. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [21 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 18.]

21 Hen. 7. Swetenham, Thomas, of Swetenham. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [21 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 18.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records: Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

21 Hen. 7. Bulkeley, William, and Margaret his wife, who was the wife of John Dutton, against Richard Aston. Dower of the manor of Kekewike. [21 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 29.]

21 Hen. 7. Bretargh, Joan who was the wife of William, against Randal Billyngton. Dower of twenty messuages, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, and ten acres of wood in Orescroft. [21 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 29.]

21 Hen. 7. Lovell, Thomas, Kt., and Edmund Dudley, armiger, and John Savage, Kt., and Annie his wife, Thomas Cotton, armiger, and Katherine his wife. Fine—one acre of land and the advowson of the church of Routhesthorn and Kynderton. [21 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 29 *d.*]

22 Hen. 7. Bunbury, Emma who was the wife of John, against Richard Bunbury, armiger. Dower of twenty-eight messuages, three hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, and 100*s.* rent in Stanley, Stoke, Hole, Bunbury, Tatenhall, Tilston, and Eccleston. [22 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 2 *d.*]

22 Hen. 7. Mynshull, John, of Mynshull, armiger. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [22 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 12.]

22 Hen. 7. Mascy, Robert, of Codyngton. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [22 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 12.]

22 Hen. 7. Kynaston, Humphry, and Ellen his wife, who was the wife of Humphry Peasehall, against John Peasehall. Dower. [22 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 12.]

18 Hen. 7. Littleover, Randal. Inquisition taken in the 20th year of Hen. 7., finding that the said Randal died seised, in his demesne as of fee, of the manor of Wallerscote, two messuages, a hundred acres of land, one acre of meadow, and half an acre of wood in Wallerscote, held of the Earl of Chester in soccage by the yearly rent of 1*d.*, yearly value 8*l.*; of one messuage, twenty acres of land, and one acre of meadow in Tofte, held of the Earl of Chester *in capite*, yearly value 26*s.* 8*d.*; of a moiety of one salt-pit in Northwich, held of the Earl of Chester in burgage, yearly value 20*s.*; that the said Randal died on the 7th Jan., 15 Hen. 7., and that Robert Littleover his son was next heir and of twenty-eight years of age or more. [22 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 14.]

22 Hen. 7. Legh, Philip, armiger. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [22 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 20.]

22 Hen. 7. Dudeley, Edmund, armiger, Milo Gerard, John Camby, and John Erneley, and Roger Horton and Joan his wife. Fine—manor of Oldecastell, forty messuages, one thousand acres of land, a hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, a hundred acres of wood, and 10*l.* rent in Oldecastell, Malpas, Shoklache near Horton, Barton, Horton, Fulwiche, Cudynton, and Bradeley. [22 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 24.]

22 Hen. 7. Dudeley, Edmund, Andrew Wyndesore, armiger, John Erneley, Anthony Wyndesore, John Middelton, William Everard, and John Camby, and Roger Horton and Joan his wife. Fine—manor of Bikelegh, thirty messuages, two water-mills, a thousand acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, a hundred acres of wood, three hundred acres of furze and heath, two hundred acres of moor and marsh, and 10*l.* rent in Bikelegh, Hetheston, and Snabbe. [22 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 24.]

22 Hen. 7. Bromley, William, clerk, and Elizabeth Bromley, Roger Dodde and Agnes his wife. Fine—moiety of a moiety of sixteen messuages, sixteen gardens, a thousand acres of land, a hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, two hundred acres of wood, and 40*s.* rent in Buyrton, Wireswall, Malpas, Hassall, Ridlegh, Brundelegh, and Torpurlegh. [22 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 24.]

22 Hen. 7. Chester county. General pardon to the inhabitants of, in consideration of a sum of two thousand pounds, excepting Edward Duke of Buckingham, Thomas Earl of Derby, George Earl of Shrewsbury, Richard Earl of Kent, Edward Lord Audley, Henry Vernon, Kt., the heirs of William Trussell, and Thomas Cokesey, Kts. [22 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 28, 32.]

23 Hen. 7. Meer, Agnes who was the wife of Robert, against John Hurlebot. Dower of one messuage, forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, and five acres of wood in Overpevere. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 3 *d.*]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

23 Hen. 7. Werberton, William, and Margaret his wife, who was the wife of John Mascy, against Edward Mascy, son and heir of the said John. Dower of twenty messuages, a hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, and 20*s.* rent in Northerden, Magna Egge, Clutton, Aldersey, Canreden, Bikerton, Cudynton near Macclesfield, Eggerton, Kenworthy, Brounhill, Sale, Shokelache, Broxon, and Altryncham. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 9 *d.*]

23 Hen. 7. Smyth, William, armiger, and Thomas Sideley, and Thomas Ardern and Cecilia his wife. Fine—manor of Alvandelegh, thirty messuages, two hundred acres of land, a hundred acres of meadow, a thousand acres of pasture, five hundred acres of moor, and six acres of wood in Alvandelegh. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 10.]

23 Hen. 7. Stanley, William, of Hoton. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 16.]

23 Hen. 7. Meoles, John. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 16.]

23 Hen. 7. Sparke, Henry, of Wich-Malbank. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 16.]

23 Hen. 7. Troutebek, William, Kt. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 24.]

23 Hen. 7. Prestlond, Andrew son of Richard. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Edmund Dudeley, Andrew Wyndesore, and John Erneley, to the use of the said Edmund and his heirs, all title, &c., to the manors of Bikley, Shoklache, and Oldecastell, to a fourth part of the manor of Malpas, to the advowson of the church of Tilston, and of the free chapel of Herthill, to messuages, lands, &c., in Bikley, Shokelache, Oldecastell, Malpas, Barton, Braddeley, and Cudynton, to two salt-pits in Fulwiche ; and to the manors of Eton and Walton in the county of Derby. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 26.]

—— Richard son of Richard. A like deed. [*Ibid.*]

—— Thomas son of Richard. A like deed. [*Ibid.*, *m.* 26 *d.*]

23 Hen. 7. Brodchoke, Cassandra who was the wife of John, against Francis Brodchoke. Dower of nine messuages, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, a hundred acres of wood, two water-mills, and 6*s.* 8*d.* rent in Wilaston, Weston, Shavyn, and Wich-Malbank. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 27, 39 *d.*]

23 Hen. 7. Kynaston, Humphry, and Ellen his wife, who was the wife of Humphry Peshall, against John Peshall. Dower of three hundred acres of land in Malpas, Fulwich, Hampton, Stapleford, Hokenhull, Wistanston, and Shokelache. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 41 *d.*]

23 Hen. 7. Eggerton, William, of Hampton. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 45.]

23 Hen. 7. Yong, John otherwise called John Somerset. Deed of, granting to Roger Horton, in perpetuity, the manors of Peckforton and Biklegh, and all the manors, lands, &c., which were of John Scintpier, Kt., in Pecforton, Biklegh, Haulghton, Beeston, Spurstowe, Bunbery, and elsewhere in the county of Chester. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 47.]

23 Hen. 7. Horton, Roger. Deed of, granting to Ralph Birkhened and Roger Maynwaryng, in perpetuity, the manors of Peckforton and Biklegh, and all the manors, lands, &c., which were of John Seintpier, Kt., in Biklegh, Haulghton, Beeston, Spurstowe, Bunbery, and elsewhere in the county of Chester. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 47.]

23 Hen. 7. Yonge, John, otherwise John Somersett. Deed of, quitclaiming in favour of Edmund Dudley, armiger, Richard Dudley, clerk, Andrew Wyndesore, armiger, John Erneley, armiger, John Carill, Richard Hesketh, and William Assheley, to the use of the said Edmund Dudley and his heirs, all title to the manors of Pecforton, Bikley, and Oldecastell, and to three hundred messuages, three mills, two thousand acres of land, forty acres of meadow, a thousand acres of pasture, five hundred acres of wood, five hundred acres of furze and heath, two hundred acres of moor and marsh, and 20*l.* rent in Pecforton, Bikley, Oldecastell, Malpas, Shoklach near Horton, Barton, Horton, Fulwiche, Cudynton, Bradeley, Haulghton, Beston, Spurstowe, Bunbury, Hetheston, and le Snabbe. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 57.]

No. 6.—Welsh Records : Deeds, Inquisitions, &c.—*continued.*

—— The said Edmund, Richard, Andrew, John, John, Richard, and William, and Roger Horton and Joan his wife. Fine—manors, &c., set forth in the foregoing deed. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 57.]

20 Hen. 7. Donne, Elizabeth who was the wife of John, Kt. Will of, 30 April, 20 Hen. 7. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 61.]

19 Hen. 7. Cotton, Richard, armiger. Inquisition of the 14th Oct., 19 Hen. 7., finding that the said Richard died seised, in his demesne as of fee, of the manor of Cotton Edmunds, excepting a close called "Cottonwode" in Edmunds Cotton, which by his deed, 13th July, 9 Hen. 7., he granted to William Tatton for twenty years; that the said manor was held of the Earl of Chester *in capite* by knight's service, and was of the yearly value of 100*s.*; also in fee-tail, jointly with John Savage, Kt., and Anna his wife, of the manor of Kynderton, with the advowson of the church of Rothesthorn, held of the Earl of Chester *in capite* by knight's service, yearly value 10*l.*; of the manors of Sproston, Bradwall, and Holyns, held of the said Earl as above, yearly value 20*l.*; of the manor of Eccleston, twelve messuages, three hundred acres of land, a hundred acres of meadow, a hundred acres of wood, together with the advowson of the church of Eccleston, held of the Earl of Chester as above, yearly value 23*s.*; of an annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing out of the manor of Belgreve; of five salt-pits in Middlewich, held of the said Earl in burgage, yearly value 4*l.*; of fifty messuages and five hundred acres of land in Witton and Crosse near Northwich, held of the Earl of Chester *in capite* by knight's service, yearly value 20*l.*; of the manors of Mershton and twelve messuages, five hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of wood, and three boats for fishing on Budwurth meir, held of the said Earl as above, yearly value 13*l.*; of one messuage and a hundred acres of land in Newton in Wyrehall, yearly value 50*s.*; of one messuage and forty acres of land in Berterton, held of Laurence Dutton, armiger, in soccage, yearly value 18*s.*; of eighty acres of land in Chirchemunshull, held of the heirs of Thomas Dutton, Kt., in soccage, yearly value 40*s.*; and of annual rents issuing out of the manors of Meere, Moreton Alcumlowe, Briddesmere, Bulkeley, Humsterston, and Ley; that the said Richard gave by deed of the 17th Sept., 12 Hen. 7., to William Troutebek, Hugh Calveley, Thomas Pole, Kt., Thomas Pole, armiger, and others, all his messuages, lands, &c., lying in Oscroft in Tervyn, and in Tervyn, and by deed of 4th Nov., 12 Hen. 7., gave to the same William, Hugh, and others, all his messuages and lands in Hanley. [23 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 67.]

24 Hen. 7. Corbet, Robert, of Hatherton. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [24 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 2.]

24 Hen. 7. Heth, John, of Hampton. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. [24 *Hen.* 7. *m.* 9.]

Prepared and examined by
(Signed) PETER TURNER.

No. 7.—Additions, in the Year 1867, to the Lists of Calendars, Indexes, &c., of Records in the Public Record Office, annexed to the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

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Chancery.

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2 & 3	Close Rolls	Index	1863 & 1864	Manuscript.	
2 & 3	Close Rolls	Inventory	1863	Do.	
3	Decrees	Calendar	8th division Parts 124 to 129 (inclusive).	Do.	
—	Lunacy Commissions, Inquisitions, &c.; Letters M to Z (inclusive).	Index	Chas. I. to 23 Geo. III.	Do.	
5	Patent Rolls and Privy Seals.	Calendar	22 Vict., 1858-9.	Do.	

Exchequer: Queen's Remembrancer.

32	Bishops' Temporalities.	Descriptive Slips.	Complete, Edw. I. to Commonwealth (1659).	Manuscript	3 vols.

Exchequer: Court of Augmentations and Court of General Surveyors.

37 & 38	Ministers' Accounts of Crown Lands, &c.	Descriptive Slips.	Complete, 33 to 35 Hen. 8.	Manuscript	2 vols.

No. 7.—Additions, in 1867, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Admiralty, Whitehall.

The Documents are open to the Public not later than 1800.

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in manuscript or printed.	Remarks.
	Abstracts of Journals of Proceedings.	List	1736–1776	Manuscript.	
	Abstracts of the Standing Orders for the Navy (Board of Revision).	Do.	—	Do.	
	Admiralty Books	Do.	1689–1815	Do.	
	Commission and Warrant Books.	Do.	1694–1815	Do.	
	Commissions and Warrants sent to the Out-Ports.	Do.	1744–1798	Do.	
	Compassionate List, Letter Books.	Do.	1809–1845	Do.	
	Compassionate List, Minute Books.	Do.	1809–1836	Do.	
	Compassionate Lists	Do.	1810–1837	Do.	
	Consuls and Promiscuous.	Do.	1795–1815	Do.	
	Courts-Martial	Do.	1781–1816	Do.	
	Estimates, Navy	Do.	1771–1832	Do.	
	Estimates, Ordinary, of the Navy.	Do.	1681–1792	Do.	
	Greenwich Hospital Letter Books.	Do.	1704–1821	Do.	
	Greenwich Hospital and Out-Pension Books.	Do.	1821–1830	Do.	
	Greenwich Hospital Out-Pensioners.	Do.	1763–1815	Do.	
	Greenwich Hospital, Candidates for Admission into.	Do.	1737–1859	Do.	
	Greenwich Out-Pensioners.	Do.	1789–1859	Do.	
	Index, General, to Public Office Letters and Courts-Martial.	Do.	1802–1807	Do.	
	Indexes, General	Do.	1807–1809	Do.	
	Legal Branch, Miscellaneous Letters.	Do.	1816–1829	Do.	
	Letter Books, Engineers.	Do.	1840–1849	Do.	
	Letter Books, Midshipmen and Clerks.	Do.	1815–1844	Do.	
	Letter Books, Lords'	Do.	1688–1815	Do.	
	Letter Books of Port Admirals.	Do.	1808–1828	Do.	
	Letter Books, Secretary of the Admiralty.	Do.	1688–1746	Do.	
	Letters. *See* Secretaries' Letters.				
	Letters, Circular	Do.	1795–1812	Do.	
	Letters, Lords', Ships' Establishments and Dockyards.	Do.	1803–1815	Do.	
	Letters, Lords', to the Secretaries of State.	Do.	1694–1804	Do.	
	Letters, Lords', Wages and Accounts.	Do.	1803–1815	Do.	
	Letters of Marque	Do.	1777–1815	Do.	
	Letters of the Board of Revision and Admiralty Instructions.	Do.	- - -	Do.	
	Licences to sail without Convoy.	Do.	1811–1816	Do.	
	Lists, Half-pay	Do.	1774–1788	Do.	
	Marines	Do.	1755–1831	Do.	

No. 7.—Additions, in 1867, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in manuscript or printed.	Remarks.
	Memorials and Reports.	List	1694–1815	Manuscript.	
	Miscellaneous Volumes.	Do.	—	Do.	
	Miscellaneous Branch, Commission Officers, Royal Navy.	Do.	1816–1818	Do.	
	Miscellaneous Branch, Greenwich Hospital, Letters to Applicants for Relief.	Do.	1816–1821	Do.	
	Miscellaneous Branch, Promiscuous Letters.	Do.	1816–1821	Do.	
	Miscellaneous Branch, Public Offices.	Do.	1816–1818	Do.	
	Miscellaneous Branch, Wages and Prize Money.	Do.	1816–1821	Do.	
	Miscellaneous Branch, Warrant and Petty Officers.	Do.	1816–1818	Do.	
	Muster Books	Do.	1673–1759	Do.	
	Officers on Leave of Absence.	Do.	1804–1846	Do.	
	Order Books	Do.	1810–1824	Do.	
	Orders and Instructions.	Do.	1665–1815	Do.	
	Out-Port Books	Do.	1798–1815	Do.	
	Packet Service	Do.	1837–1855	Do.	
	Pass Books	Do.	1683–1850	Do.	
	Pass Letter Books	Do.	1729–1816	Do.	
	Protection Books	Do.	1701–1828	Do.	
	Registers of Packet Voyages.	Do.	1846–1853	Do.	
	Returns, Daily, to the First Lord.	Do.	1812–1830	Do.	
	Secretaries' Common Letters.	Do.	1746–1808	Do.	
	Secretaries' Common Letters (Promiscous).	Do.	1809–1815	Do.	
	Secretaries' Common Letters to Captains and Lieutenants, Royal Navy.	Do.	1809–1815	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, Mediterranean.	Do.	1795–1815	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, Lisbon.	Do.	1809–1815	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, Newfoundland.	Do.	1795–1815	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, North America.	Do.	1808–1815	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, South America.	Do.	1809–1815	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, Halifax.	Do.	1795–1808	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, Leeward Islands.	Do.	1795–1815	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, East Indies.	Do.	1795–1815	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief, Jamaica.	Do.	1795–1815	Do.	

No. 7.—Additions, in 1867, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in manuscript or printed.	Remarks.
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanders-in-Chief of Squadrons.	List - -	1795–1815 -	Manuscript.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanding Officers, River Thames, Downs, Yarmouth, Leith, Cork, and Guernsey.	Do. - -	1811–1815 -	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanding Officers, Chatham, Sheerness, and Nore.	Do. - -	1795–1815 -	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanding Officers, Downs.	Do. - -	1795–1811 -	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanding Officers, Portsmouth.	Do. - -	1795–1815 -	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Commanding Officers, Plymouth.	Do. - -	1795–1815 -	Do.	
	Secretaries' Letters to Public Offices, Admirals, &c.	Do. - -	1746–1815 -	Do.	
	Steam Department, Entry Books.	Do. - -	1847–1849 -	Do.	
	Superannuations, Military.	Do. - -	1832–1835 -	Do.	
	Treasurer of the Navy, Monthly Accounts of Receipts and Payments.	Do. - -	1693–1729 -	Do.	
	Widows' Charity, Pension Lists.	Do. - -	1810–1829 -	Do.	
	Widows' Minutes -	Do. - -	1732–1829 -	Do.	
	Widows' Pension Books.	Do. - -	1827–1846 -	Do.	

Admiralty (Somerset House).

Accountant-General of the Navy.

65	Muster Books (8,001 to 10,131).	Press List -	—	Manuscript.	

Audit Office.

The Documents are open to the Public only to 25 Nov. 1760.

	Declared Accounts of the Master of the Toils.	Inventory -	2 Eliz. to 1630.	Manuscript.	Three Accounts.
	Declared Accounts of the Master of the Tents, Hailes, and Pavilions.	Do. - -	2 Eliz. to 1675.	Do.	
	List of Audit Office Records in the Public Record Office open to the Public	List - -	Complete -	Do.	

No. 7.—Additions, in 1867, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

HOME OFFICE.

The Documents are open to the Public only to 1760.

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in manuscript or printed.	REMARKS.
72	Domestic Series -	Calendar -	1519–1523 -	Printed -	The remainder of the reign in progress.
„	Do. (Irish) -	Do. - -	1574–1585 -	Do. -	Do.
	Do. -	Do. - -	1637 - -	Do. -	Do.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Documents are open to the Public only to 1688.

73	Foreign Series -	Calendar -	1519–1523 -	Printed -	The remainder of the reign in progress.
„	Do. -	Do. - -	1561–1562 -	Do. -	Do.

TREASURY.

The Documents are open to the Public only to 1820.

80	Treasury Board Papers [or, Treasury Papers].	Calendar -	To 1701, in progress.	Printed to 1692.	The Minutes in the *Minute Books* have been added.
	Registered Papers -	Press List -	1811 to 1815	Manuscript.	

WAR OFFICE.

The Documents are open to the Public only to 1820.

81	A. Papers (relating to the Militia).	List - -	—	Manuscript.
	A. C. Papers (relating to Army Clothing).	Do. - -	—	Do.
	C. P. Papers (Nos. 8,001 to 14,000).	Do. - -	—	Do.
	D. Papers (Nos. 34,000 to 48,999, and 50,000 to 58,999).	Do. - -	—	Do.
	G. P. Papers (Nos. 2,501 to 5,500).	Do. - -	—	Do.
	G. P. W. Papers (Nos. 1,201 to 2,000).	Do. - -	—	Do.
	M.M. Papers (Nos. 3,101 to 4,800).	Do. - -	—	Do.
	M. M. C. Papers (Nos. 1,001 to 2,000).	Do. - -	—	Do.
84	O. S. Papers (Nos. (50,122 to 120,999.)	Do. - -	—	Do.
83	General Monthly Returns (Foreign Stations).	Do. - -	1850 to 1860	Do.
	Monthly Returns:—			
	Artillery - -	Do. - -	1859 to 1864	Do.
	Royal Engineers	Do. - -	1860 to 1863	Do.
	Embarkation and Disembarkation Returns.	Do. - -	1853 to 1863	Do.
82	Discharges - -	Do. - -	1866 - -	Do.

TRANSCRIPTS.

	Digby Manuscripts	—	1605 to 1695	Manuscript -	1 vol.

No. 8.—Durham Records.

Letter from the Master of the Rolls to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, transmitting the Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records on the Durham Records, &c.

Sir, Rolls House, October 23, 1867.

In consequence of a letter I received from the Rev. Scott Surtees (a copy of which I herewith transmit), I desired the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records to proceed to Durham and report to me on the state of the Records of the Palatinate (which were placed under my charge by the Statute 1 & 2 Victoria, c. 94.), to enable me, in the event of Mr. Surtees' complaint being well founded, to determine what steps it would be advisable to take to remedy the grievance complained of.

I now beg leave to forward Mr. Hardy's report to me, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

After giving due consideration to Mr. Hardy's report, and looking at the subject in every point of view, and particularly observing that no effectual step has been taken to remedy the evils so forcibly pointed out in Mr. Hardy's first report in the year 1854, it appears to me that the proper course for me to pursue is to issue my warrant to the Deputy Keeper to remove the Palatine Records to London at once; but I hesitate to take this step without first apprising their Lordships of my intention, as it would involve the expenditure of 100*l.* or a little more.

I should, moreover, be sorry to resort to any measure, if it could be avoided, that could be considered prejudicial or displeasing to the inhabitants of the Palatinate.

Before, therefore, I order the removal of these Records, I should wish to ascertain whether the authorities and gentry of the county, in the event of my allowing the Records to remain at Durham, would themselves undertake to pay an annual salary to a qualified keeper of the Palatinate Records at Durham, who should be competent to arrange and calendar them, and make them properly accessible to the public for legal and historical investigations.

Such a record keeper would necessarily be under the jurisdiction of the Master of the Rolls. If the authorities of the county would undertake this responsibility, which I presume they will consent to do, after concurring in the memorial which the High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace addressed and sent to me (a copy of which I append to this letter), I should see no objection to allow the Records of the Palatinate to remain in the new building erected for them by the University of Durham, pursuant to the Order of the Queen in Council, dated the 19th July 1837.

If, on the other hand, the county authorities should decline to comply with this proposal, no other course is open to me than to remove the Records in question to London. This was exactly the course adopted by me in the case of the Palatinate Records of Chester, when, after meeting and considering the matter, the gentlemen of that county thought it best that the Records should be transferred to the Public Record Office, the result of which has been, I believe, to give satisfaction to all persons who have occasion to consult them.

In case it shall become necessary to transfer the Palatinate Records to London, I trust their Lordships will sanction any expense that may be incurred in such a removal.

There is another subject mentioned in Mr. Hardy's report, to which I desire to draw their Lordships' attention, before I issue my warrant. I allude to the claim made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to all the Records preserved in the Auditor's Office at Durham. I wish it at once to be determined what are to be considered as the private documents appertaining to the see of Durham, as Bishops and not as Palatines, so that the public documents may be given up to me to be removed to London. This inquiry could, I think, be best arranged through the medium of the Solicitor to the Treasury and the solicitor of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and no time ought to be lost in coming to a decision on this matter.

No. 8.—Durham Records: Letter, &c.—*continued.*

I beg leave also to mention that I perfectly agree with Mr. Hardy in his suggestion that all the original Awards, which are now deposited in five different offices, should be brought together and allowed to remain at Durham.

This would follow as a necessary consequence if the county authorities agree to my proposal to appoint a record keeper; if, however, they do not, I am of opinion that the Awards in question should not be brought to London, but should be placed under the care of the Clerk of the Peace of the county for the time being, and be open to the public for consultation.

If further information on the points connected with my letter be desired by their Lordships it will be found in Mr. Hardy's report. The account he has furnished me of the Durham Records generally will be found replete with interest.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROMILLY.

Geo. Alex. Hamilton, Esq.,
&c. &c.

Inclosure No. 1.

Sprotburgh Rectory, Doncaster,
June 17, 1867.

MY LORD.

I HAVE lately had occasion on an important trial to consult the Registry and Record Offices at Durham. I do not hesitate to say that their state is a disgrace to the age in which we live. One document, very important in our case, could not be found, and it was not until I had secured the services of Mr. Langstaffe, of Gateshead, who, I was informed, was "the only person who knew anything about the Durham Records" (at an expense of 5*l.*), that the document was forthcoming. I do trust, not only on personal grounds, but for the benefit of those who are interested in the history of the North Humber principality, that these valuable papers might be made more accessible to the historian and archæologist.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) SCOTT F. SURTEES.

P.S.—I forward a copy of the trial alluded to.

To the Right Hon. the Baron Romilly,
Master of the Rolls, &c.

Inclosure No. 2.

MY LORD, Rolls House, October 14, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, in compliance with your instructions, I proceeded to Durham on the 1st of October, for the purpose of making a report to you on the accessibility to the Records of the Palatinate placed in your charge by the Public Record Act, in order that you might ascertain the correctness of the allegation made by the Revd. Scott Surtees in his letter to you of the 17th June last, wherein he states that the Record Offices of Durham are "a disgrace to the age "we live in," and prays, "for the benefit of those who are interested in the history of "the North Humber principality, that these valuable papers might be made more "accessible to the historian and archæologist."

As your Lordship will probably send a copy of this Report to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, accompanied with your own observations thereon, it is necessary that I should give a brief statement respecting the Durham Records for their Lordships' information, and enable them to determine what is the best step to be taken to remedy the evils existing in the Palatinate Record Offices. If these evils be not speedily removed, they must end in the total destruction of the valuable and curious muniments which are now the property of the Crown, and under the charge of the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to the Statute 1 & 2 Victoria, c. 94.

From the remotest period the see of Durham has been held to be a County Palatine, and the Bishops, as Lords Palatine, have used and exercised royal rights and prerogatives over the district between the river Tyne on the north and the river Tees on the south, as well as in the manors of Norham and Holy Island, and the lordship of Bedlington in Northumberland, as also in the manors of Craike and Northallerton in Yorkshire.

Within this district the Bishops had the power to coin money, levy taxes, and to raise men for the defence of the Palatinate. They appointed their own Justices of

No. 8.—Durham Records : Letter, &c.—*continued.*

Assize, of Oyer and Terminer, of Gaol delivery, and of the Peace. They exempted men from appearing at the assizes and serving on juries, and all writs ran in their names. A great part of the land in the county was held of them in capite. All wastes and moors within this prescribed district, to which no one could make title, belonged to them. No freehold could be alienated without their licence. They pardoned intrusions, trespasses, rapes, felonies, misprisons, and manumitted villeins. All forfeitures of lands and goods of felons and outlaws, and of those committing high treason, belonged to them. They likewise had all fines for alienations, amercements, and forfeited recognizances, as well as primer fines, post fines, or Bishop's silver. All fruits of tenure by wardships, marriages, liveries, &c., belonged to them during the feudal service in this country. They gave licences to build chapels, to found hospitals and chantries, to purchase and convey lands in mortmain, notwithstanding the Statute, to crenolate and embattle castles and manor houses, and to create boroughs and erect corporations. They likewise possessed and enjoyed Admiralty jurisdiction within the Palatinate, being Lords Admiral of the Seas and Waters there. They appointed, by their Letters Patent, Vice-Admirals, Judges, Registrars, Examiners, Water Bailiffs, Officers of Beaconage and Anchorage, and accordingly took and enjoyed all wrecks of the sea, royal fish, anchorage, butlerage, wharfage, mowage, metage, and all other privileges, forfeitures, and profits incident thereunto. They had also ferry boats over the navigable rivers within the county, together with fisheries and dams. They had several forests, chaces, parks, and woods, and they had foresters who held courts and determined matters relative to the same. They issued their commissions "*de lunatico inquirendo*," and granted the custody of all idiots and lunatics. They created all the offices of the Palatinate by Letters Patent "*quamdiu se "bene gesserint*," "*quamdiu Episcopo placuerit*," or for life or lives, but none of the Patents were valid beyond the Bishop's life who granted them, unless confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The principal privilege, however, which the Bishops possessed as Palatines, and which more immediately has reference to the present inquiry, was that of holding Courts of Justice as well as of appointing Judges and Officers to preside over and officiate therein ; the acts, proceedings, and decisions of whom constitute the public muniments of the Palatinate. These Courts were the Chancery, the Exchequer, the Common Pleas, and the County Court.

I have deemed it necessary to give these details, as the Palatinate documents relate to the subjects I have mentioned. They will, moreover, afford their Lordships some notion of the multifarious contents of the Durham Record Offices, which have become the property of the Crown, pursuant to Statute 6 William IV. c. 19., by which the Palatinate was transferred from the Bishops and vested in "His Majesty, His heirs "and successors," as a Franchise and Royalty separate from the Crown. Her Majesty is therefore now possessed of all the rights and prerogatives, records and muniments, which belonged to the Bishops of Durham as Lords Palatine. Of the rights and prerogatives which have descended to Her Majesty it is no part of my duty to speak, though I think the subject demands inquiry. My observations will be confined to the records and documents belonging to the Palatinate which were placed under the charge of the Master of the Rolls by the Public Record Act. Had not that Act passed, the documents in question would have belonged to Her Majesty in her quasi-private capacity in the same manner as those belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, and would have been maintained at her cost; but the Public Record Act has placed them under the charge of the Master of the Rolls, and consequently on the nation devolves the cost of preserving them.

Owing to a variety of circumstances which need not be mentioned here (as they are quite irrelevant to the present inquiry), your Lordship was not able to take any steps relative to the Durham Records until the autumn of the year 1854. I was then directed by you to proceed to Durham and make a full examination of the Records there which had been placed under your charge by the Public Record Act; to inquire into the state of the buildings in which they were deposited ; to ascertain whether they were secure from fire, damp, and depredations ; to learn what were the orders and regulations by which the public were permitted to have access to them ; what indexes, calendars, or repertories existed ; and what fees were charged for copies, searches, and inspections. I was also directed to obtain all the information I could collect respecting the classes, nature, and historical or legal character of the documents in question.

Pursuant to my instructions, I made a long Report on the Durham Records, which was printed in the former Deputy Keeper's Sixteenth Report to the Queen, and laid before Parliament.

At that time the Palatinate Records were deposited in a stone building on the west side of the Palace Green, said to have been erected for them by Bishop Neville about

No. 8.—Durham Records : Letter, &c.—*continued.*

the year 1450. The Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham urgently requiring this building for the purpose of a Library, the Queen, by an Order in Council dated the 19th July 1837, transferred to them the building in question subject to certain stipulations, one of which was, that they should provide a sufficient building elsewhere for the respective purposes for which the Exchequer building was used.

In fulfilment of their part of the agreement, the authorities of the University of Durham erected a stone edifice for the Offices and Records which were in the Exchequer building, and in July 1855 the Records were removed into the new repository.

The new building contains, like the old one,—

1. The Records in the custody of the Registrar.
2. The Records belonging to the Cursitor.
3. The Prothonotary's Records.
4. The Records belonging to the Clerk of the Peace.
5. The Records belonging to the Clerk of the Crown.
6. The Auditor's Records.
7. The Halmote Court Records.
8. The Receiver-General's Office.

As I have given, in the report to which I have alluded, an account of the several series of Records belonging to these different offices, I need not travel again over the same ground. It will be sufficient to mention that I there pointed out the lamentable state in which I found most of the Records, and the incompetency of the several officers having the charge of them to read them, or to afford any assistance to legal and literary inquirers. I called attention to the entire want of inventories, calendars, and indexes throughout the several offices, and I strongly urged the necessity of having all the documents in each repository belonging to the Crown sorted into classes, and catalogued, prior to their removal to the new edifice which had been constructed for their reception. I also recommended that the whole of the Records should be placed under the charge of an officer (with one or two clerks to aid him in digesting and calendaring the documents), who should be competent to afford requisite assistance to legal and historical inquirers. A copy of my report was sent to the several officers having the charge of the Records for their guidance, and I think it a matter of regret that none of my recommendations were attended to, for had they received the attention they deserved the evils which now exist could not have occurred. The documents were, I am informed, hastily transferred from the old Exchequer into the new Repository without any arrangement whatever ; not so much as an inventory or list was made of what was removed, and, what is more to be deplored, they have continued in this state of confusion down to the present time. Had it not been for Mr. Surtees' complaint, in all probability many would have been allowed to continue in their present disgusting state of decomposition and filth until they had been entirely destroyed. I do not mean to apply this censure, strong as it is, to the whole of the Palatinate Records. I refer more especially to those belonging to the Clerk of the Peace ; no expression of reprobation which I could use would be too strong as applied to the present state of those documents.

In my former report, I stated that the Records in the Office of Clerk of the Peace "are in a lamentable state of disorder; papers, books, and parchments are littered "about the floor more than knee deep, some strewn upon tables, chairs, and window-"seats, others huddled together in shelves and in cupboards." Their present state of neglect is, if possible, worse than it was 13 years ago, when that report was made. The documents have the appearance of having been pitched into the rooms with a fork, because they were found too filthy to be handled. It is, however, but just to Mr. John Watson, the present Clerk of the Peace, to say that the removal took place long before his appointment to the office, and that, since he became Clerk of the Peace, he has frequently called the attention of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Durham to the discreditable state of the office. No notice, I regret to add, has apparently been taken of Mr. Watson's remonstrances and complaints.

I am thus particular in calling your Lordship's attention to this fact, because, when the Justices of the Peace, headed by the High Sheriff, heard of your intention of removing the Records from Durham, if you found it advisable for the public benefit, they memorialized your Lordship, stating :—

That they had been informed that your Lordship purposes to issue your warrant to remove certain of the Records of this county to London ; that many of these Records related to the Ecclesiastical tenures in the County, and to the inclosure of commons in the same, and, being from time to time consulted for the purpose of settling disputes between parties interested therein, their removal from the locality would throw great

additional costs and obstruction in the way of persons wishing to consult them. They added, that the removal of the Durham Records from their various but well-known places of custody would be a serious inconvenience to those who are now engaged in investigating the true history of the Palatinate, and probably altogether put a stop to such inquiries; therefore they pray your Lordship not to issue any warrant on the subject in the absence of proper local inquiries, both as to the nature of those Records which are removable under the statute, and the consequences of such removal to the public, and to those who are in the habit and under the necessity of consulting these Records.

I think your Lordship will agree with me that such a memorial as this comes with a bad grace from a body of gentlemen whose Records are in the very worst condition of those belonging to the Palatinate, and a reproach to the office of Clerk of the Peace.

With respect to the disorder prevailing in the other offices I do not offer a word of censure, because the officers of each were compelled to move the Records under their charge at a minute's notice, and though no inventories of their contents exist, yet, with some trouble and a little inconvenience, any record which I mentioned in my former report can be found. I now especially allude to the Cursitor's office, which may be said to be under the management of Mr. John Booth, junior, the deputy of Mr. Davison, who holds the offices of Cursitor Clerk of the Halmote and Diocesan Registrar. I stated in my former report that the record room of the Prothonotary of the Court of Pleas at Durham had more the appearance of a general dealer's shop than a muniment room, and it is satisfactory now to say that that stigma has been removed. The documents are now placed in cupboards round the room, and the unsightly appearance complained of exists no longer, but still the want of an inventory of these muniments is much to be regretted. Mr. Ward, however, the deputy prothonotary, thinks that with a little trouble he can find any Record demanded, but as his Records are seldom consulted an inventory of them is not required. It is rather a curious fact connected with the office of prothonotary that it is filled by a clergyman who has held the appointment for much more than 70 years, having been placed in it when he was a child of a year and a half old.

The Records belonging to the Registrar are precisely in the state in which they stood in the old Exchequer building. They are placed in the same oaken presses they occupied there, and are ranged along the sides of the walls of the room in which the Chancellor of the Palatinate holds his court, in like manner as in their previous quarters. No inventories or calendars to these documents exist, consequently they are seldom referred to, which is much to be regretted, as their contents, judging by the hasty glance I was able to take of them, are more valuable for the purposes of historical investigations than any others in the Palatinate, and certainly should be made known to the public. In this office are kept some of the awards respecting the divisions of moors, commons, and town-fields, to which I shall presently have occasion to refer.

A great improvement has also taken place with respect to the Records belonging to the Clerk of the Crown. When my former report was made, they were deposited in a cave or excavation made in one of the walls of the old Exchequer building, without the slightest ventilation, and in which not a ray of daylight could possibly enter. The air was so very foul and damp that the candle which was lighted to enter that mural cave would scarcely burn, and the place was so narrow that it was difficult for a man to pass between the wall and the press on which the documents were placed. These Records have been removed into a well-lighted and commodious room, placed in large presses, and they are now perfectly accessible. I was not able in my former report to give any account of these Records; I have therefore supplied that deficiency. The papers are certainly of no great value, either for legal or historical purposes, but still it is necessary that their nature should be known.

The Halmote or Copyhold Office remains in the same state as it was in the old Exchequer building, and is still considered as the private property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, though the early Records are certainly of a public nature, and from the year 1345 to 1617 are in existence in the Cursitor's Office, engrossed on parchment in Leiger Books. It is unnecessary to give a further account of the documents in the Halmote Court Office, as the matter has been fully discussed in my former report.

In that report I gave an account of the Records belonging to the Auditor, a sworn officer appointed for life by Letters Patent under the Palatinate Seal. Many of the Records in his custody are undoubtedly public property, and many unquestionably appertain to the possessions of the bishoprick.

No. 8.—Durham Records: Letter, &c.—*continued.*

The two classes ought at once to be determined, as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, I am informed, claim as their private muniments all the records in the Auditor's custody, except certain awards, and allow no searches to be made without their permission, and upon the express understanding that any information obtained from the Records shall not be used against the rights of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This appears to be a hardship to a suitor, and requires speedy remedy, especially as large masses of the Records in the Auditor's office are of a public character. The Commissioners also claim the right to remove to London any Records they may require, and I am informed that they have taken away several documents, and all the counterparts of leases, &c.

The Auditor considers himself the Officer of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and not the Officer of the Crown. I think this is a mistake on his part, but it is a matter which does not affect this inquiry. At any rate, if he be the officer of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners he ought to give up the custody of the Public Records now in his charge.

The Records in the Office of the Receiver-General are also considered as the private property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and as such the public have no right of search. Not wishing to put myself in an invidious position, I did not inspect the rooms in charge of Mr. Wall, the agent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the disorder which prevails among the Records of the Palatinate, but there is one inconvenience arising out of it which ought to be removed without delay. I allude to the location of the same class of Records in different offices. Take, for instance, "the Awards," which are consulted oftener than any others at Durham. These are kept in five different offices, and the inquirer is driven from one office to another in search of the document he needs. Fortunately these awards are not numerous, or the evil would be great and even burthensome to the suitor. The whole series ought to be brought together in the same office. This could easily be done at once without inconvenience to anybody, and with great advantage to applicants desiring to inspect them. Indeed, if it should be found expedient to remove the Palatinate Records to London (on which point I shall presently lay a suggestion before your Lordship), it would, I think, be judicious to allow these to remain at Durham, for they are almost the only documents used for legal purposes, and there might be some ground of complaint were they conveyed to London. With respect to all the other Public Records, their removal to London would not be inconvenient. Mr. Langstaffe, indeed, in his letter to the Registrar of the Court of Chancery of Durham, and which was forwarded by that officer for the information of your Lordship, states that "to the members of the legal profession any "removal would be most obnoxious, and to their clients oppressive; to the local "antiquaries struggling to elucidate the peculiarities of the North it would be cruel "and, to a great extent, prohibitory."

I cannot, however, but think that Mr. Langstaffe's apprehensions are more imaginary than real, for I am informed by the several officers having the charge of the Records that, with the exception of the "Awards," they are scarcely ever consulted either for legal or historical investigations, and for that reason they have been allowed to remain in their present disorderly condition.

I would ask whether the Records of the Palatinate of Lancaster are not better taken care of in London than they would be at Lancaster, and what inconvenience is entailed on the inhabitants of that Palatinate by their being in London? Then, with regard to the Records of Chester, I ask, are they not better preserved in London than they were in Chester Castle, where they laid in a state of neglect similar to the Records at Durham? Not only have the Chester muniments been arranged and repaired since they were brought to London, but the greater portions of them have been calendared, and the calendar is printed. This is a boon which the inhabitants of the Principality of Wales fully appreciate and gratefully acknowledge.

Looking at the history of the Records of the Palatinate of Durham, and remembering how much they have suffered from spoliation and neglect, I cannot but believe that their removal to London would tend immeasurably to their preservation and usefulness, and would prove anything but an inconvenience and detriment to the people of the county.

That an immense number of the Records belonging to the Palatinate have been stolen or destroyed is unhappily beyond surmise, for not a single class of documents is extant anterior to the Pontificate of Anthony Bek, who governed the see from 1283 to 1311. Here and there, indeed, a stray roll or instrument turns up, which proves that many others of a like nature once existed, and makes me deeply regret that many others of the same series have perished.

No. 8.—Durham Records: Letter, &c.—*continued.*

In my former report I have shown how Bishop Cuthbert Tunstall, who presided from 1530 to 1561, and others, speak of the loss and destruction of the Records of this Palatinate. I need not therefore repeat it here, nor show how the executors of Bishop Cosins destroyed eight or nine chests of the early muniments of the see, to prevent disputes which might arise about his estates, but I cannot resist the opportunity of adding another instance (which has come to my knowledge since that report appeared) of the destruction of the Palatinate muniments. In a suit in the Chancery of Durham, it appears by the answer, dated 12th September 1662, of Richard Baddeleye, a defendant to a bill of complaint of the Attorney-General of the same John Cosins, that a great destruction of the Palatinate documents took place about the year 1647. "The unhappy time," he says, "in which the Scotch invasion had "overspread a great part of this nation, especially here in these northern parts, and "more particularly the city of Durham, then making havock of the Bishoprick and "violating all its sacred rights as much as in them lay, as also bearing an implacable "malice to anything that belonged to the Bishop, disgracing his palace by making it "a lodging place for soldiers, and making the place where this defendant kept his "auditor's office a court of guard for soldiers, under the command and government of "one Captain Brewine, at which time their disorders were so great as that they threw "out all the records, books, papers, and muniments of the said office, as also the "presses and sundry other woodwork appertaining and belonging to the said office and "court, were by them in a most violent manner burnt and destroyed."

It seems, however, that two years previously (in 1645), by reason of the general overspreading of the Scotch army, and more particularly about the city of Durham, "he, the defendant, amongst others of the party, for the better securing of his "person as a royalist, was forced to fly to the city of York, where, at a house of one "George Neusam, then innkeeper, in a street of the said city called 'Thursday "'Market,' at the sign of the Bull, there was brought a large deal box directed to him, "but without any letter or other directions in writing whatsoever than what was "upon the said box, so that he opened and uncovered it, and upon so doing found it "to be full of charters and evidences belonging and concerning the Bishop and see "of Durham, amongst which also was placed one certain book which was called and "entitled 'Liber Ruber,' or 'The Red Book,' a most noted and famous record, which "he this defendant doth very well remember, but for discharging himself herein, he "saith that he delivered the said deal box, as also the said 'Red Book' therein, "corded up again to one Mr. Robert Harrison, without keeping the least scrip or "parchment which he found therein; the which said box in truth he had not "delivered to him or to anyone else, but that he the said Mr. Harrison brought and "showed to him then and there a letter under the hand of the then Lord Bishop, "intimating that the said defendant should consign them into the hands and trust of "him the said Mr. Harrison, he pretending that he was then to send the said box "with the aforesaid muniments to his Lordship then at London, which for any-"thing he knoweth was sent accordingly, from which time to the time of exhibiting "of this bill he never heard or knoweth what is become of the same."

It further appears by a schedule made in 1739, "that many of the Auditor's rolls "were stolen when the office was made a gaol," and I stated in my former report that within living memory valuable Palatinate Records had been used to stop up holes to keep rats and mice out of the muniment rooms, to light fires, and even to make bonfires at a public rejoicing; and during the last 20 years, to use the words of my informant, "barrows full were seen kicking about on the Palace Green, some of "which were converted into kites by the boys of the town, and some used by the "citizens of Durham for domestic purposes."

Your Lordship will also remember that I reported to you in 1854 that the whole of the proceedings belonging to the County Courts, which an Act of Parliament placed in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, had been destroyed, and not a fragment was left to tell of their nature or value.

With these startling facts before you, I am sure your Lordship will feel the absolute necessity of impressing on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the urgency of taking immediate steps to rescue the Palatinate Records from further loss and destruction.

It is true that the plunder and spoliation of these Records occurred during the time when the Bishops of Durham were the Lords Palatine, and that the disgrace rests solely upon them and their officers, but as the Crown now stands in the place of those prelates, it will be highly discreditable to the nation to allow these curious documents to continue in their present unsatisfactory state, and to fall into further decay through neglect and indifference.

No. 8.—Durham Records: Letter, &c.—*continued.*

There are two remedies for the evils I have pointed out; the first is to bring all the Palatinate Records, except the "Awards" to which I have already alluded, to London in the same manner as was done with the Welsh Records; the other is to appoint a Keeper of the Records of Durham, who shall be properly qualified to arrange and calendar them. The former plan will be considerably the cheaper, and could be done at the cost of about 100*l.* The second would be the most satisfactory to the inhabitants of the Palatinate, but would entail an expense of at least 300*l.* a year in salaries to a keeper and his clerk.

Your Lordship has now before you a true statement of the case, and can judge whether Mr. Surtees is justified in bringing this matter under your notice, and whether the Records at Durham are properly cared for and protected.

I have not entered into that portion of the complaint made by Mr. Surtees relative to the amount of money he had paid to Mr. Langstaffe, of Gateshead, for procuring the documents which were essential to his case, because it relates wholly to a business transaction between solicitor and client, and very little, if any, of the 5*l.* which Mr. Surtees paid was defrayed in official fees.

I cannot conclude this report without tendering my warm thanks to the various gentlemen connected with the Records of Durham for their obliging assistance, but more especially to Mr. John Booth, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Watson. They forwarded my inquiries by all means at their command, when it was in their power to have thwarted me and rendered my visit anything but agreeable to myself.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's very faithful servant,
(Signed) T. Duffus Hardy,
Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

The Right Honourable Lord Romilly,
Master of the Rolls, &c. &c. &c.

Inclosure No. 3.

My Lord, Stockton-on-Tees, July 26, 1867.

The object of your Lordship's recent correspondence with the Chancellor and Registrar of the County Palatine of Durham respecting certain of the Durham Records was brought under the consideration of the High Sheriff and such of the county magistrates as were attending at the recent Durham assizes as grand jurors, and it was then unanimously agreed to memorialize your Lordship, praying that you would not issue any warrant on the subject in the absence of proper local inquiries, both as to the nature of the Records and as to the consequences of their removal, to the public and to those who are in the habit and under the necessity of consulting them.

I have the honour to forward herewith the memorial thus adopted, signed by the High Sheriff, by Sir Hedworth Williamson, the foreman of the grand jury, and by all the other magistrates who attended on the occasion.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) Josh. Dodds,
Under Sheriff of the county of Durham.

The Right Hon. the Lord Romilly,
Master of the Rolls, &c. &c. &c.

To the Right Honourable Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, &c. &c.

We, being the High Sheriff of, and Justices of the Peace for, the County Palatine of Durham, assembled at the Summer Assizes at Durham,

Humbly shew,

That we have been informed that your Lordship purposes to issue your warrant to remove certain of the Records of this county to London.

That many of these Records relate to the Ecclesiastical tenures in the county, and to the inclosure of commons in the same, and being from time to time consulted for the purpose of settling disputes between parties interested therein, their removal from the locality would throw great additional costs and obstruction in the way of persons so wishing to consult them.

No. 8.—Durham Records : Letter, &c.—*continued.*

That the removal of the Durham Records from their various but well-known places of custody would be a serious inconvenience to those who are now engaged in investigating the true history of the Palatinate, and probably altogether put a stop to such inquiries.

We therefore pray your Lordship not to issue any warrant on the subject in the absence of proper local inquiries, both as to the nature of those Records which are removable under the Statute, and the consequences of such removal to the public and to those who are in the habit, and under the necessity, of consulting the Durham Records.

And we shall ever pray, &c.

(Signed) W. Surfield Gray, Sheriff of the county of Durham.
Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P.
H. J. Baker Baker,
John R. W. Hildyard,
George Hall,
Henry R. Webster,
R. W. Dixon,
John Joicey,
A. H. Talmadge,
Morley Headlam,
G. H. Ramsay,
Anth. Wilkinson,
H. T. Morton,
Richd. L. Pemberton,
William Hobart,
Augustus H. Hunt,
Thos. Wood,
Heny. F. M. Pease,
Robt. Heny. Allan,
George John Scurfield
David Dale,
E. Backhouse,
Isaac Wilson.

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